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# CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.) 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, MERINO, LAMBS WOOL

OOTTON, MERINO, LAMBS WOOL

Infants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

Colored Sox.
Children's White Sox, 1 to 6.
Colored Sox, 1 to 6.
Boys Cotton Hose for Kniekerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Faney, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Faney, nicely varied assortment of color, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair.
Girls Faney Hose, 15c to 60c per pair.
Ladies White Hose, 5c to 60c per pair.
Ladies White Hose, 5c to 60c per pair.
Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.
Ladies Faney Hose in great variety.

Gray, Oxford State, of the Make State, per pair, per pair.
Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,
Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Colored and Fancy SocksGents Ralbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose.
Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

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#### Canadian Hosiery.

We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hosiery, of Camadian manufacture. We desire our customers to examine these goods carefully, and give them a trial, for the following reasons:—

ng reasons:— Firstly—They are manufactured in Canada. SECONDLY-They possess great merit, and

described the first possess great ment, and describe attention.

THERELY—We recommend them.

Small Wares—Linen Goods—Cotton Goods—Gloves—Black Gloves—Bress Goods. MANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side) Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs

(East side).
Splendld assortment of Tweeds and Cloth.
For Tailoring, go to CHEAPSIDE.

# Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.
Persian Cords, all colors, 15e, 20e, 25c, 30e, etc.
Robegos, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 60e.
Cashmeres, all wool, in cheeks, all colors, 30e up.
Homespun, all wool, 20e up.
Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 12jc, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c.

Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c. Squ Brown Lustres, all prices. Silver Grey Challies. Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

Grenadines.

Plain Black Iron Grenadine, 20c to 40c. Black Glace Grenadine, all prices.

Small Wares.

Pins, Needles, Buttons, Braids, Thread, Tape, Silk Spools, Silk Twist.

# Corsets-Crompton Make.

Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt supporters. Corsets for Children. Children's Bands. Corsets, French Goods, at 50e each.

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard.

Rown Cotton from 5c up.

White Cotton from 7c up.

An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 13c per yard.

Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c.

Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per yard.

yard. Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assort-

nent, from 7c each to \$1.00 each,
Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are splendid value.

We believe in the best goods always!
White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.

A good assortment of white bress shirts, from
75c to \$1.25 cach.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the
trade.
Regatta Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two collars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.
Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced
prices.

prices. A good 10-4 Quilt for 85c. Gents' Ties and Scarfs. Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

# Gloves.

The best assortment of Gloves, all kinds and nakes at CHEAPSIDE. ALEXANDRES! IOUVIN'S!

3/152 JOSEPHINES! Best Makers.

Silk Thread Gloves, all colours, 5c up. Platted Silk Gloves, all colours. Pure Silk Gloves.

Umbrellas. Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla.

Alapaca. Siik. Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas. Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties. A magnificent assortment.

GO TO

# CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET,

FOR BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR. TESTABLISHED 1819.7

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—
Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentiemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

June 1).

### LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE. which the bloodiest records of human strife are marked upon the pages of warfare; and who knew but we were marching to another combat that would live in history to add one more record to the bloody calcular? We knew that 100,000 men were in our front, and out of that number Death could reap a sufficient harvest to immortalize the day. The vil- | nor his living cousin and companion of yesterlage was soon gained, and as we reached its day could have been more than ninet calor high position the booming of the guns became | twenty years of age. At the outbreak of the more constant and somewhat louder. Beside the route the old people of the village knelt in prayer, and, like Moses upon the rock of Horeb, they asked Him to biess the effort of our arms. The Angelus bell was sounding as we hurried on, and mass was being celebrated for the repose of the souls that had that day fallen in action. The little boys who steed beside the road looked vaguely into our faces. with, I opine, a suspicion that they should one day be followers in our wake. The effect was singularly humanizing. For the moment it took some of the rough edges off the brutal part of our nature, that had been developed. and almost cultivated, by the hardships of the campaign. I could pity the sceptical mind that was not moved by the pious, but still almost antithetical contrast, of religion and war. In dicrossed the ditch while I was still ten But we made our destination for the night; yards behind it. I saw him stop and take and frost-bitten, hungry, and haggard, the aim at a German who was running before him and frost-bitten, hungry, and haggard, the men had to find cold comfort in a led of mud. and who fell dead; then this soldier terms. and a cup of coffee with a little sea biscuit as their only food. The captain-adjutant-major appeared to have selected the dirtiest place around the village for our encampment, or rather for our halting-place for the night, and for no other reason than the highly objectionable one, that thousands of troops had been hiend. there before us, and had converied it into a mud hole. Tents were not allowed to be pitched, and the troops unrolled their four-

feet-by-two blankets and tent patches, and lay in heaps upon the slimy earth, cowering and shivering like a drove of pigs huddled in a market-pen. But the play was going on in our voracious appetites. our immediate front now. On our right a stripe of timber stretched away over the adjoining slopes of the Vosges, and on our left an open country undulated towards the scene of the combat. Sheltered behind a friendly swell in the ground, and placed in position, a brigade of our troops was observable from where we lay, and which must have been the rear guard of the army engaged, for towards

dusk they advanced beyond the rise, and disappeared into the gentle sloping valley beyond. Away upon the left a battery of artillery was belching in the direction of the village of Montbelliard, and as it too pressed forward, with its regiment of Mobiles behind the joyous news came in: "une grand victoire ?" " une grande victoire !" I was looking "come in." through a field-glass and was trying to take in "Orders, the position of our troops, when the focus rested on the battery that was playing upon the left of the position, and while looking at the gunners working the pieces, a concussion

fell as if struck by the pieces. "Distance lens enchantment to the view, said the ready-witted M'Alevey, coming to my side. I handed him the glass, and turned to make armagements for the night. The fourrier-sergent (M-Crossin) was, as usual, forag-

ing for provisions over the vllage.

shell burst amidst the battery, and some men

The village church at Sainte Marie, the place where we had halted, was crowded with dead. M'Alevey, the Doctor, Mr. Cotter, and myself, went over to see the victims of the war, as they lay cold and rigid in all the quiet philosophy of death. Their faded honours were for ever gone. Grim and ghastly they looked, with the clothes torn from that portion of the wound where the "fell scargent strict in his arrest," had entered. I remember a somewhat unpleasant sensation possessing my mind as I looked on the array of dead within the village church at Sainte Marie when M'Alevey, who stood by my side, broke

the silence, and almost insudibly said: "Straightened by circumstances," as he looked down at the dead bodies that were

heaped upon the spacious floor.

"M'Alevey, you're mad to joke upon such a subject," said Cotter, affecting to be shocked at the utterance—just as a music master might be annoyed at the grinding of a street barrel-

"Notatall' sir; not at all. I'm only a little insane upon the jest question; will you try a pinch of snuil?" and M'Alevery offered the acceptable powder to myself and the now appeased Cotter.

"There's a beauty," said M'Alevey, pointing to a hideous-looking German, whose clothes were opened at the breast. A large hole, around which the clotted blood had hardened was observable just over the region of the heart. He was dressed in the blue uniform of the Prussian line, and could not have been long dend, for the plain, large flat buttons, common to the army, looked as if they had only been brushed that morning. Beside him lay a youthful Franc-tireur who must have been an Adonis in life. The contrast was from the hideous to the handsome.

Mon Capitaine," said a young man at our side who was dressed in a uniform that corresponded with that of the dead free-shooter. "This was my companion; he was killed by that ugly German, and I killed him," he added, pointing again to the hideous looking Prussian soldier before ur.

"When?" I asked, interested in the story. "This morning, mon capitaine, near the ditch you may see runnig eastward from the skirt of the village, as we were pushing on the flank the enemy, who occupied the place."

"Did you know him long," asked Licutenant M'Alevey.

"Yes, yes, mon lieutenant," replied the young soldier; "we were reared together, went to school together fought together, and I wouldn't care if we had died together." There was a seriousness in the young man's words that interested us all, and M'Alevey drew from him a story, of which, as well as I remember

the following is the substance :-Pierre and Jacques Vileroy were cousins,

under the guidance of an uncle, who was a he insisted upon remaining true to to his and that mutual friendship common enough him in civilization. in boys, had grown into a feeling of beetherly love. They were of common age, and by a strange latality the only cross in life they eve. had was, that they had both become attached to the one girl. It must have been a toyish love, for neither the dead free-shooter, Pierre, war they joined a company of Franc-Tireurs that had been raised in their departmentson forty kilometres from where we are." said the young man, pointing in the direction of his home. Since then they had been in six fights, and upon one occasion the dead Franctheur had saved the life of the young man that now mourned over his corpse. - We had begun to feel, the recklessness widen. I suppose, is consequent upon a continued escape from danger,-and when this morning, we were ordered to dislodge the German's from their position behind the ditch, we imprudently charged over a narrow field that separated us from the enemy; many of our comrades fell, but Pierre and I pressed on, he, being the quickest runner, keeping ahead of me, and upen Pierre, their Layone, s crossed, I stopped and took aim, shot him through the heart, bu not before he had run his bayonet through the lowels of my brave cousin," and the poofe low wept tears of pious friendship as he looked down upon all that remained of his

"Come," said M-Alevey, vividly affected by the simple story of the free shooter, elet us go;" and the Doctor and I followed him out of the church and sought the shelter of our quarters, where our orderlies had dressed and prepared a couple of fowls to help to appeare

"Here's to the old land!" said Dr. Macken. holding up a cup of wine, after we had devoured the fowl, and had taken the bones by both ends. "The old land!" repeated all, and once again cups clashed to the fervid prayer of "God save Ireland!"

"And the girls we left behind us!" chimed in M-Alevey, looking as full of merriment, and seemingly as secure in the possession of a whole skin in the work before us, as if he was to be a spectator, and not a combatant, in the expected drama of to-morrow.

We were snugly housed in a deserted cabin, with our companions of the regiment crowded into the adjoining room, and chatting gaily tirailleurs in front, and cavalry upon its flank, about our successes. A knock is given at the door, MAlevey invites the person outside to the act of dragging a horseman from his saddle

"Orders, sir," said the sergeant of the week handing over an order from the Brigadier:

# " Officiers, sous officiers, et soldats:

"The general commanding the 1st Brigade of the 2nd Division 15th Corps, late Army of the Loire, has to congratulate the 5th Battalion and that portion of the 2nd Battalion, and La Compagnie Irlandaise of the Regiment Etranger, now in Sainte Marte, with the spirited energy they have shown under the privations through which they have passed, and the order and discipline that they have observed under the trials of the last ten days. The general commanding caunot speak too highly of the admirable conduct of both officers and soldiers, and the manner in which they have borne the hardships of the campaign, assures him that the officers and soldiers of the 2nd and 5th Battalions, with La Compagnie Irlandaise, will to-morrow equal the gallantry of the 1st Battalion and that portion of the 2nd in our front, who have this day covered themselves with glory.

Signed, J. Revard, "General de Brigade"

"Bravo, bravo," said Dr. Macken, as he

"Bravo, bravo," said Dr. Macken, as he

emptied the contents of his cup.
"Bravo, bravo," said MAlevey, as he significantly turned around and arranged what he called the "cow's feathers" in gentle layers for his bed. A word of instruction to the sergeant, and I, also, set about preparing my

couch. Another knock at the door. " Entrez:" and an artillery soldier, looking neither neat nor natty, the servant of an officer, made a thousand apologies, but asked us if we had a morsel of candle to spare, "pour mon lieutenant." There was none to be had, but the lieutenant of artillery afterwards told every officer in his battery the answer MAlevey made the garcon. when he asked him if the "light of love' would be any use, and offered the servant a match. M'Alevey's wit acted upon our drooping spirits as the wand of Prospero acted upon the barren wastes and backwoods, which it turned into golden fields and smiling gardens. Sometimes, indeed, he would make an attempt to be sage, but was never sad. He once told a Frenchman that he took him to be a Chinaman, and being asked the reason vhy, said, because he had "often seen faces like his painted on a tea-chest." But now he covered his head with his blanket, and was soon snoring as vigorously as if he were asleep-a circumstance it was not at all times casy to determine.

# A CHEQUERED CAREER.

In Texas, recently, a youthful hero has turned up, whose adventures far celipse the ordinary ten-cent romance. His name is Lehman Bookmeyer. His parents, eight years ago, lived on the banks of a clear, babbling brook, in a secluded valley. One moonlight night the Apaches swooped down upon their hut. Little Lehman was carried off, while his mother escaped alive. For years she mourned her child as dead. Gen. McKenzie's troops recently captured a number of Comanche braves. Among them was Lehman Bookmeyer, known as "Red Dog," an Indian in all but blood and the husband of a chieftain's pretty daughter. Lehman had been sold by the Apaches to the Comanches, and had become a warrior in the tribe. He had even forgotten German, the language of his childhood, and, when recaptured, spoke only Comanche and broken English. He received his mother's caresses with Indian stoicism, and, unlike too many fron-

car, in one of the quiet villages that have side. Community wife strooping Cypress, and bring the Domes. They had been estimated together, ling, her and their two paperses, to live with

# THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Cologne Gazette estimates the army which Bussia can place in the field at present at 600,000 men. This strength may be maintained, but cannot be increased. The Russian forces now in European Turkey and Roumania amount to twelve and a half army corps-312,000 men. About 100,000 must be employed for the occupation of Asiatic Turkey; so that seven and a half army corps-187,500 men-remain still disposable. In case of war with England, the Russian troops could not be withdrawn from Turkey and Roumania. The disposable seven and a half army corps would then be employed for occupying the coasts of the Black Sea and the Baltic. Poland and St. Petersburg and Moscow. where recent events have shown the presence of very dangerous clements, would also require strong garcisens. Russia could therefore, in case of war with England, maintain her present positions, but would have no forces-not to speak of an Indian campaignfor taking precautionary measures against Austria, at whose mercy she would be if Austria resolved on wazlike measu, es.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS DRAW SWORDS-A STAMPEDE.

On Saturday evening the Montreal Garrison Artillery and the Montreal Cavalry were drilling on the Champ de Mars, and the usual miscellaneous, nondescript crowd was looking on. At about five o'clock a large number of people had collected, who ranged themselves along the left of the square, under the shade of the trees. A unijority of the sightseers being boys, the usual larks were indulged in, and one lad of seventeen or eighteen attempted to pass the time by pouring the fine gravel, which the Corporation are after covering the ground with, down the back of a rather aged man, attacen his since and cuticle. The old admirer suffered this quite awhile, but at length caught the offender in flagrante derelicto, when a scuffle ensued. It appears that while this little breeze was still going on, some person shouted that the crowd was pitching into a Briton, when immediately several volunteers, horse and foot, left the ranks, drew their swords, and charged the terrified spectators, who flew in the wildest terror down the slope on to Craig street, pursued by the flashing swords of the mi itary. A few gamins were hurt, though not seriously, but one young man who was in now sent for, and Constables Dunphy and to the island and tow it out into the ocean. Morrison arrived on the ground, followed This would seem to show the desirability of soon after by several detectives. A young man of the name of Jamieson, who seemed somewhat demonstrative, refused to leave the sidewalk, when ordered to move on by the officers, was arrested for obstruction. He was inclined to resist, and slipned his hand instinctively round to where his shooting iron" should hang-but it was not there. It may be mentioned that nineeen-twentieths of those present were French Canadians, and that the military allege stones were thrown before they left the ranks.

# TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

The Empress of Russia is dangeerously ill Wm, Cullen Bryant's condition is not im-M. Magne, formerly French Finance Min-

er, is dead. The Emperor of Germany left his bed for

three hours on Saturday. A violent shock of earthquake was felt at Lisbon on Saturday night.

It is reported that Van Sassulitch is im prisoned at Schlusseberg, on the Veva. Hon. Mr. Howells, former American Consul it Quebec, has left for his new appointment at Toronto.

National awards are to be awarded to Jovellar and Campos for suppressing the Cuban nsurrection.

The American Consul at Geneva recommends American coal to be shipped there as oal is very dear.

M. Dufaure will be Foreign Minister during the absence of M. Waddington, French epresentative at the Congress. The Union Pacific Railroad has purchased

protect its passengers against robbers. The N. Y. Herald says that the American agricultural implements at the Paris Exposition are pronounced by French journalists to

guns with which to arm its employees and

be unrivalled. The Hon. Mr. Joly, while on his way home n Saturday night, was attacked by a crowd of men supposed to be those out of employment. His friends surrounded and protected him.

A courier from Colonel Bernard's command, 50 miles south of Boise City, reports that the settlers have all abandoned their homes. Thus far six whites have been murdered. The Shoushones, Welsers and other tribes and remnants of tribes, heretofore considered friendly, have entirely disappeared from their u sual haunts.

Forty hostile Bannocks camped at Juniper Creek, 10 miles from South Mountain. They were discovered yesterday by a friendly Indian. Captain Harper, who left here last night with 20 home guards, sent this morning for reinforcements, which will be sent forward this evening. If these Bannocks remain where they are, Harper will certainly attack them to-night or to-morrow morning.

The reportorial staff of the New York Her ald will in future be termed the Corps of Interviewers. One of them would have interhed in Berlin on Saturday, but in going from and had been piously instructed, when boys, | tiersmen who have dwelt among the red men, | Brooklyn to Jersey City he took a cold.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

The Einsard will probably be completed

Tim negroes of the Southern States are joining the Catholic Church by the thousand. The 34th Battalion is under orders to put in its annual drill at Port Perry about the 20th of this month.

The Liberals all over the country are hoping that the crops may be good, so that Sir John may be confounded.

What is the difference between the Czar and a beggar? One issues his manifestoes, and the other manifests his toes.

A Vienna correspondent says there is still a lingering apprehension here; military preparations are being quietly pushed. To prevent her lover "going back" on his

promise, a Detroit girl always introduces him to her young friends as a my intended husband. The Globe says the tariff is a perplexing

piece of machinery. We presume the Globe means that it is fearfully and wonderfully made.

From a physiological point of view, Russia und Austria are both right. After getting Hungary, of course, they want a slice of Turkey.

THE best thing the Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and July can do, now that the parties are evenly balanced, is to toss up for the Trensury benches. A bar of gold weighing 69 ounces, and worth \$1,200, is on exhibition in Montreal. The

gold was taken from the Jennings Mine, Cariboo, thirty miles from Truro, N.S. The American army is composed of twentyfive thousand men of all arms, of whom 15,000 are Catholics. The Catholics have one chap-

lain, while the Protestants have thirty-three. The following list of counterfeit notes known to be in circulation, which is worth preserving: Dominion \$4, old issue; British North America \$5, stamped Kingston; Ontario

Several years ago a young man in New Orleans put a sum of money in a savings bank, and forgot all about it until recently, when, after reckoning up the Interest, it was found

that—the bank had failed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs telegraphed yesterday to the Turkish Andawsador in London positively declaring apacryphal the statement that the Porte had issued a memorandum relative to the pressure exercised by the Russian plenipotentiaries during the negotia-

tions of the treaty of San Stefano. THE Toronto Telegram says :- In the event great danger from Russian cruisers. All they the government taking Prince Edward Island in every night until all danger disappears.

ONE year the Wabash came there with Franklin Pierce on board, and a British manof-war, the "Curacoa," to take Lord Napier home, and a little son of Lord Napier said to a young midshipman in the boat, going off the boat, "I suppose those stripes on your flag are the ones you put on the backs of your slaves, ain't they?" "Yes," said the middy, " and those are the stars we made you see at Bunker Hill."

Practical illustrations are not wanting of England's prowess on the seas. A despatch brings the startling intelligence that an English war vessel has captured the entire Samoan mayy, to wit: one small boat. The United States should be warned in time, and hasten to take precautionary measures. Let our navy be drawn up on shore out of harm's way.— Washington Star.

Concerning a late political meeting, the London Advertiser said :- It was a large and highly intelligent audience, and rapturously applanded the brilliant speaker." While his hated rival of the Free Press disposes of it thus :- "The few bummers present were better judges of whiskey than the Constitutional juestion, but then they were good enough for the vapid orator." The question is, are both accounts correct?

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE BARLOW GREYS. The following letter, addressed by his Excellency the Governor-General to Capt. Culver, will prove additional testimony to the welcome shown the American volunteers, and effectually silence the ill-natured and unfounded remarks of the Boston Herald's reporter as to Canadians showing discourtesy to American visitors :-

#### GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Оттама, Мау 30, 1878.

Sm,-I hope you will not not consider I am taking a liberty if I venture to ask your acceptance of the accompanying little volume as a souvenir of your visit, at the head of your company, to Montreal on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday. I trust you and your comrades will not have had to complain of the reception you have met with. I have Goderre, laborer, 22, drunk; Octave Desazeau written in my own hand to her Majesty to acquaint her with the pleasing incident and the friendly spirit with which a United States corps joined with our own troops in saluting her birthday. I regret very much not having had the pleasure of a private conversation with you, as you are aware the multitude of my engagements did not leave a moment's leisure.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant, DUPPERIN.
To Capt. J. N. Culver, commanding "Barlow Greys," Co. B. Vt. N. G., St. Albans, Vt.

A serious affray occurred at the Harcourtstreet railway station, between a Wicklow Payeo, 28, cabinet maker, drunk and army reserve detachment and some policemen. disorderly, one month; Pataick Hare, 19, Soldiers were hanging about the terminus a waiting the remainder, of their comrades to proceed to Kingsbridge for Limerick, and all \$2:50: and \$1:50 damages for the second were under the influence of drink. One of loffence; Theodore Labelle, shoe-maker, drunk them struck a constable several times with and assaulting Maxime Blette, was fined \$10 viewed the Emperor of Germany in his sick his knapsack, and in a short time a general or two months; Alfred Crawley, clerk, 21, bed in Berlin on Saturday, but in going from fight began. The policemen numbering about for aggravated assault on the person of Joseph a dozen, drew their batons, and both sides | C. Moore, was fined \$20 or two months.

were reinfereed by civilians. The scufile lasted about twenty minutes, when a posse of policemen came up and took the ringleaders into custody. About a dozen soldiers were carried to the nearest hospital, none seciously injured. Several policemen were much hurt. A large crowd througed the street, completely stopping the traffic and the excitement of the spectators was immense.

Admitted to Ban .- This afternoon Messrs. E. H. Goff and James Stewart, furnished, bail to appear at the next Court of Queen's Bench, there to answer the charge of having unlawfully formed a conspiracy against the Hon. Mr. Baker.

Complaints are constantly made of boys writing obscene literature on the walls, throwing stones, chasing cats, and doing other mischief in the city. The nuisance is fast increasing, and, as the police cannot be everywhere, citizens should exert themselves to repress the mischief.

PERSONALS.-M. Bludhorn, Secretary to the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington, and M. Rustem Effendi, son of the Turkish Minister of the same name, and Secretary to the Ottoman Legation at Washington, are visiting Moutreal. They are being entertained

by the French vice-Consul at the Windsor, MILITARY .- The Garrison Artillery under command of Col. Fraser, were on Saturday afterneon inspected on the Champ de Mars by Col. Fletcher, D. A. G. and Col. Baker. After inspection the troops marched past and went through the various movements with mechanical precision. Col. Fletcher commended them for their cleanliness, discipline and their soldierly qualities generally.

Constable Murray, of the Water Police, reports that about half-past two o'clock Saturday, Chus. Leadon, laborer, residing at No. 181 St. Paul street, while employed in hoisting coal from the hold of the vessel allibour Buccari, was struck with a lump of coal, dropped out of the bucket, hitting him on the head and wounding him severely. He was removed to the General Hospital by

the police. REFESING TO OBEY ORDERS .- This morning, before the Police Magistrate, three seamen, named respectively, John Flynn, James Green and Jonas Berrymont, were charged by the captain of the barque "Glenmont" with having refused to perform legitimate labor when requested to do so on Saturday morning. The policeman who made the arrest testified that force was necessary on that occasion to take the accused from their berths, as they were under the influence of liquor at the time. A penalty of two week's imprisonment was im-

posed. WANTED TO BE COMFORTABLE.-This morof war Prince Edward Island would be in | ning, after a night's repose enjoyed in a yard in St. Paul street, Mary Maddox, thinking her received a blow on the face. The police were | would require to do would be to tie a bawser | foot gear rather dilapidated, went to the store of Messes. Blanchet, Laloude & Co. and there appropriated a pair of prunella shoes. The foreman of the establishment, Mr. Coderre, did not approve of her way of making purchases, and, in consequence, conveyed her with all baste to the Central Station, whence she was conveyed this morning before the Police Magistrate, who sentenced her to three months' imprisonment.

LACROSSE CONVENTION .- The Canadian Larosse Convention, was held at the Rossin House, Toronto on Friday afternoon for the election of officers, with the following result:-President, W. L. Maltby, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, F. H. Walker, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, M Polan; Secretary-Treasurer, K. McNaught, Toronto, (acclamation); Council, Messrs. F C A McIndoe, T Butler, J Elliott Bryson, C W Payette, P J McElroy, Montreal, F Martin, W Rough, T Mitchell, Toronto; C McVittie, Hamilton; A D Holman, London. The rules of the game were also somewhat revised. In the evening a game was arranged for Saturday afternoon, on the grounds of the Toronto Lacrosse Club.

Police Court.-Edward Van Breen, charged with deserting from the barque "Julie Heyn" was committed to gaol for 15 days; Mary Maddocks, convicted of the theft of a pair of shoes from Gilbert Coderre, was condemned to three months imprisonment, with hard labor; George Decarie, accused of burglariously entering the premises of Mr. Mignault, proprictor of registry office for servants, was remanded until Thursday, when the preliminary examination will be commenced; Augusto Christin, charged with breaking into a store, with intent to steal therefrom, was remanded; Louis Lapierre was fined \$1 and costs for an assault committed on Marie Durand. The case of Minnie Hacket, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and Margaret Cullen and Michael St. George, accused of being inmates were postponed until Wednesday morning.

RECORDER'S COURT .- There were sixteen cases on the sheet this morning. Patrick Ravey, carter, 50, was fined 50 cents or 24 hours' imprisonment for driving without lamps. Mary Armstrong, 50, no occupation, disturbing the peace in St. Patrick street; Elizabeth Kelly, 33, no occupation, drunk and disorderly in Lagauchetiere street; Napoleon and Wm. Finsley, drunk in St. David's Lane, were each fined \$2.50 or 15 days; Ovila Gariepy, 25, shoemaker, drunk in Perthius street; Adelbert Dumouchel, clerk, 40, committing nuisance at the reservoir; Charles Laviolette, drunk and furious driving in St. Joseph street; James McConnell, no occupation, drunk and throwing stones at a house of ill-fame, and Robert Jamieson, leather cutter, obstructing the police on Craig street, were each fined \$5 or one month; Francois Legace, painter, was fined \$5 or one month and costs for assaulting Malvina Beaudoin, wife of Michel Thuot, actor; Benjamin carter, drunk and breaking windows, was fined \$10 or two months for the first offence and

### DORA.

BY JULIA KAVANAGI, Author of " Nathalie," dele," " Queen Mab," &c

CHAPTER I

The autumn wind swept with a long wail over the broad bay of Dublin, then went and died, still moaning, and lamenting, amongst the distant mountains. In its occasional intervals of silence, gusts of rain came and beat against the window-panes with a pitiful, impatient sound, as if claiming to be heard. till the clamorous wind rose again and drowned every voice save its own tempestuous rour. Dusk was gathering in Mrs. Courtenay's bare parlor, and very chill and cheerless as well as bare it would have looked on this evening, if Dora Courtenay had not been standing by the window with her work hanging loosely in her hand, and her eyes fastened on the prospect of sea and mist and cloudy mountains, which was all that she could see through the slanting

whitewash, the dull grey paper on the walls, gave it a desolate look: but you forgot that when you saw Dora. No room with a sunbeam, or a Titian, or a Giorgione in it would seem cold and desolate to you were it a garret; and no room in which this girl appeared could fail being brightened by her gay young presence. She was not beautiful, she was not handsome, she was not even very pretty-but she was bright, wonderfully bright. If there were such a thing as brown gold, Dora's hair might be said to be of that color. If roses ever bloomed on a maiden's cheek, they were to be found on hers. If joy ever beained in mortal eyes, it surely shone in Dora's. When you looked at her you forgot her half-shabby black dress, her mother's cold parlor-you forgot even that Dora was young, and had a charming figure-you forgot all save the shining hair and the happy eyes, and the genial smile and the young warm voice which matched with them so well; and these you remembered for evermore.

"I can't stand this, you know," suddenly said Dora, flinging down her work; "I must see if Paul is coming."

Mrs. Courtenay, who was gently falling asleep in her arm-chair, awoke with a start; but before her remonstrative, " Don't get wet," was fairly uttered, the bright head and the brighter face of Dora had passed through the parlor door, and the parlor itself looked very much like a cellar whence a sunbeam has de-

"She is so quick," said Mrs. Courtenay, still amazed and a little plaintive. "I always de feel for hens who hatch ducks' eggs.

This remark was directed to her sister-in-Jaw, Mrs. Luan. Very different of aspect were these two ladies. Mrs. Courtenay was a charming lady of sixty. She had the whitest hair, the mildest blue eyes, the pleasantest smile, and the softest plump hands a lady of sixty ever had. She was French by birth the perilous wood, and, like him, he will reand Irish by marriage; and she spoke English with a pretty French accent, and French with an equally pretty English accent; and was innocent and delightful in either lan-

Mrs. Luan, her late husband's sister, was a square, low-built woman. She had a dull, commonplace face, dingy in color, a dull brown eye with a heavy lid, a low narrow forehead and a thick indistinct atterance. Nature had been very niggardly to this lady, and Fortune had been very stingy to both sisters-in-law. The little cottage in which they resided was one of the plainest near Dublin: their cook and maid-of-all-work was a diminutive girl of thirteen called Peggy, their furniture would not have fetched twenty pounds at an auction. They dressed very simply, made fires at the latest extremity when they were alone, never burned more than one tallow candle.

They were widows, and we dare not say how slender was their joint income. Mrs. Luan had a son whom she had penuriously brought up to his present position of medical student, and Mrs. Courtenay's step-son Paul was an embryo barrister; and then there was Dora to dress and educate. How all this was done, nor yet how far it was done, was one of the miracles which mothers daily accomplish, whilst the world looks on, and takes it all as a matter of course.

Brightness of intellect was not Mrs. Luan's gift. She took time to ponder over Mrs. Courtenay's proposition concerning hens and ducks' eggs, then she said in her thick, hesi-

tating voice, " Do you think so?"

After having uttered this profound and original remark, she seemed startled at her own during, and relapsed into sudden silence.

Mrs. Courtenay sighed, turned up her eyes, expanded her hands, and shook her head hopelessly. " It's no use arguing with her, poor soul,"

she said, half aloud. "She's so-you know." This speech Mrs. Luan so far understood, that she made no comment upon it. She took her intellectual inferiority, as she took her poverty and her plainness, for granted. So

she remained very quiet in her shady part of the room, thinking of and brooding over her life, after her own fashion. "I should like a light, Mrs. Luan," said

Mrs. Courtenay.

Mrs. Luan replied calmly, "Candles are a halfpenny dearer in the

pound this week." Mrs. Courtenay sighed-nature had given her a liberal, prodigal heart-but she did not attempt a remonstrance; she remembered, however, her youth in a gay French home, where wax lights were of no account, and where the saloon mirrors flashed like a sheet of light in their brilliant glow, and she sighed again. Mrs. Luan thought, in the mean-

"We burn a candle a night, eight a week, Bundays included. Four times eight thirtytwo; five pounds of candles, and two over every month; that's more than twopence halfpenny a month dearer than last autumn. We

must light the candle later.' And made happy by this mental calcula-tion, she sat with her hands folded on her lap, content to remain thus, spite the increasing darkness, for the sake of saving an inch of

tallow. "That child will be quite wet," said Mrs. Courtenay, plaintively, after another while; wyou should have told her not to go, Mrs.

Luan." Mrs. Luan did not answer, she was accustomed to that too. She was House of Commons in this little household, perhaps because, thanks to her power of management, she held the strings of the purse. Mrs. Courtenay, her constitutional sovereign, snubbed and coaxed her by turns, and blamed her not ill-naturedly, but as a matter of course, for everything; Dora, her prime minister, tried every now aner hen to carry it with a high hand; and had on John, and her nephew Paul, twitted and louted her like saucy young members, and

coaxing, and ridicule. She was thick-skinned: made armor-proof against all such shafts ly provident Nature. With perfect equanimity she now heard herself blamed for Dora's sin, and after awhile she even said, very calmly

"How hard it is raining!" "Just like her I" exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay, with gentle exasperation. "She lets the child go out, and then she says, 'How hard it is raining.' You would not let John go, Mrs. Luan.

Now Mrs. Luan, though patient, was, like many a patientanimal, endowed with a weapon of defence. This was her voice: a heavy buzzing, indistinct voice, which paused, and stammered, and hesitated, till the conquered listener would buy silence at any price. So, whenever she was driven into a corner, she roused herself, and talked her enemy down. "I have nothing to do with the rain," she

began, in her buzzing fashion. "Don't," entreated Mrs. Courtenay, becom-

ing alarmed.

But when Mrs. Luan had begun buzzing, who could stop her? Mrs. Courtenay, folding her hands in her lap, let Mrs. Luan go on. This lady from the rain diverged into her husband's last illness; then, having buzzed Mrs. Courtenay's parlor was, as we said, a very bare one. The chairs, the table, the black hearth, the low ceiling, sadly in need of people felt when they were dead. Thence through that, she made a pleasant diversion she went off to butcher's meat, and having worried her lively little sister-in-law for ten minutes, she kindly dropped her, much the worse for the infliction, and rolled herself back into her habitual citadel of silence, feeling, with the same instinct which had suggested her system of defence, that she was safe there for the rest of the evening.

In the meanwhile, Dora was standing in dilapidated summer-house at the end of the garden, watching for her brother's return. The cottage rented by Mrs. Courtenay stood on a narrow promontory of heath, with a road on either side. The front door faced the Dublin road, and the apex of the triangular garden gave egress on another road, long and winding, which looked as if it passed forever through heath and mountain, but which in reality was within five minutes of the rail-way station. With a shawl around her, and standing within the shelter of the summerhouse, Dora, whose look could command the whole sweep of the road through the grated loor, watched and waited. But the wind mouned, the rain drifted gustily, the hour at which the train was due went by, and still Paul came not. Night darkened around the mountains, the rain ceased, the wind cleared away a few clouds from the sky, and here and there a star glimmered, and still the grey road showed no tall figure approaching, and echoed to no young firm step. Had anything happened to him? Had there been a railway collision? Had he been waylaid and murdered? But not in vain had Dora bright hair. and happy eyes, and a genial smile. These gloomy, morbid fancies only passed athwart her mind like clouds across a clear sky. She shook her head defiantly at them, and bade them begone.

"I will not believe you," she told them. Paul has gone. like the knight or the prince in the fairy tale, to the dangerous castle or not overcome; there is no heart Paul cannot win. He was made to prevail and be king. Since he stays so long, 'tis sure proof of victory, and if he comes by the night-train, why, I shall let him in, and none shall be the

wiser.' The wind might blow, the rain might fall-Dora, whilst she had such thoughts, could not help feeling happy. She was ambitious, not for herself, but for her brother. She could sit and dream about him, with the tender folly of the young, and never feel that it was folly. There was no success Paul was not to achieve, no destiny was too great for Paul, and thus little by little it came to pass that he was the hero of his sister's life.

That life had been such as most girls lead; around it, dangerously alluring. Such as it was, it contented her. She was satisfied with the seclusion which her poverty commanded, with the society of her friends, with studies which to her were no pastimes, but serious pursuits, and with such relaxations as an old cracked spinet and her flowers afforded. All this sufficed her, for she had Paul-Paul who was to be so great a man, the honor and the stay of his family. When a young girl has such a thought as this, it matters little what dresses she wears, or what sort of a house she lives in. She has an enchanted tower, whence she views the nether world with calm indifference. Who dare pity, and who would not envy her, till truth comes and knocks at the door, claiming admittance in a voice that will not be denied?

# CHAPTER II.

But Paul's journey was a secret as yet, so, with another look up the road Dora went back to the cottage through the wet garden. As she reached the parlor she heard the voice of her cousin, John Luan, talking within At once she broke in, bright and joyous. "Oh, you faithless John, where have you been till this hour?" she cried. "Tell me

directly." A very good-looking young man, with a good-natured face, very like Dora's in all save its brightness, turned round on hearing this imperious mandate, and looked at his cousin with an unmistakable adorer look. "Slave" was stamped on his aspect, and no less legi

bly was " queen" written on Dora's. "I have been dissecting," he began. "Don't, John," interrupted Mrs. Courtenay

shivering. "Bless you, mamma," remarked Dora,

coolly, " John would dissect us all if he had John had never much to say for himself, but when he fell into the hands of this bright-

haired tormentor he became helpless. "Now, Dora, you know I can't," he said. "Can't dissect?" she suggested. "Then give up your profession, and let there be an

end of it," she kindly added. A sigh, verging on a groan, expressed John's mental sufferings.

" Take pattern on Paul," she resumed. "He means to be Grattan, or Chatham, or Demosthenes. Why, don't you mean to be something? Now, mamma, please not to interfere. I want to make something of John, but if I am interfered with how can I?"

John groaned again, yet did not seem to be ery miscrable.

"Yes, I know you would dissect me," said Dora, shaking her bright head; "but you shall not have the chance, you little wretch!" Dora Courtenay had a graceful young figure, but she was not a fine woman, and John Luan was a remarkably fine young man. Yet little, wretch she had called him since they were children, and it was the only part of her teazing which Mrs. Luan could never endure. She now showed such unequivocal symptoms do buzzing, that Dora, much alarmed, rose fans aid quickly,

"I mean a big wretch, aunt. And now let us have tea, since Paul is not coming."

To make tea was Dora's duty. She began were as helpless as any brilliant minority at the process by peremptorily ordering John the mercy of a stubborn majority ever will be. Luan to cut some bread and butter, kindly Mrs. Luan was impenetrable to blame, and adding an admonition concerning the wisdom of all save its own ends, gave dangerous by inheritance. I shall leave you and your Much better would it be for them-

of pinning a cloth bib-wise before him, and not buttering his coat instead of the bread; after which, the diminutive servant having brought up the tray, Dora sat behind an oldfashioned tea-urn, and looked through the curling wreaths of steam, like a bright young Hebe, with the ethereal vapors of Olympus around her. It was a very plain meal. The tea was three shillings a pound, the butter was Irish butter, and therefore could not be bad, but had it come from a cheese country, John Luan would have found it delicious, and all China could not have matched the flavor ot that mild Congou.

He sat and ate through a plateful of bread and butter, and drank through seven cups of tea-looking all the time at that bright girl before him, and meekly enduring such shafts as it pleased her saucy little tongue to pierce him with.

Dora could not help being aware of her cousin's intellectual inferiority, and she was not so perfect as not to take advantage of it now and then. To make up for this, indeed, she gifted him, like a kind fairy, with some imaginary graces. He was good-natured, she made him high-hearted; he was careless of danger, she made him brave; but unluckily she forgot to feel more than a moderate regard for the owner of these virtues. The crown-gift of her affection was wanting.

John needed to use no such magic powers He had no imagination, and could not conceive another Dora than the one he knew. With her he was quite satisfied. He was in that happy stage of love when to see and hear the beloved object is sufficient bliss to the worshipper. He did not think of marriage. They were first consins, to begin with, and were by right of birth supposed impenerable to love. Then they were both as poor as Job; and best reason of all, marriage was not in the least necessary to John's happiness. To see Dora and look at her bright face, to hear Dora and be worried by her, to obey Dora and cut bread and butter, or do any humble office for the pleasure of that haughty little sovereign, was all John Luan cared for; and as he had but to come to the cottage to secure these blessings, that crown of all bliss, the wedded, was not in

his thoughts. Now this disinterested adoration had been going on five years-his mother, his aunt, Paul. Dora herself, looked upon it as a matter of course, and never gave it a second thought. But a drop will overflow the full cup, and a remark which Dora now darted at her cousin across the table made him blush a little, and caused Mrs. Luan to look first bewildered, then to turn as pale as her dingy complexion would let her. With a deeply-troubled mien she put down her cup of tea untasted, then looked from her son to Dora, and from Dora to her son again. Yet all Dora had said was: I wish you would not stare, John."

She spoke with a pretty little pettish toss of her head, but something in John's thoughts mads him color up to the eyes, and dull though she was, Mrs. Luan was a mother. In a moment she saw that these two were no longer children, and whilst she was measuring the extent of the calamity, Mrs. Courtenay, who had an awkward and innocent habit of thinking aloud, said with her pleasant smile:

"Ln! my dear John does not stare; he looks at you, and he looks because he admires you, I suppose."

Which was the exact truth, and, precisely because it was the truth, made John look foolish, brought a sudden glow to Dora's face, and caused Mrs. Luan to pour the contents of her tea-cup into the sugar-basin. This domestic calamity sobered them all save Mrs. Luan herself. But long after the little excitement she thus caused had subsided, John's mother, though outwardly as dull and as calm as ever, was brooding over her discovery.

She was habitually tacitum, and no one saw any change in her this evening. She took out her patchwork, and proceeded with it as usual. This patchwork, which was literally hideous, was however the only concession to fancy which Mrs. Luan had ever made. It a still, narrow path, with a boundless world was to her what music is to some, and poetry thing. It was no trouble to her to light a fire, around it, dangerously alluring. Such as it to others. These lozenges of faded silks, and prepare her brother's tea and supper. The to others. These lozenges of faded silks. three of which being put together formed by their different shades a cube with a very light top, and a very dark side to it, were the only relaxation Mrs. Luan's mind knew or took from domestic cares. She loved them, she was proud of them, she admired them, and felt | dark for her pains, pleased when they were praised by some polite stranger. She never read books or newspapers; she took no pleasure in news, national or local. The ruin of an empire, or the scanlalous elopement of a near neighbor, found her equally indifferent. She could not help this to a certain extent, for she was partly born so; but she had likewise partly made herself so. She had assisted Nature, as we all do, and had not assisted her very wisely-too

frequent a case. Thus she had grown into a silent, apathetic-looking woman, whose concentrated depth of purpose no one expected. Whilst Dora teased John Luan this evening, and Mrs. Courtenay made little innocent speeches, Mrs. Luan, whom no one heeded. and who seemed absorbed in her patchwork, felt in a strange turnult. Her thoughts, unaccustomed to wander far, centred around this great fact: "John is in lowe with her." Gradually her circle widened. She saw the pair standing at a church altar, and John's ring on Dora's tinger. Then, by a stretch of her slow mind, she imagined a poor lodging somewhere, and John and Dora were in it, fighting the great battle of respectability versus poverty, with half-a-dozen children around This was the real point at issue, and it was frightful. Mrs. Luan liked Dora very well—as well as she could like a being who was not John. She felt no material jealousy of a daughter-in-law. It would not have grieved her to see John worship Dora with the romantic fancy of a lover, or the yearning tenderness of the fondest husband. Her objection to the first consinship was of the slenderest sort. She was a womon of few feelings, as well as of few ideas. But the cruel truth was that, if John was poor, Dora was poorer. This was terrible, and nothing could overcome it in Mrs. Luan's mind. The beauty of Helen, the mind of a De Stael, the heart of a Mrs. Fry, the piety of a saint, would have left her alienated, indifferent, and cold. Poverty had early taken and stamped her, and the mark was indelible. She woke to think of money, as she slept to dream of it, not exactly for her own sake, but for John's. She could not give him wealth, not possessing it herself, but she could try and make him acquire it; above all, she could try and not let him fall into such a snare as that of a poor marriage. That he should love Dora, and think of marrying her, was something awful in her creed. Save him she must, no matter how-no matter at what cost. She had no

so, and being irremediably narrow minded, it

never occurred to her that Dora might not be

in love with John. This narrowness, this in-ability to take in more than one idea at a

time, was the weak point of a character to

which tenacity of purpose, and recklessness

the very kenness of desire. "Well, imagine a wild landscape with plans as yet; her mind was not an inventive one, but she had a hard, stubborn will, and on that she relied, not without cause. That will had borne her up all her life, and it had borne her successfully through many a trouble. She had a wretched night-I woke at two-sleepnow resolved that her son should never marry fall three months back, and some nerve got Dora Courtenay. She was prepared to use injured, for when the weather changes I fell any means that might prevent him from doing great throbbing and cannot sleep."

> "He did not. He could not weary of his sleepless night! Yet he also spoke on business. You are my heir-at-law,' he said; 'but I did

strength, all the more dangerous that it was unsuspected, and was accompanied with marked intellectual inferiority.

In the meanwhile, the pleasant little war went on between Dora and John. Dora had a skein of wool to wind, and she made John hold it for her. Very meek and awkward looked this Hercules, whilst his Omphale stamped her foot, or shook her bright head at him with an encouraging "Don't be stupid," or a flattering "Oh! dear, if you would but try and be useful, John, and not make me snap my wool so !"

"I do my best, Dora," was the good-humored reply.

Upon which Dora pensively rejoined-"I wonder what your worst would be like,

Jolin ?" Not a word, not a breath, not a motion, not turn of these two did Mrs. Luan lose. She watched them till all her senses were strained with the effort, and her mind felt so bewildered and confused, that she heard without heeding it the pleasant little chat of her sister-in-

Mrs. Courtenay was doing a patience, and though she knit her brows, and looked pensively at the cards spread on the table, she was able to talk.

"I wish you had a new dress, Dora," she said; "you could give this to Peggy."
"Peggy must wait, mamma. When Paul is

Demosthenes, he will give me a velvet robe. John, do mind my wool? John, who was innocently thinking that

velvet could scarcely improve Dora, shook his head like a good faithful dog under the reproof, and, dog-like, was mute. "I am to have diamond earrings, too," re-

sumed Dora—" Paul says so—beau-tiful diamond earrings, mamma. Mrs. Courtenay sighed gently. Perhaps she

thought the diamond carrings were rather far away. Dora herself thought so too. "I shall be old by that time," she resumed -"quite old; thirty, at the very least. John,

you know, or ought to know, anatomy. Do tell me why people look old. Why do faces get so very odd, you know? It is not only the skin that changes. How shall I look when I get old?—so?"

She puckered her pleasant genial face into the most extraordinary wrinkles, and make her little mother shiver.

" My darling, how can you? Surely you do not mean to say that old people are so horrid? "Oh! no," coolly replied Dora, resuming

her natural form and features, "but I shall be so, mamma. Shall I not, John?"

"Don't," he entreated; "don't."

"Don't get old! Do you mean to send me to an early grave, sir?" Dora was rather fond of shaking her head, and shook it now at the delinquent. So vehement was the shake that her hair-pins got leaders or dictators, and in concluding, to point fell down her neck on her shoulders. Dora blushed a little, and John, lost in admiration, | that one thing which alone we have any reaventured to stretch out his hand, and touch

pleasant laugh, and Mrs. Courtenay said, "Has she not beautiful hair, John?" And Mrs. Luan put down her work, and in her blind mad terror at what she feared, would, if she could, have destroyed Dora that moment Hatred she felt none; but it is not hate which works the most evil, or inflicts the deepest

tiful tresses. Dora pulled it from him with a

wrongs. Dora soberly put up her hair, and as the evening was well-nigh spent, Peggy was told to go to bed; and Mrs. Courtenay, Mrs. Luan, and John and Dora parted, to follow\_her example.

# CHAPTER III.

" Paul will come by the night train," thought Dora; so, when that train was nearly due, she softly stole down to the kitchen to make her brother a hot cup of tea. Dora was a clever girl, and a clever woman is expert in everyevent justified her foresight. The water was scarcely boiling when she heard a few light grains of sand thrown against the window. She stole up-stairs, noiselessly opened the cottage door, and got a cordial kiss in the

"They are all asleep," she whispered:

come down to the kitchen." A pleasant sight to a weary traveller was that which greeted Paul Courtenay's eyes as he followed his sister down stairs. The fire was blazing, the water was simmering on the hob, a frying-pan was hissing on the fire, the cloth was laid; a cottage-loaf, butter, and jug of ale were the first instalments of a frugal meal, where fried eggs and bacon were to play the most conspicuous part, and which a warm cup of tea, and that domestic iniquity, hot

buttered toast, were to crown. Poor Mrs. Luan tossing restlessly on your couch, and planning economy in your dreams, where were you then?

Paul Courtenay, a dark, good-looking young man, with a broad beetling forehead, bestowed a gratified look on these preparations, sat down, drew his chair to the fire, rested his

feet on the fender, and said emphatically, "You bright little fairy! What lucky fel low will have you. I wonder!

"Well, I do think he will be lucky," candidly replied Dora, minding her frying-pan all the time; "only I wonder, Paul, if he will appreciate his happiness."

"He had better do so," replied Paul, with something like sterness. "Dear Paul!" thought Dora, "I do believe he would defend me to the last drop of his

"Why don't you ask for news?" said Paul. "No, you must eat first. There, hold your plate, and no not leave a morsel." Paul obeyed literally. He ate and drank heartily, and soon looked much the better for the meal his thoughtful little sister had pro-

vided. "And now," said Dora, sitting down at his knee on a hassock which she had brought down for that purpose-"now you may tell me all."

Her bright eyes were fastened on his in it is pleasing to me to know, met with so ex eager expectation; her parted lips expressed

mountains around it, a grassy park with noble trees, the smoke of a waterfall on your right | ter of public contracts, the Irishmen of Canada hand, and on your left a little gray lake with a patch of blue sky; in the distance a plain white house—that is Deenah. When I reached the house an old servant in sober livery showed me into the room where Mr. Courtenay was sitting. I saw a little pale old man, blind of one eye, on whom I should have been afraid to blow, so weak did he seem. He held out his hand, a cold weak hand, and told me | welfare of their countrymen and co-religionists.
in a whisper—'I am glad to see you; but I | It may be taken for granted, then, that on

"Did he ask after mamma or aunt Luan?"

sister, and John Luan even, five hundred pounds each, which, as I was not on friendly terms with your late father, and will never see my sister again, is handsome. But then to whom shall I leave Decnah and the rest of the property, which is large-to you or to young Templemore? He was my late wife's nephew, and Mrs. Courtenay brought me a good deal of money; so he, too, has claims, you see.'"

(To be continued.)

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

A LECTURE

W. H. WALLER, ESQ., MAYOR OF OTTAWA.

Last week we published Mr. O'Hanly's reply to Mr. Waller's lecture. In publishing Mr. O'Hanly's reply, we promised to give Mr. Waller's lecture if anyone sent us a copy With this promise we now cheerfully comply St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa, was crowded to

its utmost capacity, on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., to hear the promised lecture, by Mr Mayor Waller, on the subject of "The Irish in Canada." In the audience were many leading citizens of all classes and different shades of politics.

Ex-alderman Heney was called to the chair and the Rev. Father Whalen also occupied a seat on the platform. The chairman having briefly introduced the lecturer, who on us an hostility and opposition that we would rising was greeted with a perfect storm of applause.

Mr. Waller said :- Before immediately pro ceeding to our subject, I deem it but right to state that in the remarks I am going to address you this evening my object is not political. My purpose is simply, in our interests, as a component part of the Canadian people to convince you that we are not so badly off in our adopted country as certain parties-for whatever object-would lead you to believe; and to point out that it is not in our interest nor in the general interest of the country that we should be carried away by the false impressions attempted to be created by a few dissatistied individuals in Ontario-and in Ontario only-who, charged with having personal ends and objects in view, desire to accomplish them at our expense; and who in pursuing so unpatriotic a course, would do us an amount of mischief or injury, if not checked in their career. (Applause.) I propose to demonstrate to you the weakness and absurdity of the position taken by those would-be loose, and a shower of rich brown gold locks out what in my judgment is the true course for us to pursue with the view of obtaining son to complain about in Canada-adequate with worshipful timidity one of those beau- representation in Parliament. I am not going to treat you to a flowing or flowery dissertation, but to a recital of plain facts, which I consider it in our interest should be generally known, and which it will be to our benefit to reflect upon. The population of Canada is, as you are aware, a mixed one, being made up of no less than

### EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES,

and some twenty-five or thirty religious denominations. All of these are on an equality in the eye of the law and the constitution, and all of them are-and must be-equally interested in the welfare, prosperity, and advancement of the country; for if it be prosperous and progressive, all must enjoy their proportionate share of the prosperity; while, on the other hand, if stagnation be the order of things, all in their respective degrees or stations must proportionately suffer. Now, these being the facts, it is a plain proposition, easily of those eighteen nationalities whose lot is In 1872 the the interest of this their native or adopted country, that peace and unity should prevail amongst them, and that they should live together in friendship and harmony, and as far as practicable all pull together for the general good. (Applause.) The soundness of this proposition, I take it, can hardly be denied. I am safe in asserting then that whoever acts in opposition to these sentiments, and counsels an opposite course of conduct, is an evil genius in the country, whose advice, in so far as it clashes with the principles laid down, is not safe to follow, and whose influence for mischief, as far as possible, should be counteracted by the wise, the prudent, and the good. (Applause.) A house divided against itself cannot stand. A house or family is but a nation in miniature, and no more can a divided nation prosper and progress than can the members of a family who seriously disagree It is not, therefore, in the broad interest of this country or its people, in its social or political concerns, that national or sectional feelings should be unnecessarily appealed to or aroused; and where there are so many partnership, as it were, for a common object, if any

#### ONE OF THOSE NATIONALITIES singles itself out from all the rest to create

national prejudices and keep alive sectarian issues, a natural consequence of the operation of human nature will be that that nationality or sect will inherit in a great degree the hos tility of all the rest, and will certainly be a sufferer, and no gainer, to the full extent of its indiscretion in this respect. This being admitted, and it cannot well be denied, it is obvious to the least reflecting that the true interests of the Irish in Canada—whether Protestant or Catholic-lies in avoiding the occupancy of so anomalous and unprofitable a position: and, in every way in their power, to discountenance and disapprove of the conduct of unauthorized individuals who, devoid of a broad patriotism, to answer selfish ends and purposes, continually deal and dabble in national and sectarian issues. (Applause.) my address on St. Patrick's Day last, which, tensive an approval from the leading and thinking Catholic men of the Dominion, I pointed out that in trade and commerce, arts, agriculture and manufactures, and in the matwere in no way behind their neighbours of other nationalities in either enterprise or success. This cannot be denied-no one pre tends to contradict the assertion-and on this head, therefore, we hear no complaint from the constitutional grumblers and agitators, who profess to have so much at heart the wel who profess to have so much at heart the these heads there is no room for complaint; lessness is constitutional with me. I had a although to my mind, if thousands of our countrymenwho drag out a miserable existence in large towns and cities, both in Canada and elsewhere, were to make an effort to settle themselves on a farm-however humble their beginning—they would be far more comfortable, far more independent, far happier, more contented, and better off in every way than not get my property from my ancestors, and they can ever possibly hope to be depending what did not come by inheritance need notgo on the precarious subsistence of a day's labor

much more in their true interests-to direct their attention in this way, and encourage them to proceed in a course that leads to independence, health and comfort, than to eternally impress upon them the false idea that one-half of them are entitled to government situations; that they are not getting their due; that they are crushed out by a grasping ascendency party; that they should bury all these grievances in their souls, and hope and wait for a day of retribution, under the guidance of some self-constituted guardian, to mete out vengeance upon the political oppressor of their race and creed.

The Irish are not a mercenary, place-hunting people; they are a people of honor, pride and principle; a people who love fair play and justice, and ask for no more; and, in the exercise of their elective franchise, cast their votes intelligently, according to political conviction or through personal appreciation and respect; but there are a few scheming demagogues of their number in almost every community, as there are rotten branches on every tree and sickly sheep in every flock, who for the advancement of their own private interests, take the name of the Irish People in vain, and incessantly talk about want of justice to Irishmen and Catholics—want of representation in Parliament—and want of fair play in the distribution of public patronage; all for the sake of drawing an attention to themselves as leaders or spokesmen-selfelect—that thereby they may benefit them-selves or their connections, by a liberal share of that patronage they speak so much about Such persons as these are the worst enemies of the Irish Catholics of Canada. (Applause.) Their conduct is a course of libel and detraction of national character; they provoke for not otherwise encounter, and seriously impede our social, material, and political advancement It is my purpose to convince you before I have done, that more than one-half the agitation of these unpatriotic individuals, which is so injurious to our interests, is misrepresenta-

According to the last census,

of the Dominion was 3.579,752 souls, or, with the addition of probable populations of British Columbia and Manitoba, say, for round numbers 3,600,000. This total population, as I have told you, is made up of some eighteen different nationalities, divided into some twenty-five or thirty religious denominations; the principal divisions by nationality being as follows:

Of this total the Irish number, as nearly as possible, 850,000; the religious complexion of the population being as follows:-Protestants of all denominations....2,035,095 Catholics . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,537,923 Religion not given ...... 26,981

Of this 1,537,923 Catholies, about 400,000, as nearly as can be estimated, are Irish and of Irish extraction. Now, with these facts and others I will refer to, in our possession, and for the sake of accommodating ourselves to the arguments of the agitators, making population according to numbers, a basis of national representation in the Civil Service, in the Senate, the Cabinet, and the Parliament of the Dominion, we can, with a little calculation, tell exactly how many officers, how many Senators, how many Ministers, and how many members of Parliaments the Irish in Canada are entitled to under the Dominion Government. In all these respects the grumblers charge that the Irish and the Catholics are ostracised, and that the Scotch are swallowing up the fat of the land. Well, let us investigate established, that it is not only in the interest for a little and see how far the charge is true.

# TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES,

under the Dominion Government, was a little over thirty six hundred; for round numbers we will say three thousand six hundred. As you are aware, the number of members in the House of Commons is 206; the number of Senators 77, and the number of Cabinet Ministers 13. Now, let us take a few sums in simple proportions as follows: If 3, 600,000 people employ 3,600 hands, how many of this number are 850,000 Irish entitled to? Answer. 850. Again, if 3,600,000 people give 206 members to the House of Commons, how many of this number are 850,000 Irish entitled to? Answer, 49. Again, if 3,600,000 people give 13 Cabinet Ministers, how many of this number are 850,000 Irish entitled to? Answer 3. The Senate, or House of Lords, is composed of 77 members, and by the same system of calculation just resorted to we find that the Irish in Canada are entitled to 18 Senators, on the hasis of representation according to population. From these calculations, the correctness of which cannot be denied, it will be seen that according to the contention of the agitators nationalities associated together in one great | the Irish in Canada are entitled to 850 officers under the Dominion Government, to 49 members of Parliament, 18 Senators and 3 Cabinet Ministers. But the Irish are divided into Protestants and Catholics, and unfortunately too sharply keep up the distinction for their own good or the good of the country; and the grumblers will insist on an even distribution of the honours, offices and emoluments. Well again to accommodate ourselves to their views, let us assume numbers should be a basis for denominational representation. In this case the Irish Catholics would be entitled to 400 offices under the Dominion Government; they would be entitled to 23 members in the House of Commons, to 8 representatives in the Senate, and to one Minister in the Cabinet.

#### These facts being all ascertained, it now remains for us to see how far THE IRISH AND THE CATHOLICS

are represented in the several positions indicated. It will be remembered that in 1872 a return was made to Parliament of the names, origin, creed, position, and pay of all the employees of the Dominion Government. That return I have carefully analyzed, and find that those in the employ of the Government classing themselves under the heading "Irish and Irish Canadian" were 780.

English and English Canadian.....506

French Canadian......450 Nova Scotians......393 Canadians..... 449 British Canadians..... 290 Of those who classified themselves as "British Canadians," 69 are of Irish extraction or Irish Canadian, 50 being Protestants and 19 Catholic; and of those who registered themselves as "Canadians," 130 are of Irish extraction or Irish Canadian, 94 being Protestants and 36 Catholics; so that, by adding those of Irish

extraction, included under the headings of Canadians" and "British Canadians," to those who have put themselves down as "Irish, and Irish Canadians," the total number of Irish in the employ of the Dominion Government in."

(CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

### FATHER BURKE.

# HIS SERMON IN LIMERICK.

"THE GLORY OF THE HOUSE OF GOD."

A most interesting ceremony took place on the 5th inst., in the Dominican church of St. Saviour, Glentworth street, Limerick, on the occasion of the dedication of a magnificent of a child and fall upon His ears? And this new pulpit, which has recently been erected in the church. The structure of the pulpit is octagonal, supported on clustered pillars of polished granite; the body is of carved Caen stone. The figures in full relief are the four Evangelists, piaced in niches in the corners; the intermediate panels are supplied with slate frontals containing beautiful artistic paintings by (Mr. Westlake, of London,) of St. Thomas of Aquin, O. P.; St. Hyacinth, O. P. St. Peter Martyt, O. P.; and St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland. The figure of St. Dominice surmounts the baldachino, which is of carved oak admirably executed by Boyd & Son, of Dublin. The body of the pulpit is ascended by a flight of ponderous oaken stairs. The cost of this magnificent addition to the ornamentation of this exquisite church is about £300; and nothing can add more to the grandeur of one of the most beautiful of the Irish churches.

On the occasion of the dedication, solemn High Mass was celebrated, at which the Very Rev. Dr. Carbery, Provincial General, presided; the Very Rev. C. H. Condon, O. P., Prior of St. Saviour's, was celebrant; the Rev. Father Kenny, O.R. Prior of Boulagh (Portumna), descon; Rev. Father O'Flaherty, O. P., sub-descon; Rev. Father Dubig, O. P., master of

ceremonies. At the gospel, the sermon was preached by the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P., who spoke

"I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy House and the place where Thy Glory dwell-eth."—Words taken from the book of Psalms.

As we are assembled here to-day, dearly beloved brethern, to make our offering to the Almighty God, and to dedicate in its own especial form to His service the beautiful pulpit in which I am unworthy to stand, it is well that we should consider largely and deeply the thoughts to which this subject invites us. "I have loved," the inspired one said, "I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy House and the place where Thy glory dwelleth;" and you also have loved the beauty of the House of God. Your love for that beauty is attested by this stately temple in which we are assembled-by the beauty of those altars and by the loveliness of all the things you have brought here to day to surround our Lord Jesus Christ and to give Him honor. But the crowning beauty of the House of God is the pulpit from which I preach. When we consider the [ purpose for which it is erected the word which will resound through it in the future generations-the awfulness of the sanctity and significance of that word—it is a crowning beauty of the tempie of God. My beloved, the Almighty God, the Scripture tells us, made all things for Himself. Everything that His hand created was made for an especial purpose, and that was that all creation might speak the praise and announce the glory of its Creator. He made the universe so vast that even science finds itself kneeling upon the threshold of those mighty systems that revolve around us, and far away from us, in the limitless ocean of space. The ancients had a theory that the movements of all those bodies corresponded to a living voice of sweet music,-that they to have its sanction in the Scriptures, for, describing the first day of the Creation, Holy Job explains "that the morning stars praised the Lord, and all sons of God made together a sweet melody." The beauty of the vast beauty of the universe proves the existence of | for us by His death. an order and law which guide and influence mighty spheres almost infinite in their greatness and almost limitless in their numbers. The law that guides them speaks of God. And, dearly beloved, the Scriptures say that " the heavens tell the glory of God," that "the firmanent proclaims the work of His power," and the voices of knowledge of heaven and earth speak as the voice of order. The day proclaims the heart of the succeeding day and the night reveals the knowledge of the night which is to come. Thus it was discovered that Almighty God created all things

for Himself, and that all nature might be, as

it were, the pulpit through which the living voice goes forth to proclaim His works. But, dearly beloved, the voice of natureresonant though it be-yet only tells us a few of the truths concerning Almighty God. These truths were speculated upon and discovered even by some of the greatest Pagan philosophers.—and we find Dictatus reasoning the material creation around them spoke to light which nature only so imperfectly revealshadowed, even by the prophets and the patwas to burst forth upon the earth in all the fullness and majesty of its glory, and when the voice that spoke before so few words, would reveal not merely the stars in heaven -not merely the silent though eloquent testimony of the admirable beauty and order of earth-not merely the music of the spheres, which proclaimed the law and order, were to speak to God; but when God Himself was to speak Himself,—when the Son of the Father carnate,-when all hearts were to rejoice at the mercy, peace, truth and love which He brought to them. When that time came, the Eternal Son of God, "consubstantial to the Futher, the very figures of His substance and He mingled Himself with our nature and became man, the true Son of a human motherbut that mother was the purest of Virgins, even when she was a mother; a true man, put to the sad test of all the sorrow and all the person was not only human but Divine;—and spoke among men and He who spoke was the Son of God, and the words that fell from His blessed mouth were the voice and teaching of God. Now, behold! the very earth was transformed; new secrets are revealed; mysteries are unfolded, that neither nature nor prophecy had ever clearly spoken to man; now, the hidden things of God's power are heared emanating from God, speaking Himself; the very heavens themselves are transformed; the sun, the moon and the stars, which from the first day of the Creation looked down upon the earth, pour rays of light upon the feet of the blessed Son of God-Himself made man. the mountain-side and taught a multitude, which is sent forth, like a two-edged sword, and then the rock closed and the river ceased of the prophe." Let me ask repute. The child was left in the union until that of the Prussian lines, so as to prevent the mountain-side and taught a multitude, which is sent forth, like a two-edged sword, and then the rock closed and the river ceased of the prophe." Let me ask repute. The child was left in the union until that of the Prussian lines, so as to prevent the union until the prevent that the pr

vealed to them that beautiful hidden mystery that we were all—in virtue of His Incarnation and by the assimilation of His Incarnationmade children of God; the Eternal Father had adopted us, and that as far as moral union would effect it the very nature of God mingles itself with our nature by the divine grace: and that we are entitled to look up to Heaven and say to Him who created us, "Our Father;"not merely our Creator-not merely our Providential Preserver—not merely our Judge, but our Father, What words more full of tenderness and lovingness could come from the lips was the very first word which He taught them upon that blessed mountain near Jerusalem. He lifted His voice and spoke with all the authority of God-with all the truth of God. Those mountains might have caught before the prophet's voice, but it was the feeble voice of man; those mountains might have witnessed the preaching of baptists, who proclaimed that the Almighty God was in the midst of His people; but now those mountain glens flung back with gladness the echo of the voice of God, speaking in the midst of them.

At another time He spoke from a boat, out upon the waters of Lake Genassareth; and that boat was the pulpit. And from these waters a voice resounded. It was the voice of Eternal Truth. At another time the temple of Jerusalem resounded to the voice of His preaching. The very sacrifices for which that temple was built found their fulfilment in Him. All the mysteries of the Old Law for which the temple was erected, were all accomplished in Him. And so it was fitting that those very walls which resounded to the teaching of the prophets, foretelling His coming, should resound at last with the voice of the Son of

God. And the Temple of Jerusalem became

he witness of the teaching of God, and of the

fulfilment of all its ancient rites. Thus, for three years, did the Son of God make use of this earth as His place of preaching. He made use of the mountains, and of the sea, and of the dwellings of men as the pulpits from which He spoke to His people: until the blessed day came when death was swallowed up in victory, and the glory of the Resurrection asserted its triumph over the tomb. He then returned to Heaven, and the Apostles, looking after the bright figure of their Maker, saw the clouds reverently divide, and His glory pass up in the midst of them: and a voice spoke-" Open wide, ye eternal gates, ye everlasting portals, that the King of Glory may enter in." Then that voice died away, and never resounded more upon the earth; that voice was never heard again by the ears of man.

Jesus Christ enlightened and regenerated man. He shed His blood and made atonement for our sins. But did we require nothing else? Was the work of Calvary all-sufficient? No. Man required much more. He had his intelligence his heart, and his will. These could only be reached by Divine Grace in the form of the Word of God; and therefore our Divine Lord painfully, patiently, laboriously, spent three years enlightening humanity, driving faith into the souls of men, dispelling the darkness, and softening the hardness of their hearts, and bending, not breaking, their hitherto inflexible will, in order that He might prepare them, and that, having effected His Holy purpose, He might immolate Himself upon the cross and take away their sins. But His word went before Heaven; and that word was as necessary to all future generations of men as it was unto those who heard it from the very lips of Jesus Christ; the Word of God-the one great redeeming and regenerating power. "In Him was the Word, and the Word was with God. moved to sounds of hurmony, which seemed and the Word was God; and the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us;" and as the Word Incarnate came to redeem man, so He made use of the spoken word of His own eternal truth in order to prepare men for that redemption; to make men understand; to universe, according to St. Thomas, consists in | make them capable of feeling the importance the admirable order of its movements. That of the grace which our Divine Lord purchased

Now I ask again is this saving and life give

ing word to depart? Is this word which attributes; they can never change, they are ever brought light, and in bringing light brought the self-same. Therefore the word of God as brought light, and in bringing light brought His love to man,—is it to be heard no longer? Rising from the dead and ascending into Heaven He disappears, to be seen no more. But, before He left us, recognizing all the future wants of man, knowing well that unto the end of time generation would succeed generation, and that the wants of all would be the same, and that He only could supply them, He left Hinrself upon this earth, invisible indeed, but in the reality of His presence upon the altar of the Catholic Church, speaking as He spoke of old, yet by the lips of other men-men consecrated-men commissioned-men conceived in sin, yet speaking the self-same word that He spoke in the days of His mortal life. Behold then the two-fold purposes for which the Catholic Church is built. First of all, directly and immediately for the Real Presence of the Son of God. Within the golden gates of the upon the unity of God, and Plato moralizing | tabernacle He dwelleth. At the morning call upon the immortality of the soul ; yet although of the sacrificing priest He opens the gates of Heaven and descends from His throne of inthem, so far, of God, a better time was ap- finite glory and mingles Himself with the proaching—the time was coming when the priest on the altar, and in the priest's hands, as really, as truly, and as substantially as when ed-when the light which was so dimly fore- the Virgin of Nazareth opened her hands and said, "Be it done according to the word," and riarchs and the priests of old-when that light | He did come. It is because He is really prosent, that the Catholic Church at all times endeavors to surround the altar with everything that the skilled workman and the genius of the artist can devise, to bespeak His presence and announce it by the objects of His surroundings. What is fairest and rarest-even that which is hidden under the hills-the Church will gather. She will search the mountains until she comes upon the precious marble to adorn the altars of her was to tell to man all things of heaven,—when earth was to resound to the voice of God inof the earth, the Church culls, with a loving hand, in order that the flowers and fruits which He Himself created may spend themselves before Him. She plucks from the olive tree its rich fruit in order that it may be used in the form of oil in the lamps which burn before the splender of His glory, became incarnate of the Holy Ghost and Virgin Mary;" when adoration of God. All this is for His real presence. But there is another presence in the Catholic Church; and it is a presence not only of the real body but of the mystical body of Josus Christ. Now the Scriptures of the New Law, especially the writings of St. Paul, teem suffering and all the agony which the sins of with evidence that Our Lord is not only preman placed upon Him,—yet, true man as He was in the integrity of His nature, He was God and man, united in one person, and that and He dwelleth in the midst of us, taking care of us, anticipating our wants and strewso He came and lifted up his voice, and He | ing our paths with favors-with the highest favors in the word of Christ,-and loving His Church as the tenderest bridegroom loves his bride, for this is the simile which the Apostle St. Paul has used to describe the love of Jesus Christ for His Church. For the wants of that mystical body the Church provides as for the wants of the dignity of the real body of her Lord the stately altar and rich tabernacle, so for the mystical body she provides the pulpit of the Church—the place in which the accredited speaker proclaims to every intelligence from within and without the glory of Jesus, and His claim to the faith

of men. It is the Royal Throne wherein the

loving heart of God is enshrined, and from

from which comes every emotion of sorrow or loved spouse of God-His Church. He tells us of the sufferings and of the glories of the mercy and love, to-morrow announcing with anger of His judgment. Behold then this pulpit. It is a dwelling place of the word of God, nacle is the dwelling place of Jesus Christ enclosing and enthroning His real body. Well, such being the purpose for which this edifice of preaching is erected, I ask you to consider next how beautiful is the word which shall resound from it through all future generations. And the Eternal Word, the Holy Ghost tells us, is the figure of the Father substantial, the splendor of his glory; and the same eternal Word, the inspired Apostle tells us, was the image of God crucified. That same word which will resound from this pulpit to you and your children, and their children's children unto succeeding generations, is also the image of God, inasmuch as it is one that is unchangeable and unchanged; that it is eternal; that it is to last forever; and that it is the reflection of God because it is His sanctity. First then, the word that shall resound from the pulpit of this church is one. If it is not one it cannot be the truth; if it is not the truth it cannot be the word of God. If it is not one it cannot be the truth. God has given us by the light of human reason sufficient reason to know that that which is divided and contradictory cannot be true. Two statements, one contradicting the other, one way or the other, must be false. They might both be false, but one being true establishes the falsehood of the other which contradicts it. Therefore, wherever truth is it must be one. But Christour Lord promised the Church that He would leave to her the legacy of truth. He tells us that the special purpose for which He sent the Holy Ghost was to lead them into the truth and keep them in the truth." He calls Him the Spirit of Truth. and "I will send my Spirit upon you and lead you into all truth;" and His last prayer to His Heavenly Father at the last Supper was for His Church. He says "I have taught them the truth; keep them and make them one in that Truth." What wonder, then, dearly beloved, that all else, outside the Catholic Church —who ever preaches or speaks in the name of God-is sure to be contradicted, is sure to get the lie in his teeth from others equally unauthorized with himself. All is confusion: multiplying sects, which are daily repudiating each other as teachers of falsehood. But in the voice of this great Church of God-n Church spreading over the whole earthspeaking in every nation and language, and for every race of men-speaking in every state; speaking at all times and on all subjects, with a voice which never yet contradicte litselfnever yet belied one of its previous dogmatic utterances-never spoke but one truth, as it was in the beginning and ever shall be unto the end of time. Have you ever heard in the experience of your lives one word of teaching -of dogmatic teaching in the Church-in one Catholic Church, and heard the opposite in another? Have you ever heard a Catholic preacher proclaim one thing to-day as a truth of God and proclaim the reverse to-merrow? It could not be. The word is one because it is the eternal truth and is the divine nature of God as an essential unity—as a unity of the teaching voice of God resounding upon the lips of the Catholic priests throughout the world, as an image of God. God is not only

one, but He is unchangeable and unchanged.

The Apostle says with Him there is no change

nor the shadow of transmutation. Unchang-

ed He was from the beginning in all His at-

tributes, in all His nature, in all the greatness,

power and majesty that belong to Him essen-

tially in His eternal views of right and wrong,

which are in fact right and wrong only because

God sees them as such in the eternal laws of

preached by the Catholic Church is unchang-

ing and unchangeable. For the same Gospel

that St. Patrick preached 1400 years ago is

the Gospel I preach to-day; -the voice of the

Church that was upon his lips then is the

same as upon the lips of every Catholic priest

to-day. The words that your remote ances-

ed for a time, until the people were satisfied

tors heard from him are the words your children's children until the end of time shall hear from the priests of the Catholic Church. and no other. They are the same words which 400 years before the time of Saint Patrick the Romans heard from St. Peter and St. Paul. And these words were unchanging because they were unchangeable. But, more, that word is the eternal, all grand and glorious promise which brings joy to our hearts amidst the storms, persecutions and oppressions that Almighty God has allowed to be waged against His Church. We are yet weeping over the new-made grave of one of the greatest men that God ever gave to His Church.-that man who in the length of his pontificate—in the greatness of his actions in the splendor of his virtues and in the simple firmness of his life was one of the greatest Pontiffs perhaps that ever lived. His crowning greatness was crux de cruce-the cross upon the cross. He lost everything he had upon this earth. He lost a kingdom and a crown. He lost position and influence; and the enemies of the Church said that with him Catholicity was about to die. They said, "At last the great exponent of Catholicity is tottering in his grave. We have dragged him from his throne-dragged him through shame and through humiliation ;-and we will now send him into his grave, humbled and crushed as a man; and the Church must die with Did they reflect? The word of the Creator was this-" My word which I have to us the sanctity of the life of God. No matput upon your lips shall not die from ter if by the teaching of that law I should your lips, nor from the lips of your chil- have to endure persecution or not; I must dren, henceforth or for ever." Did preach it. If a preacher be silent he is lost. they reflect that Jesus Christ said-"The Heavens and the earth shall pass away; but pression, ruin, and robbery, but the Church My words shall never pass away." The word of must seek to speak and go out to die. God has been manifested-His truth has been attested in all the signs of God. Therefore it must remain, for God gave His word, and He from the pulpit of the Church of God. can never be crushed or put down. God can never die. S, then from out the grave of Pius, after three days the illuminating shadow of Leo arises. They laid him in a pretty garden tomb where he was consigned to his rest. But when God, and the place where His glory dweleth; they came in the morning to seek him among the dead they found that he was gone. Out in law of the Church doctrine-in the glory of the grave of one Pope rises another to of the Christian sanctity they may love Jesus speak the same word, to proclaim the Christ, proclaim His glory, and share that same law and the same God to millions glory by achieving their own salvation. Let of hearts, to hundreds of millions of men the same words spoken from the lips God to the spouse of Christ, and church. Let me remind you that it is has a which will be spoken forever. So it shall be peculiar significence in the voice that will for ever. It is, dearly beloved, no passing storm speak most frequently and constantly here, -it is no passing transitory thing-the erec- that will be the vioce of the friar-the preachtion and the dedication of the pulpit in er, the grandest and most honorable title the Church of God. It is a beautiful that the Church of God ever gave to any of her thing—it is a happy thing to think of. When Moses smote the rock in the desert, and the waters came-clear, limpid and copious-from out its hard heart, it flow-

ful would it have been if that rock sent forth of love, or of joy, as they pass from the heart of Christ, through the Virgin mind of the berapidity-flowing unto the last day. But it is not a transitory word that shall resound from Son of God-speaking to-day of His infinite here—it is no mere passing out of the waters of salvation, that shall rush from this rock; equal truth the terrors of eternity and the but from this rock, as from all such places in every Catholic Church in the world, shall ever, ever, flow a pure and limpid doctrine, unsulspeaking of His mystical body, as the taber- lied by even the slightest speek of erroruntainted by the poison of even a false phrase or suggestion as to the truth of God-flowing on into the river of the earth, unto the enlightenment of souls, unto the vivifying of the sons of men, unto the last days of the world's

doom. The Church, being the image of God, is undying and imperishable. Whatever partakes of the nature of God has essential life and can never perish, but must go on living for ever Therefore we call Him the living God. But more than this: God is infinitely holy-God is more than this: God is holiness itself Whatever there is in Heaven or in earth that is holy, it is only holy in so much as God glanced upon it and gave it some slight participation in His own holiness. Let us contemplate the Immaculate Mother of God. All the angels and saints fade before her, just as the stars in the heavens fade away when the sun rises in the morning. Let us contemplate the glory and sanctity of that mighty Archangel, to whom the Lord said : "Gi forth. O Michael! and destroy my enemies. And he spoke in a voice of thunder, because he had received power from God; and he drove the demons forth. When we contemplate the martyrs and angels who form the court of God in Heaven, we are astonished at their grace and sanctity, and we are blinded County, between the reserves of the Westby the brightness of their glory; and speaking only of one of them-St. Paul-St. John Chrysostom says- Whenever I contemplate the Apostle I feel my very soul blinded by the brightness of his sanctity." Yet, the sanctity of Mary, the Mother of God, was greater than the holiness of all the angels and saints of God that are in Heaven or ever shall be to the last day. When all shall be gathered into their places on the last day, their sanctity shall be no more to that of Mary than a drop of water upon your little finger is compared with the mighty ocean, or as the faintest ray of light penetrating through a chink in the wall, and falling upon the dark floor of a prisone,'s dungeon, as compared with the glorious sun that illumines the earth! Therefore, the sanctity or holiness. all is contradiction and breaking up into daily of anything is so much greater or less in proportion as God permits it to partake of His own sanctity and holiness. The word that shall resound from this pulpit to the end of time is, therefore, holy in itself, and is intended to produce the same holiness in all who hear it-holy in itself, for the teaching that goes forth from the pulpits of the Catholic Church ever takes the form of doctrinal or dogmatic teaching, in which the Church believe this water will be borne from an exreveals the mysteries of God and explains them as far as they can be explained, it will be available at fountains suitably conor as far as God wishes them to be explained. There is witnessed the holy Scripture and its truth. We instruct not only in what we believe but also as to how we should regulate our lives-what should be done and what should be avoided in our daily intercourse with each other. And in teaching the mysteries-the dogmatic practices of the Church-we are bound to believe that they | are as holy even as God, as holy in truthnothing more or less than the revelation of God Himself. Oh, how grand, how lefty the standard, how splendid the law, how grand the deductions from that law that form the pith and substance of the morality of the re ligion of Jesus Christ taught in the Catholic Church. First of all consider the standard of boliness put before us, and which shall be put before us and our children to all time. The world of moral teaching takes in every sanctity of God. Jesus Christ Himself is our standmorality, He has laid down in the eternal revelation He has made of Himself and of all His must the laboriously no in thought and in the second to be seen as the foundation of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the O'Connor Don's measurement of the first Sunday Closing Bill to three pelitions in favor of the desire-aye, and in gaze-up through the been inquired into seriously by the Petitions rugged mountains of observation of God's holy will, until you draw your type and standard of purity, of prayer, of patience, and honest, and every moral virtue out of the ed to report the irregularity to the House of very heart of Jesus Christ, who was made Commons. man. How glorious the standard of virtue, even if we lower that standard a little by taking that of Him who surpasseth all the standards of purity—the Virgin Mother of Jesus Christ—considering as I have said that the angels of Heaven fall away in the commanding brightness of her standard-of patience, of virtue—a standard which overshadows the array of glorious martyrs who have passed | Corps regiments are mostly Scotch.-Dublic away, and whose deeds have been recorded in the historic as well as the dogmatic teaching of the Church. How grand, therefore, is the standard of the perfect life of God. His law, therefore, is a law of patience, perfect justice, truthfulness, and honor. It is the law that makes the perfect Christian, and in making l the perfect Christian makes the perfect man, the most truthful, the most honorable, the most trustworthy, and the most humble that this world can behold. No admission of error can enter into the dogmatic teaching of the Catholic Church, because it cannot find place in God, it cannot find place in the Church. Can error of sin-of immoral sin-find any place in the moral teaching of the Catholic Church? Can the lie be glossed over? Can the sin of impurity be put aside and not mentioned or condoned without repentance? Can the least act of dishonesty be ignored or passed over; or can he who has committed such an act be held up to men or his own conscience as a fitting type of a true man? Never never. The smallest venial sin that the smallest child amongst you may commit will never find condescensisn throughout the sanctity of the moral teaching which preaches

The Church of God may have to suffer op-Behold, then, the sanctity of God. Behold the mystery taught in the dogma of morality who will say that it is not a beautiful thing that the place is erected through which this voice will resound forever. Who will that is not the crowning beauty of the Church of for men know that it is in the mystical bodyme then congratulate you that a place worthy of speaking to man has been erected in this orders since St. Dominick received it from the lips of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. That preaching must go on; and I believe that the ardent hope of St. Teresa will be realized, when she said-"I thank thee, O God, for having creat-

tributed, to contribute something to-day towards defraying out-lying expenses in connexion with this beautiful work which has been erected in the midst of you. It is only fitting to put yourselves to some temporary incon-venience for a place which shall remain eternal to you and to your children.

The eloquent preacher closed his splendid discourse by pronouncing a prayer and blessing for the crowded congregation.

#### IRISH NEWS.

The inquest on the body of Richard Andrews, who was shot by the police in an afray near Cork, resulted in a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Robert Knox, a farmer, was charged by Constable Twiss, Mullinavat, with having made use of seditious language to a soldier. He was lodged in Kilkenny jail to await trial.

THE investigation of the murder of lord Leitrim was resumed at Lifford, May 17th. The magistrates discharged Authony and Michael McGranaghan, but committed the four other prisoners for trial at the assizes.

AFTER THE DOWN mail train had left Athlone recently, the headless corpse of a woman was found on the line. She was ascertained to have been of unsound mind, and to have committed suicide.

THE West Cork Eagle announces the death, near Skibbereen, of John Dempsey, who was 33 years of age at the time of the French expedition to Bantry Bay. He was, therefore, 115 years at the time of his death.

A Faction fight occured in Clara, King's meath and Mayo Militia, when they were about to be despatched together by train to

The Clare Independent says:—There are some vho even still insist that Sir Bryan O'Loghlin is coming back for the purpose of representing his native county in Parliament. Let him live where he likes and come when he likes, Hare may pocket her spirit and be silent.

Seven militia-men belonging to the reserves were sentenced in Dublin May 16, to one month each with hard labor, for assaults on the police and riot. Two others, the ringleaders of the disturbance, were each sentenced to two months' imprisonmen with hard labor.

Kilworth was the scene of a disgraceful riot on Sunday evening, the 21st ult., between civilians and militia-men. A number of the latter marched from Fermoy garrison in the afternoon to Sunday's Well, where a pattern is held annually by the peace-loving peasantry of a large district, and a serious disturbance ensued.

LANDLORD LIBERALITY .- The Marquis of Sligo has given directions to procure a water supply at his own expense for Westport. We cavated source by pipes to the streets, where structed.—Mayo Examiner.

THE "GALTEE BOY" FOR CORONER.-Mr. John Sarsfii eld Casey, the defendant in the celebrated trial of Bridge v. Casey, intends offering himself candidate for the Coronership of the Eastern District of the County of Limerick in the event of a vacancy which is daily expected, occurring. From the promises of supporters which Mr. Casey has received, he is confident of success.

A MEETING of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association was held on the 20th ult., at which Mr. Jonathan Walpole renewed his complaint against Mr. Herbert, M. P., that he had not kept faith with the tenant farmers. Without passing any opinion upon the truth or othervise, of the charges, the meeting seemed to think that they could not ascertain them in the absence of Mr. Herbert.

ATTENTION HAS BEEN called by the opponents of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill to three Committee; they find that several wives and children have signed names of husbands or fathers. In consequence they have determin-

Two hundred men who volunteered from the Cheshire Militia for the 22d (Cheshire) Regiment, now at Buttevant, arrived in Cork recently, en route for that place, and fifty of the reserve of the City of Limerick Artillery Militia Corps, for Plymouth. It is worthy of note that the regiments that are being sent to this country to take the place of the 1st Army

The Ulster Examiner says:—" A deplorable case of accidental shooting took place near Lurgan. Two Orange bands from Lurgan had gone by invitation to the residence of the Rev Mr. Whaley, a well-known Orange minister residing at Donacloney. Mr. Whaley was particularly kind to his visitors, and among other things he showed them an interesting revolver, which accidentally went off and fatally shot a lad named Charles. The eler-

gyman was arrested and discharged." "Obstruction" is clearly a game at which wo can play. There was recently performed in the Westminster establishment, the curious spectacle of obstructing the Obstructionists, with great colat. The caste was quite changed; Messrs, Parnell, O!Connor Power, and other persistent Obstructionists, figured as opponents of obstruction, while O'Connor Don, and other most mildly-mannered men, O'Sullivan, Mr. Downing, and Mr. Collins, filled the parts of Desperate Obstructionists. And they stayed up all night, and the play lasted till long after daylight did appear, over the Sunday Closing Bill.

An act of kindness and liberality performed by another landlord, Mr. M. P. C. Dennis, the owner of a large property in North Kerry. Atenant of his named Hanrahan, residing at Moohone died recently, and Mr. Dennis having heard of his death, manifested his sympathy towards Hanrahan's widow in a kindly, practical and substantial manner. He forgave her a gales rent, over £10, which act is more appreciable when it is known that the rent of Hanrahan's farm is very moderate already. This model landlord has acted in a similar manner towards another tenant named Barry, of Ballegan.

THE LOCAL military prison, Fermoy, was cleared of its prisoners recently, who were set at liberty with the remarkable privilege of being allowed to return to their regiments without escort. Some of these regiments have been for some time out of this garrison, and some of the liberated prisoners have been undergoing sentences of two years' imprisonment. As those Militia Reserve men who travelled to headquarters per the Great Southern and Western Railway took their departure from the city, scenes of great excitement took place at the Cork terminus. An inquiny was held by a committee of the

Cork Board of Guardians into certain complaints made by Rev. Dr. Webster, Protestant Chaplain of the workhouse, respecting the religion of a child named Daniel Birchill, an inmate of the workhouse. Birchill was the

mate, and had changed her religion to a Catholic, left on pass, taking the child with her. The Guardian decided that there was no one culpable in the matter.

THE FOLLOWING IS Sir George Bowyer's reply to the letter of Mr. Trevelyan, M. P., which we recently copied from the Werford People :- " Sir, I see in your paper of the 27th ult., a letter of Mr. Trevelyan's in which he states that, taking the proportion of members at one to every 49,000 of the population, the redistribution of seats would give Ireland 110 members instead of 105. My answer is that it is a mode of computation utterly unknown to the constitution, and inadmissible. The computation of seats would not be in the ratio of the population, but according to the number of voters, and this would considerably diminish the number of Irish representatives,-Your obedient servant, "George Bowver."

A RATHER STORMY meeting of the Queenstown Town Commissioners was held in reference to the departure of the Duke of Connaught from Ireland. A deputation waited on the meeting and repudiated any sympathy with Mr. Doran's late letter on the subject. It was proposed that the Duke should be asked to receive an address. Mr. Doran objected, and defended his course of action, an animated discussion taking place. He proposed an amendment, declaring the commissioners declined to present an address to the " son of the man who represented the Poles as being as little worthy of sympathy as the Irish." Finally, however, the resolution was adopted by the meeting, but the Duke of Connaugh subsequently refused to receive the address.

The Irish Times says :-- Considerable excitement prevailed on April 16, owing to a company of the 23rd Fusiliers being called out and placed under arms in the Town Hall. The Nationalists were to have had a soirce in aid of the political prisoners, and had engaged the hall, but at the last moment the corporation withdrew their permission, and owing to some absurd rumor which got affont, some magistrate had the military called out, and placed as a guard on the building. The soldiers were in a short time marched back to barracks, the panic having passed over. The National parties, it is right to say, published an advertisement announcing the postponement of the soirer, and furthermore, in a letter to the public, intimated that they would meet the corporation in a strictly legal way.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Orangerism is spreading all over.

Idaho is organizing Communist outbreaks A great Social war threatens the old and new world.

Grand Trunk Second Equipment bonds are quoted at 194.

The "Idaho" was lost because of an erratie compass. The International Postal Treaty has been

signed. Politicians are busy stumping this unfortunately political country.

China has recognized the independence of

Siam, which recognition averts a war. The United States proposition for a postal treaty has been accepted by Russia.

Sitting Bull means very serious business. He is forming what we civilized people would term army corps, and is making Canada his base of operations.

The Americans are surveying with the view of making a connection between their Northern Pacific and our railread across the

It is thought that the present Social movement in Europe will lead to a closer alliance between the Vatican and the European governments.

Nocheling, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor of Germany, thinks there should be neither a God nor a king of this terrestrial globe.

Notwithstanding that England and Russ are so smilingly confident of peace they at, are arming, maneuvring and concentrating everywhere.

The Turks are striving with might and main to make Russia fight England, in the hope that when two dogs are tighting for the bone, the bone may gather itself up and get a little meat on it.

Consols are moving steadily upwards in England, and consols are the arteries of the public heart. The London Times thinks the English Government deserving of all praise for its clear-righted action in Eastern mat-

Orange lodges are increasing. McKenzio Bowell ,M.P., has resigned his position as Grand Muster of the Orange lodges of Canada. His place is taken by Henry Merrick, M.P.P.

Gordon Bennett writes from Paris contradicting the statement which appeared in the American papers (except the New York Herald, of course,) that he was the coward of the duel in the May-Bennett affair and his oppoent the hero.

At the meeting of the Quebec Legislature it was found that the Liberals had 32 adherents, and the Conservatives 33. One of the latter was elected Speaker, so that now the parties are evenly balanced.

SHIPWRECK ON THE IRISH COAST .- The Williams & Guion steamer Idaho went ashore in a fog, near Koningbeg lightship, on the coast of Ireland, June 1, and afterwards foundered. The crew and passengers were saved. The vessel sank twenty-two minutes after striking the rocks. The captain ordered the boats lowered immediately on the vessel striking, and the women and children were first embarked. No property was saved. The captain was the last to leave the vessel. The passengers remained on the Saltees until Sunday morning.

LONDON DEFENDED BY TORPEDOS .- The torpedos defences of the Thames are now complete. The station is at Shornemend Battery, and in the operating room there are a number of bells, each in electrical connection with a torpedo, which can be fired by completing the circuit. When a ship touches a torpedo the bell belonging to the latter will ring, and the officer in charge can either explode the machine or allow the vessel to pass on her course uninjured. Of course the torpedoes are not in position, but they are ready, with all appliances, for being moored when required.

RUSSIA BUILDING A WAR RAILROAD.-The Russian Government has ordered steps to be taken for the construction of a railway from the Russian frontier to the Prussian harbor of Memel. This order has been given in pursuance of the resolutions of a committee to consider what measures should be adopted, in the event of a blockade of the Russian ports on the Baltic, to enable exports from Russia to be conveyed across the frontier. The line will be built at the cost of the Russian Governillegitimate son of a Protestant woman of bad ment, and the same gauge will be adopted as

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

# CALENDAR-JUNE 1878.

THURSDAY, 13-Octave. Dr. Esmonde hung in Dublin, 1798.

FRIDAY, 14-U. S. Flag adopted. SATURDAY, 15-S.S. Vitus, Modestus and

Crescentia. SUNDAY, 16-Trinity Sunday.

Monday, 17-St. Barnabas. Battle of Bunker Hill.

Tuesday, 18-U. S. declared war against England.

WEDNESDAY, 19-Henry VIII. Crowned King of England.

### POLITICS IN CANADA.

With the closing scene of the House of Commons-fresh in our memories-with a Speaker electing himself in our Local Logislature by his own casting vote, and an M.P.P., not protect the Orangemen. It is true it is alleged, drugged and kidnapped in order that no body of men, not legally to keep him out of the way, we have no rea- constituted for the purpose and acting under son to congratulate ourselves upon the state of politics in Canada. The report we publish of the kidnapping of Mr. Peltier is, if true, a equally true that such procession cannot be startling evidence of the laxity of honorable dealings in political affairs. Sheridan once said that "conscience has no more to do with Again, the letter blandly expresses a desire to gallantry than it has with politics," and some see all processions done away with. Do of our Canadian politicians are furnishing us | Messrs. Grant and Mackey mean all processions with evidences of the truth of the remark.

### PARTY PROCESSIONS.

The Star is bidding for the support of the Orangemen. Having lost the good will of one section of the people, it is trying to make up for it by courting the assistance of another It openly champions the cause of the Orangemen, and thinks that they alone should not be singled out for legislative restrictions. It says that all party processions, religious and otherwise, should be embraced in the proposed Par & Processions Act, which it is hoped the Joly Administration will pass. We fall to see how "religious" processions can be included in the word "party," and an attempt to do so would be a gress breach of administrative justice. If religious processions are to cease, they should cease by the voluntary abandonment of them by the people, and not by Act of Parliament. Some people may say that the Orange processions are religious, being founded on the "Word of God," but experience has taught us that Orange processions cause more strife and ill-feeling than brotherly love. However, the Star is bidding for their support.

# SOCIALISM.

When Voltaire startled mankind with his creed of individualism, he planted the seeds of social chaos in the void he made in men's hearts, when they blasphemously heard "there is no God but man." It was no new idea, indeed, that individualism of Voltaire's, for it existed in many forms for ages before his time, and it has, in some form or other, convulsed Europe for many a decade. Louis Philippe fled from it, Lomburdy rose against the Austrians, Sicily rebelled, Austria was torn with agitators, and the King of Prussia accepted the situation, and was weak enough to wear the colors of the Socialists of his day. At last the Commune opened the eyes of a surprised world, and it was then seen by men who would not believe before, that Socialism was the enemy of order and the antagonist of constituted society. From Europe it is not to be wondered that Socialism should travel ideal republic. From the United States we hear that the well-disposed citizens are arming against the threatened outbreak of the Sowith socialistic ideas, and thus far, Canada appears to be safe from the contagion. Let us hope it will continue so.

# THE VOLUNTEERS.

An effort is being made to re-organize the 4th Battalion of Volunteers in the 6th Military District. It is not to be a new corps, but a transfer of the headquarters of inefficient inall aware that the Government is sternly opposed to any increase of the Volunteer Militia, but it cannot be opposed to a measure which will make an efficient battalion from inefficient independent companies. Besides, the Active Militia. It has far below its quota. and there is neither a piece of artillery nor a sion, but in the case of the 6th District this would be impossible. The fact that the district is treated thus makes people say that it is because it is the Catholic and French-Canadian distract, a statement we would be very slow to creat. However, the Government can do some good to the service, and stop unpleasant rumors, by granting permission to have the headquarters of the companies we refer to transferred to Montreal. The General has reported against independent companies and this is a favorable opportunity of carrying his ideas into effect.

### THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

We publish a letter which appeared in this morning's Herald, and signed by "David Grant, County Master, and Abraham Mackey, District Master," of the Orange Order in this locality. The letter is a compromise. It declares that the Orangemen have resolved to walk, but that they will, on certain conditions, abstain our readers have ever seen, and no doubt men did not oppose? But the Orangemen, from inviting "certain persons from a distance," to take part in their demonstration; they will not carry arms. Why should they? In the event of being "protected" there authorities cannot protect the Orangemen. It is an illegal society, as anyone who reads the Act passed during the time Sir John Colborne was in office can plainly see. The Act itsel makes Orangeism an illegal society. The coming under the provisions of the Act, but all other secret societies, where oaths are administered, or where there are different branches or lodges, are plainly marked out, and it makes them all illegal, and the members of them guilty of a misdemeanor. In face of that Act the authorities canmagisterial control, has the right to interfere with even an illegal procession; but it is protected, unless the authorities choose to set the laws of the Province at open defiance. in Canada, or only in the Province of Quebec? The doing away with all processions within the limits of the Dominion is a fairly debatable question; but the doing away with all processions within the Province of Quebec alone would be a great injustice. We wish both Orangemen and Catholic Union could be induced to loyally not within the provisions of the law, and at least abstain from carrying deadly weapons. All good citizens should support the authorities in their efforts to enforce the Blake Act, and then if there is disturbance on the 12th, it will not do very much harm if the question is fought out in true Irish fashion with the traditional shillelagh, and we may be all the best of friends for it too.

#### OUR VOLUNTEER MILITIA. Canada has about 40,000 apparently efficient

rolunteers. In physique, in battalion drill, in discipline, and in love of country, these 40,000 men are equal to a similar number of militia in any country in the world. To all outward appearances, they could hold their own if subjected to the rude test of war. They are hardy and patriotic, and they have outlooked upon with favor by the country at chair. Mr. Grant is not an orator, nor is the questions their courage; but with all that we does not pretend to be aristocratic; in fact, it question their efficiency. Passing in review order before a saluting point, wheeling "like a gate," skirmishing "like a ladder," or standing "like a wall," no more prove the complete efficiency of a battalion than firing at a target is a proof that the target will be hit. Let us take the review that took place on May 24th | ants " who were to blame for the position the in Montreal. It was, on the whole, a display of which Canadians might well be proud. Perhaps we have no right to expect much better, and, no doubt, the gallant soldier who commands the volunteer militia had to make great efforts to secure the outward semblance of efficiency which that review displayed. But still the troops were not efficient. And why? Because there was an absence of even an attempt at organization, such as troops in the field require. There was not an ammunition waggon-except those attached to the fieldpieces-on the ground: there was not a packtoAmerica, and threaten there to establish its horse, to supply ammunition to the troops, to be seen: there was not a commissariat man attached to any of the corps: there was no evidence of a medical staff or ambulance men in cialists. In Europe society is honey-combed the entire line; and very few, if any, of the four thousand men who looked so well and marched so steadily past the saluting point, knew anything of internal economy, or could relieve a guard or pitch a tent, if required to do so. No doubt people will say, "Very true, but those duties and this knowledge would be acquired in a short time in real warfare." This is true and it is not true-besides no man is really efficient unless he is acquainted Foreign Lands." It is a neutral subject, and with the duties which would fall to his lot if dependent companies to Montreal. We are called out for active service. A sergeant who could not relieve a guard could scarcely be considered "efficient," and an officer who knows nothing of the routine of the orderly-room is not likely to be regarded as "promising." Besides, there is no branch of the service so the 6th Military District is not fairly treated difficult to manage, or so hard to learn, as the in the number of men now allowed to it in | commissariat, and we can never look upon the volunteer militia as efficient, until some effort is made to supply us with a staff whose duties to the Mayor, expressing his willingness to abancavalry horse in the district. On active ser- it shall be to study the art of obtaining and don his visit rather than be the cause of riot or vice it is expected that each district would distributing supplies. If we are to have a bloodshed. Mr. Kirwan preferred to have the turn out an efficient brigade, or perhaps divi- thoroughly efficient force, this is a necessity: if we are to be satisfied with an apparently efficient force, then we can go on as we have of Kingston can prove. Now, let the Orangebeen going-come day, go day: God send Sunday,—until the sudden thunder-clap of war finds us unprepared, and, consequently, partly demorafized. No man who has ever gone through a campaign but knows that insult or to annoy them, and he was courtenothing destroys the esprit of a corps more than a disorganized commissariat. It paralyzes the Generals, incapacitates the men, and

it causes more casualties than the bullets of

their duties, nor are there any opportunities of said something about Equal Rights being doing so afforded them. We know that it is written in "letters of blood." Will some right place, is just as necessary as rifles, and a idea, that was ever put forward to grant Cahundred times harder to obtain. If any of tholics "Equal Rights," and which the Orangemany have, an efficiency army corps, with its | "with devotion's visage and pious action, pontoon bridges, ambulances, pack-mules, sugar o'er the devil himself," and talk of that is, if they are " protected " by the authori- its commissariat, and all the necessary ad- Equal Rights ! To quote Catholic authority ties. They declare, that if so protected, juncts to a corps prepared for active service, they will realize the difference between the efficiency of a Canadian volunwould be no necessity to go armed. Besides, teer battalion and a battalion of men prepared men cannot openly defy the law. But the in every detail to take the field. And instead of being reduced, as some people may fancy, the impedimenta of a modern army corps, is vastly greater than it was before the days of arms of precision. Then large masses of was passed in 1839, and it was consolidated troops concentrated together more closely in in 1860. We have the opinions of some of action than they do at present, and the bagthe leading lawyers in the Province for saying | gage train generally kept together. Now the that that Act, clearly and unmistakably, troops are scattered, ammunition is quickly expended and the necessity for keeping the sup-Freemasons are specially mentioned as not plies for a battalion, near the battalion itself, is more difficult than ever. More ammunition is required and consequently more horses. Not only should each battalion, but we think that each company, as in Germany, should have a a baggage supply of its own. We grant that it would be a waste of money to supply these waggons in time of peace, but we would like to see the men whose duty it would be to look after the supplies—the quarter-masters and the quarter-master's sergeants, taught something of their duties. The Engineers might too be furnished with a pontoon or two, and at our next review some effort should be made to muster a commissariat and a hospital staff. Ordinary waggons could be covered for the occasion, the troops could be supplied with rations on the ground, and thus they would learn something of the duties which would be required of them in the event of active employment. Meanwhile there is nothing to prevent the commanders of battalions having their men instructed in guard mounting, and the officers and the non-commissioned officers in the theory of internal economy. We hope our Volunteer Militia, will accept this criticism in the spirit in which it is tendered-for the good of the serviceand that we shall hear no more of the whispered calumnies, or the mischievious incuendoes which sometime since nearly caused a rupture in a certain corps. We are the friend of the Volunteer Militia; we take a hearty interest in its welfare, and we shall forward its interest in every way in our power

—if we are allowed. ORANGEISM. There was an Orange concert in Montreal on Wednesday evening. The platform was crowded with L. O. L's. and O. Y. B's., and as we read in Job. "Satan came also," for Chiniouv the imoral was there. Mr. D. Grant, County Master of the Orange Order, "clothed in the brilliant-colored robes and crimson lived a period of unpopularity, and are now hat appertaining to his office," was in the large. No one doubts their fidelity, no one Orange order particular as to its leaders. It deprived at one blow of the means, as well as is decidedly plebeian in its tastes. Anyone will answer for a "Grand" or a "Past Grand;" and so Mr. D. Grant occupied the chair. His speech reads pretty well, but it was odiously delivered. He assured his audience that it was the "weak-kneed Protest-Order held in Montreal, and he piously told his readers that "Orangeism is founded upon. the Word of God." No doubt of it, We have always known that Orangeism was founded "on the Word of God." Nay, more, we can give the text. Orangeism is founded on the 68th Psalm, 24th verse, which says:-" That thy feet may be dipped in the blood of thine enemies, and that the tongues of thy dogs may be red through the same.." Of course, people will doubt this, but it was believed in by Daniel O'Connell, who obtained the passwords from an informer. The "Word of God" answers the purpose of the devil, for Mormonism is founded upon its interpretation, and there is no reason why the "Word of God" should not answer Orangeism as well. But let us follow Mr. Grant. He said that the Orangemen were tolerant, and in proof of this referred to Mr. Kirwan's visit to Kingston, and that Mr Kirwan was disappointed in finding the Orangemen so tolerant. Now, about this visit | tion. to Kingston, let us tell something that has not been hitherto made public. Mr. Kirwan was invited to lecture at Kingston, and he selected for his subject "Irish Soldiers in one to which no one can take exception. The same lecture was given in Montreal, and the Witness wrote of it as "impartial." If Mr. Kirwan went to Kingston to lecture upon "Orangeism," there would be some reason to threaten disturbance, but even upon such a subject as "Irish Soldiers in Foreign Lands" the Young Britons threatened to interfere. When Mr. Kirwan heard that his presence in Kingston was likely to cause a row, he wrote imputation of "coward" flung at him rather than be the cause of trouble. This the Mayor men from Ontario act in a similar spirit of citizenship. Mr. Kirwan was giving no earthly cause for disturbance. He did not go to defy the Orangemen. He did not go to ously treated by the Orange leaders. But the Ontario Orangemen are coming here to defy and to insult the Catholics, and they would prove that they were acting more in harmony

geants are, if they exist at all, simply sine- dry, who bellowed abuse as usual. One cures. They take no special pains to learn phrase of Chiniquy's deserves notice. He the custom to make little of this branch of the one, anyone, tell us of a single measure—one service, but food, at the right time, and in the single measure—or half a measure, or one against them would be useless, but here is what Protestants said of them. Lord Gosford, the Governor of Armagh, an anti-Catholic nobleman, spoke of the outrages of Orangemen thus :--

"Resolved, That it appears to this meeting that the county of Armagh is, at this moment in a state of uncommon disorder; that the Roman Catholic inhabitants are grievously oppressed by lawless persons unknown, who attack and plunder their houses by night, and threaten them with instant destruction unless they abandon, immediately, their lands and

This was the first of six resolutions proposed by Lord Gosford, whilst governor of the county, to a general meeting of magistrates, for the purpose, as the third of those resolutions expresses, of stopping the progress of the persecution then carrying on by an ungovernable mob against the Roman Catholic inhabitants of that county-On that occasion the noble Lord spoke a written address to the meeting, in which he told them that he was as true a Protestant as any in that place, and that from holding the situation he did in the county, he was called upon, and would declare his sentiments without fear and without disguise. That meeting consisted of the whole body of the magistracy of the county of Armagh, and being convened for the purpose I have mentioned-to concert measures to check the disgraceful enormities that were likely to reduce it to the deepest distress-his Lordship's words to them on that occasion are the most unimpeachable evidence that can be resorted to of the nature, spirit and extent of Orangeism at that time, when only the first quarterly return of the success of that dangerous society was made. In part of his address his Lordship said :--

"It is no secret that a persecution, accompanied with all the circumstances of ferocious cruelty which have in all ages distinguished that calamity, is now raging in this county. Neither age nor sex, nor even acknow ledged innocence, as to any guilt in the late disturbances, is sufficient to excite mercy or afford protection. The only crime which the wretched objects of this ruthless persecution are charged with, is a crime indeed of easy proof: It is simply a profession of the Roman Catholic faith, or an intimate connection with a person professing that faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this new species of delinguency, and the sentence they have pronounced is equally concise and terrible! It is nothing less than a confiscation of all property, and an immediate banishment. It would be extremely painful, and surely unnecessary, to detail the horrors that attend the execution of so rude and tremendous a proscription. A proscription that certainly exceeds, in the comparative number of those i consigns to ruin and misery, every example that ancient and modern history can supply: for where have we heard, or in what story of human cruelties have we read of more than half the inhabitants of a populous country of the fruits of their industry, and driven, in the midst of an inclement season, to seek a shelter for themselves and their helpless families, where chance may guide them? no exaggerated picture of the horrid scenes now acting in this country. Yet surely it is sufficient to awaken sentiments of indignation and compassion in the coldest bosoms These horrors are now acting with immunity The spirit of impartial justice (without which law is nothing better than an instrument of tyranny) has for a time disappeared in the county, and the supineness of the magistracy of Armagh is become a common topic of con-

Such is the account given by a pecof the realm, the governor of a county

versation in every corner of the kingdom."

and a loyal Protestant, of Orange cruelty !!! Henry Grattan, speaking in the Irish House of Commons, in 1796, condemned the "Orangemen or Protestant Boys" of his time as "a banditti of murderers, committing massacre in the name of God, and exercising despotic power in the name of Liberty;" who, in the perpetration of their outrages, "had met on clients as laughing gas. Tunis is evidentwith impunity, success and triumph. They had triumphed over the law, they had triumphed over the magistrates, and they had triumphed over the people. There, (in Armugh) persecution, rebellion, inquisition murder, robbery, devastation and extermination had been entirely victorious.'

The whole history of Orangeism in Ireland justifies this emphatic censure of the institu-

The Rt. Hon. George Ponsonby, in the same place, adopting the language of Lord Gosford, denounced the enormities of the Orangemen in Armagh, as having "exceeded any that ever disgraced any country." The reprobation-just as it then was-would be even more applicable to the entire history of Orange enormities in Ireland.

Arthur O'Connor, himself a Protestant, in his examination before the Secret Committee of the Irish House of Commons, August 16th, 1798, in response to a question put by Lord Castlereagh, explicitly charged the Irish Government with persistently laboring to foster and extend the Orange Institution, with the express purpose of dividing the people of Ireland, by inciting them to hostile collision about religious differences, so as to make the work of destroying the Irish Parliament all the more easy and certain. He positively stated that it had come to his knowledge that considerable sums of money had been expended, in the interest and with the approbation of the Irish Government, in endeavoring to extend the Orange system, and that the outh of extermination was administered. He further declared it impossible, from what he knew of the facts of the case, to exculpate the Irish Government "from being the parent and protector of these sworn extirpators.' whose functicism would not permit them to see that they were enlisted under the banners of religion to fight for political usurpation.

Eminent Englishmen, as well as Irishmen have, in later times, notably so in 1848-9, and on even more positive evidence, arraigned the Anglo-Irish Government on substantially the the enemy. In our Canadian battalions, our with the Word of God if they remain away. same charges. And these are the men who quartermasters and our quartermasters' ser- After Mr. Grant we had Chiniquy and Beau- talk about "equal rights!"

#### OUR PARIS LETTER.

THE PROGRESS OF THE EXHIBITION-WANDERINGS AMONG THE EXHIBITS OF FISHES-INSECTS AND TUNISIANS THE PARIS-DISTINGUISHED VISIT ORS TO THE AMERICAN DEPART

### (FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS, May 22, 1878.

immense train of exhibits for the French groups entered the building, and the last may find themselves first. England, the most advanced, has yet to complete her colonial trophy. The Canadian section, very rich, will soon be ready. New Zealand is conspicuous by her absence, and the Cape of Good Hope just puts in an appearance—chiefly in wool, ostrich feathers, and diamonds. Australia is nearly settled down to business, and is fully represented, not only by natural products, but by manufactures of a really high order. Each colony has its separate court, and, as the Turk perhaps, likes to have no rival near its throne. It is fair to say that the Queensland section looks remarkably bright and fair; the walls are covered with excellent local colored photos, whose effect is heightened by their brilliant, but not garish, coating of eucalyptus oil. Some mohair, a good twelve inches long, is very much admired, also, specimens of dark malachite, that Russia has nothing to match. By more careful cultivation of her tobacco, Queensland could become a famous "weed" producing soil. America is actively fixing herself up; the visitor is struck by these facts connected with the States: the smallness of the section, the quantity of chirurgical instruments, and the abundance of patent medicines. Are people ever ill, or always sick, in the Far West? Her machinery, agricultural especially, is excellent, and so is that from England. Ploughshares are polished like rifle barrels. The jurors must be Solomons to award the medals to these competi-The continued absence of catalogues ren-

ders all comparative study impossible. However, this does not prevent the building from being visited by 40,000 to 100,000 persons daily-a mere overture of the coming crowds In the way of receipts it will prove a veritable Big Bonanza. Visitors still indulge in wanderings, rather than special inspections; they want to take the whole idea in before looking up details. Yet not a general excursion you make but you discover something new, and re-visiting of the old is equivalent to an original peep. The aquarium, a subterranean marvel, is far from affording a miraculous draught of fishes; quite a legion of cels, pike, crabs, carp, &c., are in depot, to be sent adrift when the water ceases to be troubled. The underground alleys, when choke full of visitors, become as oppressive as a mine before an explosion; in July next the water in the tanks must be raised to such a temperature that the fish may be cooked, if not in their own juice, at least in their own element. The Trocadero is still closed; persons sensitive to suffocation will avoid it, as immense stoves are employed day and night to dry the walls for coloring. The big organ will give its first blow on the 15th of June. On passing the nut appropriated to useful and destructive insects, a notice prays the visitor to draw the guardian's attention to any exhibits desiring to indulge in French leave. As the Shah is to open his own pavilion, pass to that of the Bey of Tunis, whose kingdom cannot be so savage, to judge by the specimens of artistic industry in sword blades and hammer cloths. But a Tunisian passes most of his life in the saddle, and his most trusty companion is a sword with a razor edge, that would make the mouth of a Bedouin water. The Tunisians have an almanac, some very nice lewellery, and fair notlery; they exhibit a curious candle with five twisted branches, destined not to shed light for Tunisian castles resemble that owned by Cadet Roussel—but to protect against the Evil Eye: just as Italians wear a bit of coral on their watch chains. There is a mosaic table in marble, dating from the foundation of Carthage. Perhaps Queen Dido drank palm wine on it, or cut up the bull's hide into strips to measure the site for the city. There is a man with a necklace of human teeth, said to be a dentist, that produces the same effect ly behind in musical instruments; crockeryware does duty for drums, and hollow vessels with skin cords for banjoes. The music, however, has a different kind of weirdness from the Tziganes, and the perfumed coffee, served

with a "divine hookah," is the real moka. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the American section yesterday. They were shown all the points of interest by Governor McCormack, and frequently expressed their pleasure at what they saw. Tiffany's exhibit particularly attracted their attention, and the Princess of Wales was so well pleased with the goods that she invested the sum of 3,500 francs. The Prince was particularly well satisfied with the American representation on account of the general usefulness of the goods displayed. The Exposition is well attended, daily, but it covers so much space that a crowd doesn't make much show. Sunday, of course, is the great day. On that day, however, the English exhibit, which is one of the features of the Exposition, is all covered up. The Prince of Wales has been very favorably received by the French, and they have changed the name of one of their running races to the "Prince de Galles" in his honor. The Paris Figure had a paragraph the other day to the effect that the Prince wrote home to the Queen, asking if he couldn't go to the races on Sunday, and saying that, as he was in another country, it wouldn't make any difference. The Queen answered "no," by telegraph. I guess if the Prince of Wales should attend a race on Sunday it would raise a big row in England. The number of Americans in Paris is steadily increasing, but they don't stay long as a general thing, preferring to take a litter trip and come back to see the Exposition when it is finished. Those who do stay, who are not millionaires, won't be able to get out of the city unless the prices are lowered.

# THE SHARK.

AN OFFICER from Trinity College Museum, Dublin, arrived in Kinsale to take charge of the skin of this monster, which had been purchased for the museum. The diameter of the back bone was found to be eight inches. The fish was a male shark, of the "basking"

### OUR MILITARY COLUMN

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES

THE INQUIRY INTO THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION.

Under the presidency of the Under-Secretary for War (Lord Bury), the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for War to inquire into the condition and requirements of the Volunteer force, with a view to placing it in a thoroughly effective condition, has made considerable progress in its investigations at We are not far from the leafy month of the War Office, and is still endeavouring in the most exhaustive manner to ascertain, not June, and the Exhibition will not be comonly the generally acceded requirements, but pleted before the close of May. Yesterday an also, by means of placing itself in communication with the commanding officers of corps in all parts of the kingdom, a mass of miscellaneous information which will guide it. Considering that at the date of the last return the enrolled strength of the force consisted of 629 Light Horse, 35,433 Artillery, 7,960 Engineers, 144 Mounted Rifles, 147,296 Rifles (total, 191,462), and has since then considerably increased in numbers, it will be seen that the task is by no means a light one, the more especially as there are many corps in various parts of the country who are less fortunate in the vital matters of head-quarters, ride ranges, &c., than others, owing to local support, in some cases liberally extended, being in others totally absent.

#### VOLUNTEERS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

The Secretary of War recently received a deputation asking the Government's sanction to the proposed scheme for the formation of Volunteer Brigade for active service. Lieut. Colonel Raines, who spoke on behalf of the deputation, said he believed 18,000 men could be easily raised. Colonel Stanley, while recognizing the feeling of patriotism by which the deputation had been prompted, pointed out the difficulties attending the carrying out of the proposal, and regretted he could not give a more definite reply.

#### THE WAR AT THE CAPE.

The war at the Cape still drags its heavy length along. General Thesiger is reported. t is true, to have fully succeeded in his expedition against the Amatolas, and Sir T. Shepstone sends more cheering accounts from Fransyaal; but the campaign is plainly far from over.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR,

Colonel Stanley, who is a younger brother of Lord Derby, is thirty-seven years of age. He was educated at Eton, and was for some time in the Grenadier Guards. From August to December, 1868, he was a Lord of the Admiralty; from February, 1874, to August, 1877. Financial Secretary at the War Office; and he then succeeded Mr. W. H. Smith, as Secretary to the Treasury. Colonel Stanley entered the House of Commons, as one of the members for Preston, in 1865, and has set for North Lanenshire since December, 1868.

#### THE RESERVES AND THE POOR RATES.

An increasing number of the wives and children of the Army Reserve men have had to apply for parish relief, consequent on the men being summoned to the colours. The subject has been introduced into the House of Commons, and it was stated that in future the payment of the Government allowance would be in advance. The Poor Rates, however, will really bear the additional burden, and thus the calling out of the Reserves involves indirectly a war-tax on the ratepaying part of the community.

# THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's answer that the native Indian troops of her Majesty are not and never have been reckoned within the Mutiny Acts. The bringing of the native troops to Malta does not include them in the Mutiny Act, nor ought they to be so included. Driven into action by this piece of information, the Marquis of Hartington at last gave notice of his intention to move that no forces may be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, in any part of the dominions of the Crown, except only such forces as may be actually serving within her Majesty's Indian possessions.—Standard (Conservative.)

Surely the essence of the offence against Constitutional principles consists in the fact that the new troops are called from a separate orce, and are not included in the Mutiny Act. That Act would not have the slightest value nor meaning if the Government could at any moment arbitrarily defy its limitation by summoning to European service any number of thousands of men from a force beyond its control. The Mutiny Act is intended to secure to the House of Commons a check over the undue extension of the army. We should ke to know what becomes of that check if the Ministry may call into European service an unlimited number of soldiers beyond and outside the vote which Parliament thought it proper to sanction.—Daily News (Liberal.)

# CAVALRY BOOTS.

The Army and Navy Gazette states that, as a result of the recent most interesting lecture by Lieutenant Graves, 20th Hussars, at the United Royal Service Institution, it is probable that the question of cavalry boots will be taken into serious consideration, with the view to the present "Wellington" being discarded.

# WAIL PREPARATIONS

A general stoppage of the leaves usually granted to officers has taken place at Aldershot, an intimation being given that officers are to consider themselves as awaiting orders for foreign service. Although the work of preparation has lost its novelty, there is little pparent decrease in the activity which has prevailed in the Government works at Woolwich for some time past. The chiefattention is at the present time devoted to the question of transport; and an order which Colonel Fraser, the superintendent of the Laboratory, has received for 13,000 biscuit casks is taxing the utmost energies of his department. These casks are made to contain 48 lbs. each, and are intended to be carried on pack-saddles. No less than 1,500 tons of preserved meat have been brought from America.

BREECHLOADERS v. TACTICS.

At the United Service Institution Colonel Clive has delivered a second lecture upon the influence of breechloading arms upon tactics. He advocated the employment of pack mulcs for the supply of ammunition in the field. The discussion which followed turned, however, chiefly, on the special point of the first lecture, the relative value of large and small companies. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who presided, said the balance of opinion agreed with his own, and was in favour of small companies; and he showed that the large company system in Prussia arose before the breech loader was invented, and was due to the large number of men provided by conscription, and the small number of officers.

MOBILISATION OF THE FIRST ARMY CORPS. The first step towards the mobilisation of the First Army Corps has already been taken by the removal of the King's Dragoon Guards from Manchester to Aldershot, and arrangements are being made by which the remainder of the regiments included in the Army Corps may be brought together under Sir Thomas Steele's command by the first week

#### THE TORONTO CATHOLIC SEPA-RATE SCHOOLS.

The Irish Canadian and the Tribune have assailed the management of the Toronto Catholic Separate Schools, and have gone so far as to insinuate that there has been a misappropriation of the monies intended for the institution. To these charges Archbishop Lynch has replied in the following letter to the Globe :--

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1 Sir,-Finding that for some time past grave charges have been made and published against the management of the funds of the Separate Schools of Toronto, we hereby declare that there were no misappropriations as far as we could learn; but, on the contrary, the Episcopal corporation and the clergy of the city, since the establishment of the Catholic schools in 1851, have contributed thousands of dollars towards the building and maintenance of these schools.

(Signed) JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

The truth of this statement will be made apparent at the proper time. It will be shown that the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation have not expended one cent of the school monies for any other purpose but and that they wished to be faithful to him; that for which they are intended. We are in that for his sake they had abandoned the a position to state that vouchers are held for all monies received and receipts for all monies expended. This the ledgers of the institution will prove.

INSTALLATION OF THE STATUE OF NOTRE DAME DE LIESSE, AT THE CHURCH OF THE GESU.

The services in connection with this interesting ceremony were held at the above Church, on Friday, 31st ult. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Cascau, after which a procession was formed to the Sanctuary, where the Statue was exposed to the view of the worshippers. We append a Legend of Notre Dame de Liesse, which we are sure will interest our readers.

Notre Dame de Liesse is one of the most celebrated and venerated sancturies of France. Since its foundation in 1134 all generations have come in succession to lay at the feet of most learned and skilled priests and marabouts the immaculous statue the tribute of their faith, and to draw from it, as from an everflowing stream, a multitude of benefits of a spiritual and temporal order. The Kings of there to forsake the religion of Jesus Christ, France often came there after their consecration, and this was easy, as Liesse is only ten-1) igues north-west of Rheims. Princes of the Church, the most illlustrious members of the Houses of France and Lorraine have been pleased to piously visit, to adorn, and to enrich this pilgrimage. The best manner in which we can make known the origin of it, is by relating in full the legend of the Princess Ismeria and the three Knights. We may state that this legend extracted from Bosio's History, an author of the 16th century, presents every mark of authenticity that the

most scrupulous critic could exact. "The caliph of Egypt held Ascalon, a city about 20 miles west of Jerusalem This noted place was extremely strong, and its position on the frontier rendered it of the last importthe Kingdom of Jerusalem and Egypt. The Caliph always feared lest a lucky coup de main should place it in the possession of the Christians and thus render the tranquility of his dominions an impossibility, and therefore took every pains to maintain in it a numerous garrison well supplied with provisions, munitions months he revictualled the place and changed he resolved, in order to attain his end, to the troops. Filled with vigor and daring the shrink from no expedient however infamous soldiery made sortie upon sortie; they went and shameful it might be. as far as the gates of Jerusalem plundering and terrifying the inhabitants, harassing the Christians, and keeping them ever on the alert. The King Foulques at length determided to put a stop to such an intolerable state of things; he resolved to construct a fortress near Ascalon, which from its position should check the incursions of the infidels and bridle their audacity. He visited the spot and after having surveyed the ground determined to rebuild the ancient city of Beersheba, which had been dismantled in the former wars. Nothing but the ruins of it remained which the Parbarians had named Bethgebrin, or the House of Gabriel; the Christians gave the new city the name of Ghibelline. Formerly Beersheba had been, in the south, the frontier of the Promissed Land, in the north was the City of Dan, now called Dan or Cesarea Philippi, hence the expression we meet with so often in Holy Scripture: "from Dan even unto Beersheba." "Foulques assembled a great number of workmen from all parts of his kingdom and the fortification was so rapidly carried on, that in a short time and most impreguable places in the kingdom of Jerusalem. It was surrounded by high and solid walls protected by towers, ditches, and bastions; and could with justice be termed impregnable at that period. The guardianship of this city was of extreme importance. It became in effect, the "key of the kingdom on the Egyptian side" and was distant but four leagues from Ascalon. His Majesty then, considering the importance of the place, consigned it to the care of the knights Hospitallers as being persons much attached to his service, and who had several times given sufficient proof of their courage and valor in the wars in the Levant. "These events took place in 1133. The Knights of St. John were obliged to be be continually armed. They were every day engaged with the enemy, sometimes by ambuscades, sometimes by open attacks, in which the barbarians often had the worst of it. After a long struggle in which the fortune of both sides were pretty evenly balanced, it happened in the year 1134, in the month of August, as related by Melchior Baudini, Chancellor of the Order of St. John in the ancient history which he has left us, that the knights having made a sortic for the purpose of rescuing a herd of cattle which the Mussulmans were trying to carry off, these latter feigned a defeat and by this means drew the Christians by degrees into an ambuscade prepared for them on the road to Ascalon. Now, whilst the knights were pressing after the fugi-

tives with more courage than prudence they

were surrounded by a countless bost of Saracens

whose attack they resisted for some time with

o stright, but at length they were compelled

-after having fought for a long while-to

make a somewhat disorderly retreat, and yield

to the enemy with a heavy loss of their-own

men; for several of them remained on the field of battle, others were wounded and some

were prisoners. Among these were by their

mishap three brave seigneurs; brothers, French

by nation, and knights of the said Order, born

weapons. Their strength, however, failed them at length. After having killed and wounded a great number of the enemy, wounded themselves, spent with fatigue, they fell at length into the hands of the Saracens, who carried them prisoners to Ascalon.

CHAPTER II .-- THE INVINCIBLE CONSTANCY OF THE THREE BROTHER KNIGHTS, PRISONERS OF

THE SULTAN OF EGYPT. The Mussulmans were soon aware of the illustrious descent of these three brothers, and how great their reputation for bravery and sanctity was among the Christians. Being known then and remarked, they were soon cured of their wounds, and promptly sent to Cairo, and presented to the Sultan, who then governed Egypt in the name of the Caliph. At first the three Seigneurs were very ungraciously received by the Sultan, who abused them roundly and threatened to make them feel the weight of his lash, as much on accout of the hatred he cherished against Christians in general as for the heavy losses and damage he had suffered at their hands. Afterwards, by gracious and honeyed words, he sought to persuade them to renounce the Christian faith and embrace the false and superstitious creed of Mahomet, promising them not only many favors, but also offices and emoluments, in addition, worthy of their high birth and valor. The knights bravely replied that they were disciples of Jesus Christ paternal roof, their relatives, their wealth. their ease, to brave the dangers and fatigues of the war in Syria, that in order that they might be better able to defend the faith of their Lord, the true God and Redeemer of men, they had assumed the sacred habit of Saint John of Jerusalem, and that they were ready to suffer death not once only but a thousand times, if it were necessary, with joy and gladness rather than to obey the Sul At this courageous reply, which tan. wounded the pride of the Sultan, he could not restrain his rage; he ordered the three brothers to be confined in a loathsome dungeon at the bottom of a tower, and assigned them as guardian a fierce Saracen, a mortal foe to the Christians, and caused them to be harshly treated giving them for their food only bread and water. Their noble constancy, however, and their desire to die for Jesus Christ, caused the Sultan to conceive a strong desire to gain them over to his religion, and a firm determination to employ every means in his power to accomplish this object. He assembled the of Egypt and sent them to the knight's prison they were ordered to employ all their eloquence and arguments to induce the three broand to embrace that of Mahomet, they were even empowered in behalf of the Sultan to offer them the highest commands in the army of his master the Caliph. These false priests repaired to the prison: they made use of most sophistical arguments, threats, caresses, and the most dazzling offers; they hoped by this means to shake the firmness of the knights and gain them over to the desires of their mas-To their great confusion they not

only found them immovable, but were obliged to retire ashamed, after having been vanquished in the discussion. They were so much discouraged that they confessed to the Sultan that they did not know what reply to make to the reasons given by the knights to their searching questions, their arguments and their demonstrations: they told him that to attempt ance, for it served as a communication between | to shake the faith of these Christians was too difficult an undertaking, and one which might even prove dangerous to the faith of those who should attempt it. The Sultan in a fury drove them from his presence, calling them idots and dunces. His desire, however, to convert the knights increased in proportion with the difficulties he encountered; night and of war and all other necesseries. Every three day, this thought agitated and tormented him;

(To BE CONTINUED.)

# CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the True Witness:

Sir,-There are two papers in the City of Toronto, professedly written or edited in the interest of Catholies. The one proclaims itself the champion of the Ins. The other well I don't know exactly how to define its position-the friend, the adviser, (assumed of course) the leader of Irish Catholics, their political advocate for equal distinction of the honor of participating in the making of the laws that govern us. With their weekly flying, stilus in hand, at one another's throat in thorough gladiatorial fashion, and their very uncatholic recriminations, with the undignified and very ungentlemanly exhibit they make of themselves before the out world, I have no part and will not further allude, save to saythat I am convinced that every intelligent Catho-Beersheba was one of the best, the strongest lie, no matter of what nationality is with me, are heartly ashamed, are grieved to think we should become the but of laughter and contempt to our fellow-citizens by our tacit approval. Why is there not some authoritative voice raised against this unseemly course, this very bear-garden in politics, or is there none that may be heard? Cannot these warriors of the quill write up the Ins or the Outs, or any other legitimate cause they may deem proper to espouse without having recourse to the unchristian justice of personalities, des tructive of any cause however good: Then would they elevate and refine the taste of their readers, do a service to education, morality and Religion. Then, too, would the Catholic press commend the respect of its opponents and

deserve the liberal sustainment of its friends. But, sir, had it confined itself within these limits, and not essayed, as appears to me from sheer wantonness, to become the mentors of the Hierarchy, assume the role of purists, and, by base insinuations, endeavor to unsettle the grand foundation of Catholic education laid by our elergy through years of sacrifice, for the last quarter of a century, it might be treated with the contempt of silence, and the evil patiently endured. As, however, unhappily, the case is otherwise, and one of them has outstepped the bounds of Catholic journalism, and apparently forgotten the teachings of his youth, I have a few words to say anent the course lately pursued. I pen them not in anger, but in sorrow, and request you to kindly give them space in the True Witness. You You are not a partisan of either paper-neither am I. Were I to address myself to the public in the Trilune, my motives might be misinterso much valour that they killed many of them Therefore, hoping to have the depreted.

columns. The separate schools all over the Province have many difficulties with which to contend The law, it is true, acknowledges them, gives them a legal standing, but that law is not as generous or effective as we are entitled to.
It is trammeled by restrictive conditions, unknown to the law in favor of the Protestant in the Province of Picardy, near Laon, called by the Romans Landunum. The eldest of minority of your Province. And I am sorry them was Lord of Eppes; the second of to say that in Toronto, and in other towns and cities, there are to be found some restive Marchoys, which two estates still retain the Catholic spirits that would add to the difficulsame name; the third boro no other title than:

sired effect, I appeal to be heard in your

courageous and skilful in the use of their the old, old story, "I will not serve." hear of the removal, perhaps shortly, of Rev. and if not allowed to follow the evil bent of these men, sore-heads from some cause, has the Irish Canadian been editorially fanning, week after week, adroitly supplying fresh fuel, for several months, culminating in its issue of the 29th inst. in what I consider a grave and unpardonable insult to his Ecclesiastical superiors. Indeed, I can designate his last effort by no other term than rabid. To pass over former articles, not less disagreeable and distasteful to Catholic readers, I cull a few choice sentences, and to read, much more to comment upon them, is to me extremely painful. In this he writes, (would be were better employed.) that he is "at issue before the publie with several elergymen, including our (his) own parish priest, the trusted moulder (trusted indeed) of our children's conscience and the guardian of our own." And further on he tells us this issue is forced upon him in submission to a sense of duty." I, sir, and every subscriber that reads the insulting article are, as a sequence, asked to believe, that the several clergymen and his own parish priest are blind to every sense of duty on school matters. Oh, naughty priests of Toronto, how low you must have fallen! You who have so long and so faithfully and so perseveringly battled in the holy cause of Christian education-you must have become suddenly bereft of your reason. But happy Toronto that has one, and that in our editorial chair, to look after you.

And this paper occasionally flourishes the Shiboleth of Soggarth Aroon and prates loudly of the Irish Catholics devotion to a love of him. But how, I would ask, are we to reconcile the flashy display of veneration with the by no means flattering article under consideration. If the Soggarth has no sense of duty on educational matters, on what spicial duty, I would like to know, does be come up to the standard that challenges our reverence. If the "Canadians" conscience and high sence of duty force him to be at issue with his priest, how, I would again demand. can this supereminently conscientions centleman leave the moulding of his children's and the guidance of his own conscience in his hand. Were he guided by his parish priest the article under review and several other, equally loose, slipshod, and of very doubtful morality, would never have been written. I would in all sincerity advise him to retrace his steps. The literature he has been supplying lately does not suit Catholies. He may rest assured parents, be they Irish, English, eotch, or Italian-beg pardon for saying Italian, Ex-Father McNamara may be around -will not suffer editorials of like import to come under the eyes of their children, though embellished with ever so many Soggarths and Irish thunder. I myself, sir, have a large family to look after. I am accountable for the moral training of each member of it. I am bound therefore to see that in the reading material I supply there is nothing of a tending to lessen the respect due Ecclesiastical Superiors. The "Canadian" has been a weekly visitor at my house for the last sixteen years. Must I then in its own words, in submission to a sense of duty to myself and family close my door against it! Yes, if a change for the better be not speedily effected. The addage says, "It is human to err, hellish to persevere." And we are told by the poet, there is no man wise at all times." article I have been considering shews towards the end some small signs of repentence. But -well, I will tell you the rest on another occasion if need be,

FATHER. Ontario, June 6th, 1878.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY CELEBRA-

TION. To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sm,-In view of the feeling about the coleresolution to which the Orangemen have come. Believing that the streets are open to any body of men conducting themselves peaceably and without offense, they mean to proceed to public worship in a body on that day; but they intend: 1st. To comply strictly with the law embodied in the Blake Act, and will be unarmed. 2nd. While on the streets they will play no party tunes that can give any annoyance to others, whether it be reasonable or unreasonable for annoyance to be experienced at such demonstrations. They will thus trust themselves without means of personal defence to the protection which it is the duty of the Civic and other authorities to afford to all persons without distinction, until it becomes the duty of these authorities to interfere with them, which, in that case, must be done in virtue of and in accordance with law, and by the hands of legal officials. As they propose to do nothing which will make such interference necessary, they expect the protection which, as we have already said, is due to all peaceable persons. They also hope that their fellow-citizens in general will see the absolute inoffensiveness of such a proceeding as is contemplated, and will refrain from the cowardice of attacking peaceable and unarmed men. It is impossible for any free men to make fuller concessions to the sentiment of others than is done by the resolutions above described, and it is hoped that what others claim for themselves they will accord to us. We ask no one the purpose for which he walks the streets, nor why he walks in company with others; so long as he gives no offence. We claim the same thing for ourselves, and there can be no trouble if all parties will preserve this tolerance on the one hand and this freedom from disagreeable demonstrations on the other. Our object in writing the above has been solely to let you know what we mean to do, and how perfectly innocent that purpose is. We venture to think that the spirit thus manifested is that which most perfectly accords with the liberty of all classes, and yet should be no incentive to party strife. But we take the opportunity of adding that the Orange body would, if that better met the general opinion, gladly join in abolishing all public processions, except one which should be a national procession, common to all races and to all creeds, but distinctly Canadian.

We conclude by saying that, under the cir cumstances to which we do not allude more particularly, because we do not desire to enter upon any painful or disagreeable topic, we have the right to expect from the authorities an assurance, that we shall enjoy the ordinary protection of citizens. If that is done there will be no reason to invoke any influx of persons from a distance. If, on the other hand, we are made to know that we are out-lawed, we cannot be expected to refuse such assist-

ance as we may receive from friends. DAVID GRANT, County Master. ABRAHAM MACKEY, District Master.

Montreal, June 8, 1878. REV. FATHER MITCHELL.

To the Editor of The Evening Post. Sm I am sure it is with feelings of regret

And the authority of priest and prelate must | Father Mitchell, who has become so popular be set at defiance that malcontents may rule, amongst us by his elequent preaching. I think if the more influential gentlemen of their waywardness, destroy. The passions of the congregation called a meeting and drew up a petition to retain him amongst us, it would certainly receive the hearty endorsation of every faithful member. It must be admitted that the present staff of priests now stationed at St. Patrick's is not any way numerous, and the loss of Father Mitchell would be deeply regretted. Trusting my suggestion | ed or to take anything to eat. The dainties | V1; Capability Brown; Madeleine de S. Pol, is not out of place, and that it will have the which have the greatest charm for her—live chapters XIX—XXI.: The Lilies. desired effect,

1 beg to remain, faithfully, A MEMBER OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. Montreal, June 10, 1878.

#### OITY COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the City Council vas held yesterday afternoon at half-past There were present Alds. Mercer three. Grenier, McCord, Laurent, Clendinneng, Thibault, Donovan, Gauthier, Martin, Kennedy, Melancon, Childs, Wilson, Jeanotte, Rober, and Taylor.

#### REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes Ald. Mercier referred to the fact that the reduction of the wages of the firemen and policemen had occasioned a great deal of comment throughout the city. It was then moved by Ald. Donovan seconded by Ald. Laurent that the Council should state that it was not their intention to reduce their salaries any further. Ald. Mercier spoke at length on this subject, he was averse to an unwise reduction instead of giving faithful and efficient public servants, it would have the effect of reducing their standard. After a general discussion the motion was unanimously carried.

#### RECEPTION OF PETITIONS.

A petition was presented from the 50 additional men who had reinforced the police praying that they be not subjected to the five per cent reduction; another petition from the citizens to the same effect, signed by 1500 names, was handed in. Ald. Grenier, seconded by Ald. Kennedy, moved that they be paid sight dollars a week. Carried.

A petition was then read by the City Clerk from the various Fire Insurance Companies asking that the wages of the firemen be not cut down, especially those of the guardians and men, the arduous life and personal danger of the brigade was referred to; they hoped the council would see the justice of this plea and pay the men generously.

#### IMMORAL PLACARDS.

Ald. Grenier then called the attention of the Council to the scandalous placards which have disgraced the walls of our city and the immoral shows which have taken place in the Gosford Street Theatre, and moved. seconded by Ald, Laurent that the City Attorney be instructed to prepare a by-law against all such placards and representations, and that it should be put in force.

Ald. Stephens said that there was a law subecting placards to the inspection of the Chief. of Police, but that it appeared to have become

a dead-letter. Ald, Grenier's motion was unanimously

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The question of the School Commissioners was then brought forward, and it was moved by Ald. Grenier that Alds. Rivard and Stephens be re-appointed to represent the City Council in the Board of School Commissioners, the former as Catholic and the latter as Protestant School Commissioner.

Ald. Clendinneng was not satisfied with the School Commissioners, and asked an investigation. He considered they were too extravagant, but was not opposed to the re-appointment of Ald. Stephens to the Protestant Board. As far as Ald. Rivard was concerned, those bration, in this city, of the 12th of July next, who knew the workings of the Catholic Board we think it well to inform the public of the better than he would decide, and he would abide by their decision.

> Ald, Donovan considered the School Commissioners extravagant, and that instead of educating our poor children the money went in splendid buildings. The present system should be abolished.

> Ald. Mullin agreed with Ald. Donovan, and said that the poor children should be provided with a good education free of charge.

> Ald, Kennedy maintained that where there were a number of children they should have proper accommodation in every way as regards play grounds and internal accommodation, and should not be cooped up in a small space.

Ald. Holland followed saying that he entirely agreed with Ald. Mullin, and that when times would again become flush, as he hoped and believed they would, the men who grumbled now would thank them for having procured proper accommodation for their chil-

Ald. Robert moved that Ald. Grenier's name be substituted for that of Ald. Rivard.

The motion as amended was carried. The Mayor was then asked by Ald. Clenlinneng if he had done anything to insure the peace of the city, and if the Government had done anything in the matter.

The Mayor said that he was not prepared to answer that question just then. Ald. Mullin suggested that the City Clerk

receive instructions to write to Alds. McShane and Nelson, asking them to press forward the prohibiting of party processions.

The Mayor said a draft of a by-law ought to be prepared by the City Attorney, and sent to our Quebec representatives; otherwise the Quebec Government might be too busy to attend to the matter.

Ald. Mullin did not think there was any neressity for this step, and did not believe there would be any difficulty in the way of putting the petition through.

A motion to adjourn was then put and lost, 11 to 9. Ald. McCord moved that the following gentlemen constitute the Board of Health:-

Ald. Hagar (chairman), Alds. Holland, Gauhier, Kennedy, Mercer, Thibault, Hood, Martin, Jeannotte, Drs. Hingston, Girdwood, Lachapelle, Mount, Baynes, Messrs. G. W. Weaver, Dumbar Browne and C. E. Perrault. The motion was put and lost, 8 to 6.

The meeting then adjourned.

In the Radziwill Palace, newly occupied by Bismarck, the work of preparing rooms for the meeting of the Congress is actively going on. The hall of the Congress is fitted up in magnificent style.

A pesparen from the Magdalen Islands, of the 31st ult., says :- "The cod and mackerel fisheries have commenced here; fish appear to be more abundant than last season. Mackerel have struck in Pleasant Bay during the week, which is earlier than usual, and a good fishery is anticipated should the weather keep fine.'

At a court held by Judge Sinclair the other day at Rocton, for the purpose of hearing appeals ment the voters lists for the township of Beverly, the result was that out of a total of 78 Conservative appeals 20 were allowed, 48 dismissed, and 9 reserved. The Reform appeals numbered 4 in all, of which 2 were that of knight. They were of noble blood, ies by their obstructive interference. It is that the congregation of St. Patrick's will allowed, I dismissed, and one reserved.

NATURALISTS PORTFOLIO.

More THAN A YEAR WITHOUT FOOD .- The female anaconda in the Zoological Gardens, America some time in 1876. She was carried 1877, the anaconda was consigned to her English abode, but she refused to be comfortbirds and other animated trifles-were, happily for them, exhibited in vain. She persevered in starving herself resolutely, not to say sullenly; and we do not learn that food was thrust upon her preforce. A few days ago, she recovered her taste for living, and gratified | Scully, editor, Boston, Mass.; price, 15 cents. her friends by slaying and swallowing an unfortunate duck. She may now do very well fast of at least a year might prove trying to

A SALT RIVER IN ARIZONA.-It was long sup that the brackishness of Salt River, Arizona was caused by the stream running over a bed of salt somewhere along its course. Its waters are pure and fresh from where it heads in the White Mountains to within fifty miles where it empties into the Gila, where there comes into it a stream of water that is intensely salt. This stream pours out of the side of a large mountain, and is from twenty to thirty feet deep. It is very rapid, and pours into the Salt River a great volume of water. Here could be easily manufactured sufficient salt to supply the market of the world. All that would be neccesary would be to dig ditches and lead the brine to basins in the nearest deserts. The heat of the sun would make it salt. Were there a railroad near the stream, its waters would doubtless soon be turned and led to immense evaporating ponds. It is supposed the interior of the mountain out of which the stream Empire. flows is largely composed of rock salt.

The Surface of Juntum.-The physical changes that are seen to take place on the planet Jupiter have of late years attracted an increasing amount of attention by the posess ors of large telescopes, and, among these, Bredichin, of Moscow, whose eighteen photolitographs of the planet, as observed by him. Torrens' Memoirs of Lord Melbourne; The constitute a rare contribution in this line. In making these he employed a telescope of nearly (en inches' aperture, with a superb magnifying power of two hundred and lifty. and by this means he has distinguished six distinct regions, two of which he designate, as polar regions, one equatorial, two tropical and Translations from Heine: Vienna and Vienone lying between the north tropied and north polar. One of the tropical zones, says M. Bredichin, seems always to have had a colour-described as being somewhat green and somewhat blue; a very similar colour to | Grandmother; George Eliot; Wanderings with that observable in a thick block of ice. The mean breadth of the equatorial band was 9 dg. 7 min up to 13 min. Luminous spets were frequently distinguishable here and there, sur- ment; Man Here and Hereafter; Roxy, passing in brilliancy all other portions of the planetary disc.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF A SHARK.-Sailors generally make high festival at the dismemberment of a shark, and have great delight in ing out the articles which it had swallowed. lady's work box, a cow's hide entire, knives, vessel was afterwards identified and condemned. The muscles of the shark are endowed Books for Summer Reading. with astonishing irritability, and long atter the body has been cut to pieces and parts of it from the Italian of Father Antonio Breschani, cooked, the flesh will quiver, if touched with S. J. By Anna, T. Sadlier. Price, \$3.30. Two a knife-point; the separated heart will heat volumes. This is a chaining work. Each steadily while lying on the bare boards, and volume contains about six hundred pages, and the jaws of the severed head will snap with abounds with interest. It is a work that is frightful vehemence if any object be put be- sure to have a large circulation, and we can

THE SECRET OF HUMAN LIFE -- Dr Aylwin Bevan, a Yankee physician, claims to have discovered at last, the grand secret, of human life. Scientific physiologists candidly con- ters from High Latitudes, are marked by fessing their inability to determine the origin of the mysterious principle which animates our bodies, have contented themselves with flowing humor. Indeed, so unique are the demonstrating the manner in which our forces author's descriptive powers; and so intelliand faculties are sustained by the transformation of food within our systems. But they are are all wrong according to Dr. Aylwin Bevan. There is, it seems, a property in nature, hitherte unrecognized, called thermo-motor force, which resides in the medulla oblongata, stored up in a state of rest, and which once expended can never be restored. Every mortal, in fact is created with a certain amount of this mysterious motive power stored up in a state of reading public, should further extend its fame almost infinite condensation in the little lump and popularity. of brain matter referred to, much in the same way, in fact, if we can imagine the possibility of such a thing, as 40,000,000 horse-power might J. Breman. New York: Thomas Kelly, pubbe bottled up in the pint boiler of a model lisher.—A valuable work, containing a history locomotive. This power may be husbanded of Ireland in an instructive form. It is an or wasted, according to every man's will, and oxcellent work for children. the result is long or short life accordingly. Above all other practices, the consumption of ment helps to accomplish the detorioration of the thermo-motor force, and should therefore be abandoned.—Echo.

THE GIANT CENTIFEDE.—This creature someis truly formidable in its native country, Vene- the Franciscan Abbey, Sligo; view on the ezuela. It possesses a pair of powerful venom Blackwater Kenmare Wood; Tore Cascade; Gap fangs, and its bite is nearly, if not quite, as of Dunloc, and numerous illustrations of the dangerous as that of the viper. These large old Abbey of Muckross, &c., &c. We have not centipedes are also plentiful in India. Being, yet received the second number. from their shape, peculiarly capable of secreting themselves, they sometimes occasion very Indicrous accidents. A person once applied a flute to his mouth to play on it, but scarcely had he begun, when a large centipede fastened to his under lip, causing him to change his note very abruptly. Several have been bitten while smoking their hookahs; and on one occasion an old gentlemen, who was remarkably fond of stating an hypothesis, and hunting it to death, and who would rather pay the piper than not have his own way on all occasions, perceived a large centipede deliberately crawling up an old door, at Bethsaron Gardens, near Chororinghee. The veteran assured the company that all venomous animals were in their nature inoffensive and never wounded but when attacked. Experience having satisfied some of those present to the contrary, an argument arose, and the old gentlemen, with much dignity, asserted that he would prove the validity of his position by placing his finger in the centipede's way. He did so, and received such a bite as occasioned a violent fever, from which a critical abscess under his arm-pit relieved him.

On Sunday morning, 19th inst., his Eminence Cardinal Borromeo was consecrated Archbishop of Adana in partibus infidelium in the Sixtine Chapel, by Pope Leo XIII.

The Irish Registrar-General reports that there were 93,509 deaths registered in all Ireland in the year 1877, and that in 67 instances the deceased was described as aged 100 years or upwards. Some of the local registrars inquire into the truth of these statements.

### REVIEWS.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS .- Burns & Ontes, 17 & 18 Portman street, W. London ; price, threepence. London, was torn from her home in South Contents :- Woman's Rights; The Romance of War; Australian Letters-IV., Domestic across the ocean in a narrow box, which caus-ed her great discomfort, and may possibly Book II., Canto VIII., The Presentation; have impaired her digestion. In February, The Diocese of Argyll and the Isles, H.; Russian Influences in the Holy Land; An Army Corps; Volcanoes; The Pontifical Zouaves; chapters XIX—XXI.; The Lilies.

> THE CHURCH AND CIVILIZATION, by H. E. Cardinal Pecci, now Pope Leo XIII.—New York: P. O'Shea; price 25 cents.

OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE.—Rev. Thomas Contents for June :- Three Months' Rusticafortunate duck. She may now as the state of an investigation of appetite comes as we cut, but her prolonged liker's Treasure (poetry); Stories of Animal fast of at least a year might prove trying to most serpentine constitutions.

Sagacity, illustrated; The Story of Emma Graves: The Birthday Wreath, illustrated; tion; chapters L. III., illustrated; The Cob-A Happy Old Age (poetry); Sister Ruth, illustrated; Stories of the Month; Pleasant Work for Little Fingers; Life in the North American Wilderness (concluded), illustra-

ted : Of What is the Alphabet (poetry); The

Nineteenth-Century-Child; My Mother (poe-

The Month.—Price, two shillings.

THE WESTHINSTER REVIEW .- Price, \$4 a year contents:-The Literature of the Servians and Croats; Popular Buddhism according to the Chinese Canon; An Indian District: Its People and Administration; Peasant Life in France and Russia; Our Present Convict System; Life of the Prince Consort; Russian Aggression and the Duty of Europe; Contemporary Literature: Theology, Philosophy, Politics, Sociology, Voyages and Travels; Science, History and Biography, Belles Lettres. Miscellanca; India and our Colonial

The Edinburgh Review .- Price, \$4 a year, Contents:-Sir Erskine May's Democracy in Europe; Barry Cornwall's Life and Poems; Scepticism in Geology; Three Scottish Teachers; Browning's Agamemnon and Campbell's Trachinia; The Age of Bronze; A Noble Queen; The Naval Strength of England; Present and the Future of the East.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE .- Price, \$1 a year.--Contents :--John Caldigate; part H.; The Gascon O'Driscol; A Ride Across the Peloponaese; Mine is Thine; part XL; nese Life: The Budget; England and the Treaty of San Stefano.

BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- Price, 30c. Contents :- The Ocklawaha in May; The Virgil, illustrated: God's Tenement Houses; Bertha Klein: Dies Inc.; Lady Arthur Eildon's Dying Letter: A Wild Night in Parlia-

The Cyrnolic World,-Price, \$5 a year single copies, 50c. New York: The Catholic Publication Society Company, No. 9 Barelay street. Contents:-Thoreau and New England Transcendentalism; The Fountain's opening the creature for the purpose of find- | Song (poem); Hermitagos in the Pyrences; Conrad and Walburga; Hell and Science; A shark when following a vessel will cut any | Sorrow (poem); Kitty Darcy; Rosary Stanzas thing that falls overboard. The contents of a (poem); Relations of Judaism to Christianity; The Lessons of the Caxton Celebration of hats, boots; and all kinds of articles have 1877; Malcolm, King of Scotland, to his Wife, been found in the interior of a shark; while St. Margaret (poem); Have We a Novelist? on one occasion were discovered the papers Anglican Development; St. Francis of Asof a slaver which had been flung overboard sisi (poem); The Socialist Iden; A Romaunt when the vessel was overhauled, and by means of the Rose (Sonnet); Helen Lee: The Future of which papers so strangely recovered the of Faith, New Publications, Elements of Ecclesiastical Law, The Book of Psalms,

> TRALDO AND TRENE .- A historical romance, ordially recommend it to our iriends

Lord Dufferin is well known as a man of high culture, varied attainments, and an enthusiastic sportsman and royageur. His a Leteleverness of narration, great facility and picturesqueness of description, and a quiet, deepgently and vividly does be depict the scenes under recital in these letters, that we should find it difficult, in all the range of descriptive literature, to surpass the graphic narration of scene and incident presented to the reader in the visit to this remarkable region. The book has become a classic in the literature of travel, and this new edition, with portrait, introduced with special preface to the American

CATECHISM OF THE HISTORY OF TRELAND, Anient, Mediceval and Modern. By the Rev. Jas.

Proturesour Frenand, by John Savage, L.L.D. Publisher, Thomas Kelly, New York.—This is by far the most creditable illustrated work on Ireland ever published on this continent. It is beautifully brought out, and we anticipate for it a large circulation. The first number times attains a length of a foot or more, and contains a map of Ireland and illustrations of

> THE HARP .- Our little monthly The HARP continues to appeal to Irish sympathy and feeling. It should be popular in Irish homes, and deserves to be supported. It is only \$1 a year.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY .- TYBORNE, and who went there in the days of Queen Elizabeth; The Portrait in myUncle's Dining Room, and

We can recommend these works of the Vatican Library as good reading for Catholics. They are intended to counteract the unwholesome novels which are shovelled from vicious sources, and Hickey & Co., New York, deserve well of the public for their efforts. They are

only 10c. each. LIVES OF ILLUSTRIOUS IRISHMEN, by Thomas Clarke Luby, O. B. T. C. D .- Mr. Luby bears the reputation of being a ripe scholar. Many of his countrymen are not as advanced as he is in political opinions, but everyone will read his views with respect for his ideas. The Lives of Illustrious Irishmen is a subject in which every Irishman is interested, and the manner in which Mr. Luby handles the character of the illustrious dead is calculated

to quicken the patriotism of his Irish readers. THE PEARL OF TROYES.—This is the history of the foundress of the Congregation of Notro Dame, as it is, too, a history of the early days of Ville Maria. Everyone of the thousands of ladies who have studied at Villa Maria should read this, to them, exceptionally interesting work, and Protestants, too, would find in it many touching incidents of Catholic devotion, while they would notice an absence of anything in anyway offensive to them.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION

The Russians are retrogading at various points. The Bulgarians continue atrocities in the plain of Arda. The Mussulmans are ficeing to the mountains. It is said that nineteen villages have been burned, several men crucified, and many women violated.

In consequence of a storm, the departure of the Ottoman plenipotentiaries to the Congress has been delayed.

It is announced that six divisions of the Austrian army will be placed soon on a war

footing. The Herald's Berlin despatch states that it is rumored Bismarck has elaborated a com-plete programme for the solution of the Eastern imbroglio, and intends submitting it to Congress, insisting upon its adoption en bloc.

A Bucharest despatch reports that it is feared the Russians intend to interrupt the march of the Roumanian troops, and occupy

The Chamber of Deputies has decided that Roumanian representatives at the Congress should inflexibly protest against the retrocession of Bessarabia.

Caratheodori Effendi is now appointed first Ottoman delegate to the Berlin Congress, Mehemet Ali second, and Sadoulah Bey third. They started on Saturday. Caratheodori Effendi is also appointed Minister of Public Works, Samhe Pasha Prefect of Police, and Said Pasha Governor of Angora. Mehemet Ali has been replaced in command of the troops by Fund Pasha.

A St. Petersburg despatch says it is believed that Russia will set more importance on the guarantees for the state of things to be established by the Congress than on the question of frontiers.

Correspondents at St. Petersburg and Vienna report a sanguine feeling as to the peaceful result of the Congress.

A Vienna despatch says the Russians lately occupied Djuma and Ekistamboul, south and south-west of Shumla. These places being beyond the line of demarcation, Fazely Pasha threatened forcibly to expel the Russians, being apparently ignorant of the reported arrangements for the surrender of Shumla. Caratheodori Effendi, first plenipotentiary

of Turkey to the Congress, is a Christian. The Daily News publishes sensational despatches from Constantinople, stating that the Sultan has completely lost his head; that a change of Sovereign, and possibly of dynasty, is imminent; that the party which wants to make Midhat Pasha dictator is the strongest; that the Turkish army shows a mutinous spirit; and tthat great excitement exists in

A Pera special says it is stated that a recent council of Ministers decided not to surrender any fortresses pending debates in Congress. A correspondent at Bucharest declares that there is nothing in the movements of Russian troops in Roumania to give ground for apprehensions of a conflict.

A despatch from Constantinople says great uneasiness continues to prevail.

Osman Pasha has been appointed Governor of the Palace, but still retains command of the army.

The appointment of Caratheodari, a pure Greek, and a Christian, as the first, and a Prussian, Mehemet Ali, as the second plenipotentiary, is unprecedensed in the history of the Porte, and is regarded as a clever move on the part of the Turks to demonstrate the equlity of all Ottoman subjects under the new constitution. Pressing demands reach Constantinople from Pomok camp, in Rhodope mountains, for aid in behalf of over a hundred thousand refugees, who fled thither from the Russians and Bulgarians.

A Berlin corres pondent says:—At the first sitting the Congress will decide whether Greece is to be invited to take part. The only points expected to cause grave difficulties are the war indemnity and the annexation of Antivari by Montenegro.

Said Effendi, chief of the military household of the Sultan, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

the three Emperors is expected after the recovery of the Emperor William.

A Berlin correspondent says the Grand Duke Nicholas is disgusted with the pacific turn of affairs, and intends to retire to his estates. The Marquis of Salisbury, accompanied by

his eldest son and Geo. Linterm Simmons, left for Berlin to-night.

Gortschakoff accompanied by Barons Jomini and Fredericks, and several secretaries, has started for Berlin.

A Berlin despatch the appointment of Rosett, President of the Chamber of Deputies, as acting Premier during Bratiano's absence at the Berlin Congress, has created a bitter feeling against Roumania and Prince Charles because Rosett is a well known Socialist and Democrat agitator.

Count Corli, Italian Plenipotentiary to the Congress, has started for Berlin.

# TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

A despatch from Vienna says :- M. Ristics, who is en route to Berlin, urges the claims of Servia upon the Congress, and will stop at Vienna to confer with and induce Count Andrassy to waive his objections to Servia retaining territory now actually occupied by

St, Petersbung, June 10. The Czar's physicians have ordered him to go to Kissengen for his health.

London, June 10. A despatch from Constantinople says that

great uneasiness continues to prevail there.

# UNITED STATES.

A special from Washington to the Tribune says, some of the Republicans who take an interest in matters, expect to prove to Potter that the investigation originated directly with Tilden. Among other stories affont is one that Mr. Sypher, acting for Anderson, visited Tilden in New York last fall, and offered to sell him documents which recently had been presented to the committee.

The interest which Tilden and his friends take in the progress of the investigation is believed to be manifested by the presence here of some of his most intimate advisers. Among them is Manton Marble, who, in his conversation is reported to express the hope that the present investigation will result in creating such public excitement that it will prepare the way for the easy removal of Hayes. He is said to maintain that the 44th congress had no right to surrender its constitutional duty of counting electoral votes, that it did not do so, and that it is still within the power of Congress to count votes.

The Potter Committee has been informed through the newspapers, that George Alfred Townsend received a letter from Secretary Sherman, dated Treasury Department, Feb. 19th, 1878, containing the following paragraph:--

You are mistaken in one thing, and that is, that I ever wrote a letter to Anderson, or ever did anything in Louisiana which could

be misconstrued into wrong. I believe the element in Louisiana that is endeavoring to stir up these prosecutions now acknowledge that they cannot assail me except by forgery or perjury; they sought to do this through Anderson and Jenks, but it utterly failed. I have now letters from each of these that no such letter was received, or was ever written. The committee has summoned, or will summon, Townsend as witness to testify whether he received such letter, and will ask him to pro-

Evarts received a telegram yesterday after noon signifying acceptance of invitations for international monetary congress by both France and Italy. Evarts said in a conversation last evening, that the acceptance of those two great powers makes the holding of congress a fact.

#### FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 10.

Special to the Post. His Excellency the Governor-General, the Countess of Dufferin and family, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Littleton and Captain Hamilton, A.D.C., arrived by the steamer Quebec" on Saturday morning from Montreal. The steamer was gaily decorated from bow to stern with bunting. Their Excellencies were accompanied on board the mail S.S. Scandinavian" by the following members of their family, who sailed for Liverpool :- Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Heroine Blackwood, Lady Victoria Blackwood, Hon. Basil Black-wood, and Hon. Fred. Blackwood. Having left on the steamship shortly before she sailed out of port, their Excellencies and party embarked on board the Government steamship "Druid," which had been fitted up for their reception, and sailed at 11.30 a.m. for Gaspo and Tadousac.

Hon. Mr. Howells, the former American Consul at this port, left for his new appointment at Toronto on Friday night.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a servant man, lately employed by Mr. Botterell, of the St. Foye road, who died from injuries sustained by him by a kick from a horse. A verdict of accidental death was re-

A Mrs. Rochette, of St. Johns suburbs, had her pocket picked of \$23 on the Finlay market on Saturday, while doing her marketing. Detective Flynn, of the Grand Trunk, arrested a man named Hall at Levis on Friday on suspicion of his being the author of the accident to the train some time since at

Somerset. A grand ceremonial was held in the Basilica yesterday. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop, who gave the Papal Benediction accorded by the new Pope, Leo XIII. The sermon was preached by the distinguished pulpit orator, the Rev. Louis palest lavender silk, trimmed with tufts of Paquet. A large number of members of the Legislature were present, and also students of darker shade. Her head-dress was a cap of Laval, wearing their gowns.

mined. It is rumored that Mr. Irvine will enter the

Ministry. Mr. St. Jacques, from Ste. Hyacinthe, won the Dufferin gold medal at the Law examination in the Laval University on Saturday. The

silver medal was taken by Mr. Fremont. The election at Portneuf is contested; a counter charge will be brought.

The City Council is working hard to reduce the expenditure, so that the civic credit may natural costume, so to speak, is the gala robe be restored. In this work Councillor Me-William is most prominent.

Mr. Watson, the new American Consul, as sumed charge here on Saturday. Bishop Williams is now on a confirmation

It is said in high places that the Government will not resign if the vote on Mr. Molleur's amendment be adverse. The pretention | cession vanished through an antique door is that they have no reason to resign unless beaten on a measure introduced by them. Excitement on the vote is increasing, but no

one can tell what the exact result will be. Rowdyism prevailed here on Saturday night. In St. John street there was a good A Vienna correspondent says a meeting of | deal of fighting, the parties in most cases being strong political party ones.

Business is very dull in the lumber trade there is a complete stagnation, and crowds of ship carpenters are idle.

Rev. Mr. Henning, C.S.S.R., lectures this

vening on Total Abstinence. Captain James, of the ship "Amoor," from Boiterdam, April 25th, which arrived in this port at 10 a. m. on Saturday, reports that on Wednesday, May 22nd, an ordinary seaman named John Todd, a native of Scotland, aged 20 years, fell on deck from the foretopgallant yard, while unfurling the sail, and died instantly. He was buried at sea the same night.

Captain Pier, of the barque "Luby," from Barbadoes, April 26th, at this port on Saturday, reports, on May 16th, strong breeze from the west, in Intitude 35.56 north, longitude 61.40 west, saw a vessel at some distance, apparently in distress; bore down and found her to be the fore-and-aft schooner "Louisa Birdsall," of Thomas River, Maine: her mainmast was gone twenty feet above the deck, waterlogged and abandoned; the boats were gone and no one was on board.

A LUCKY MAN-THE OKEEFE LEGACY.

(From the London Correspondent of the Globe)

A romantic case seems to be that of Mr. McCarthy, an Irish architect, who has just been made five times a millionaire by having five millions sterling and much other property left him by the will of his first cousin, Mr. Charles Robert O'Keefe. These magnificent windfalls occur so seldom to mortals that they deserve to be recorded over and over again, and so handed down in all their splendour of glittering detail to an admiring posterity. It is twenty five years ago since Lionel Hawkins was the keeper of a small public house in Westmoreland, from which he was just on the point of being ejected for nonpayment of rent, when the news reached him through a firm of solicitors that he was the lucky heir to £1,500,000, besides a life interest in a large amount of real property Another case of comparatively recent date is that of Daniel Lettridge, of Dundee, a chimney sweep, who earned on an average seventeen shillings a week the year round. One morning Mr. Lettridge was astonished to hear that an old lady named Ronald had left him her whole fortune of £40,-000, in acknowledgment of her gratitude to him for having always "swept and cleaned her chimneys so well." We have heard, too, of the case of Mr. Josiah Wells, of Frisco, who left his immense fortune of four millions sterling to the "Baptist Minister who could be proved to have preached the shortest sermons

all the year round." Again, a few months ago a family named Buckley, in the county of Limerick, received as heirs a sum of £250,000 left by a relative who, many years before, had in very indigent circumstances emigrated to Australia. And about the same time a poor shoemaker in the town of Clare was discovered to be heir to troubles in the two families where he officiated about £100,000 under somewhat similar cir-

cumstances. But all these cases seem of small weight the diocese. Certainly he would never have when considered by the side of Mr. McCarthy's been ordained if that awful disposition of his

good fortune. A few days ago Mr. D. P. Mc- mind had been known to his superiors. What Carthy, a native of Cork, architect, of Barring- I have said here is abundantly proven by that ton-street, received a letter signed G. A. Stanley, New square, Lincoln's Inn, informing him as follows:—"I am directed to apprise you that the first instalment of the O'Keefe legacy has come to hand in your favour for that nobody but a madman could write to the £500,000. The whole of the greater portion Archbishop such a message as he is said to of the five millions left by the deceased will of the five millions left by the deceased will have written, demanding an answer to his come to you, except the portion allotted to communication. He has written in a similar your brothers, about which the Crown will decide." Mr. McCarthy has furnished the it was recognized by all who knew him here following brief account of the history of the as an acknowledged fact that his mental state cousin who has left him this colossal fortune in cash, and about \$150,000 a year, it is said, in other property. Charles Robert O'Keefe, the maker of this fortune, was the son of a merchant in Cork. His parents both died before he came of age, and his constitution being delicate, he was recommended to go to warmer climate. Accordingly he proceeded to India, engaged in the opium traffic and other branches of trade connected with native produce, and by his ability and good luck made one of the greatest fortunes of modern times. Mr. O'Keefe died unmaried in February, 1876, when Messrs. Carrington & Whigley, solicitors at Calcutta, advertised for heirs, of which apparently there was no lack, no fewer than 175 applicants putting in claims as the next of kin; but they were all put aside on investigation in favour of Mr. McCarthy, of Limerick, who has four brothers, each of whom will come in for a 25th part of the five millions and estate, but Mr. McCarthy will be the recipient of the great bulk of the fortune This gigantic windfall of Mr. McCarthy's shares with the Bagot case the attention and interest of Irish society at the present mo-

#### A TRAIN THIRTY FEET LONG.

The correspondent of a London newspaper describing the Easter procession of the court at Vienna, says :- "The Emperor followed, in great anxiety, as it seemed, lest his flambeau should go out, and after him a canopy of gold cloth. Beneath it walked backward four acolytes, also in cloth of gold, who swung their censers with energy, to fumigate the Bishop, who read from a glittering book as he proceeded. At intervals along the march trumpeters walked, sounding vigorously on silver instruments. Then came the Empress—the cynosure of all eyes. She wanted no Viennese enthusiasm to appreciate her majesty There is not, perhaps, another woman in Europe who could take part in such a show, with such a dress, and be not a whit ridiculous. The train was full thirty feet long, upborne by two pretty pages, in red doublet and hose. The court threw off its mourning for this occasion, and her Majesty wore a robe of floss silk, as they seemed to us above, of a peror's life was almost exactly the same as the same stuff, encircled by a light coronet, The strike on the Government works is not beneath which fell the superb tresses famed yet ended. The men are penceable, but deter- throughout Europe. Though looped back to the head, they hung in massy plaits to the waist. The dress and train were covered in lace of the rarest and oldest manufacture. It would be easy to make a laugh out of this mediaval grandeur; to tell how the little pages struggled with the volumes of silk and clouds of lace which fluttered in their eyes. But no one smiled who saw the Empress so attired. In riding habit and quiet country dress she has won English admirers, but her of this court, more magnificent than any left in Europe. Behind her Majesty, one by one, marched fifteen archduchesses and great ladies, dressed in every brilliant color of silk or velvet. They had trains, but a little shorter, borne by two footmen. More guards followed, and the Magyar gentlemen-at-arms in a glittering phalanx. So, very slowly, the proamid the clanger of silver trumpets, the roll

#### THE PRIEST WHO COMMITTED MURDER.

of drums and the shouts of the people.'

THE CHARACTER OF BLASIUS PISTORIUS IN EUROPE.

The Baltimore News of May 26th, contains the following letter from its European correspondent in relation to the early history of Blasius Pistorius, the Pennsylvania priest condemned to be hanged for the murder of Farmer Isaac Jaquette, near Norristown. The letter is dated Lebech, Germany, and is as fol-

"Blasius Pistorius was born in 1831, at Saarwellingen, a large village on the road from Lebech to Saarlouss. He belongs to a respectable family, but from his early youth he displayed a strange unsteadiness of mind. He was by turns a farmer, a miner, a school teacher, a man of business, and then for three years a soldier in the Prussian army. He was about thirty years of age when he began his learned studies, and, having gone through the eight classes of a German village, he entered the clerical village at Treves to devote himself to the study of philosophy and theology for four years, at the completion of which, in the year 1871, he received the holy Order of Priesthood. He was first appointed to a parish in the district of Eifel, and thence he was removed after a few months' labors to the parish of Tholey, where he was stationed until he left Europe for America. During his stay at Tholey I became acquainted with him. I saw him several times at my home, and dined with him frequently. During his visits I had long conversations with him, and heard a great deal of him through other personshis own pastor, his comrades and school

ESTIMATE OF HIS CHARACTER.

"To give a just estimate of his character, I nust say at first he was no hypocrite, but faithful and sincere in his convictions, and always zealous—perhaps over zealous—in performing his sacerdotal duties. He was abstemious as to drinking and eating, remember very well he refused even at table to drink a glass of wine. His private life and morality were always unimpeachable. Such was Blasius Pistorius when he took his de-par ture from Europe. I do not know all the circumstances under which the murder of which he has been found guilty took place, but I say, and all the persons in Germany who knows the character of this unfortunate man agree with me, that deliberate intention cannot be thought of. He must have killed that man in a moment of overwhelming passion.

# HIS TRRITABILITY.

"I never knew a man or woman in my whole life of such irritability of character as Pistorius. He was here the enfant terrible of the society in which he made his appearance. Wherever he went there was quarrelling and disputing. A single word would throw him into an incredible passion, and it was by this feature of his disposition he made himself and all who were obliged to live with him wretched. His passionate temper caused many so that Bishop Eberhard-now deceased, was glad

to get rid of him when he asked his exeat from

which the papers have reported of his behavior toward the priest of Norristown, Archbishop Wood, and Judge Mitchell. I wonder that the judges have not taken into consideration strain toward his superiors in Germany, and as an acknowledged fact that his mental state was at times disordered. His superiors knew it, and treated him accordingly."

#### THE SOCIALISTS.

A week before he attempted to assassinate the Emperor, Hodel had his photograph taken at Berlin. He advised the photographer to make as many copies as possible, for in a week he would be dead, but his name would be known all over the world, and his likeness in request wherever men took an interest in current events. His father is dead, his mother being now married to one Heinrich Lehmann, shoemaker, at Leipsic. Hodel was frequently called Lehmann, though he had no right to assume that name. As a boy, he was flogged at Leipsic for theft. Two prosecutions, one for forgery and another for coupling the Emperor's name with insulting language, are pending against him at Naumburg. He was a journeyman tinsmith, and began his Socialistic career as a constant frequenter of meetings. Attracting the attention of Socialistic leaders, he was subsequently employed as a member of the official claque, and did wonders in cry-ing "Good!" or "Hear, hear!" as circumstances seemed to demand. He then rose to be a hawker of pamphlets, and led an easy life in taverns, beer-gardens and meetingrooms. The leaders of the party, as he took pains to inform a friend, had once been poor devils of compositors, glaziers, and locksmiths but were then gentlemen at large, with hand-some incomes and nothing to do. They had certainly to undergo imprisonment every now and then; but what did it matter? Terms of imprisonment were very lenient, and the more persecutions the greater the stipends paid the victim from party funds. He was employed in the great Socialistic printing-house at Leipsic, where the Vorwarts, the leading organ of the party, is published. Three months ago he quarrelled with the foreman of the printinghouse, and was expelled from the party. His difference with the Red Socialists seems to have induced him to go to Berlin and attend the meetings of the Christian Socialists, a new sect endeavoring to combine Protestantism and loyalty with strikes and other less defined attempts at modifying the existing property laws. The scene of his attempt upon the Emthat of young Blind's pistol-practice in 1866, which nearly brought the life of Prince Bis

### SPORTING.

The Annual Spring games held under the auspices of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, took place on Saturday afternoon and attracted a large and respectable assemblage. The first event on the programme was throwing the ball from Lacrosse. There were seven entries, was won by J. Davy, of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, who threw 352 feet 8 in. W. Cousens second, 349 ft. 9 in.

Three mile walk, was very well contested and won by W. Drunmond, 27:36. J. Newall, of Toronto, being second.

100-yards, Handicap, (Heats): 1st heat, R. Sumerhays, scratch; J. Austin, 18 feet; Lockhurst. Won by J. Austin. Time 103 sec. Summerhays second.

2nd heat, Suckling, of Toronto, and Cousins, 5 feet; Slate, 22 feet. Won by Slate, 103 sec. 3rd heat. Stewart, 8 feet; Hubbell, 10 feet; Featherstonhaugh, 21 feet. Won by Stewart. Final heat, won by A. McG. Stewart, 103 Chas. Slate, second, 11 sec.

3 Mile Handicap Club-Geo. R. Starke, scratch; E. H. Hanna, 70 yards. This was a very close race until the last round, there not being over three vards difference between both men, owing to Hanna having mistaken the ninth round for the last and used up all his strength, he allowed Starke to come in a winner by about thirty yards.

The | mile dash was looked upon as to have been the race of the day, but owing to Mr. W. E. Allen, one of the competitors, being out of town, made quiet a disappointment. Won by W. T. Arthurs, Toronto, R. McG. Stewart a good second. Time, 56 sec. Three Legged Race, 100 yards, won by

Hubbell and Featherstonhaugh. Half Mile Race, (open) brought forward only two competitors, H. Downs and W. Hubbell. Won easily by Downs. Time 2.19. One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race, Haudicap, (open). Won by J. Austin, Time 19 sec. R. McG. Stewart, second.

Fifty Yards Potato Race was next called, and proved to be a very amusing race. Geo. R. Starke and Jas. P. Cooke started, but owing to the distance, Mr Cooke gave up and left Starke an easy victory in 11 min. distance to be covered in this race was 2,756 vards.

The next and last event was the One Mile. H. Downs and John Parrington, of Ottawa, were all that started. Won by Parrington. Time, 5:04. The prize in this race was not presented until Mr. Parrington produces certificates from Ottawa as to his being an ama-

The band of the Sixth Fusiliers were in attendance, and played very choice music.

# SATISFACTION!

NOTHING LIKE SATISFACTION.

We are satisfied with the business done in the Ready-made Department, having sold more Ready-made Clothing this spring than we have for the last six years. Our prices are so low and give so much satisfaction that every buyer becomes convinced that I. A. BEAUVAIS' is the cheapest House in the city for Ready-made Clotning and haberdashery. Beauvais' Pants.....\$1.50

gauvais:	' Pants\$1.72	5
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tenuvais'		)
kanvais†		)
leauvais'	Regatta Shirts	i
	Oxford Shirts	
	White Dress Shirts	
enuvals'	White Shirts, Collar attached \$1.00	١

Our assortment of hoberdashery is all reduced —Linen Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Undershirts, Drawers, White Vests, &c., &c.
MR. R. DEZIEL respectfully invites purchasers to give him a call before going elsewhere, as he can serve them to advantage at

I. A. BEAUVIAS, 190 ST. JOSEP II STREET. THE DOMINION REGIMENTS AND THE WAR.

The following is a list of regiments which have served in the Dominion, and are first under orders to proceed with the troops should hostilities break out in the East, viz:-

The 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel C. Napier Sturt Returned to England from Canada in 1842. The 2nd Battalion of Coldstream Guards under the command of Colonel G. R. Fitzroy. Returned from England to Canada in 1842.

The 2nd Battalion of the 4th Foot, under the command of Colonel E. W. Bray, C.B. Was quartered at Nova Scotia in 1868.

The 30th Foot, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Hutton. Was stationed in Nova Scotia in 1869. The 78th Highlanders, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Warren. Returned to Eng-

land from Nova Scotia in December, 1871. The First Battalion Rifle Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Returned to England from Canada in September, 1870. His Royal Highness will not proceed with his regiment to the East should it be ordered for service, but will in all probability be given a staff appointment in Eng-

#### A DESPERADO.

Two enraged duellists meet upon the dark and bloody ground. Just as their swords are about to be handed to them the first enraged duellist, in a voice trembling with suppressed bravery, says :

"One of us two must remain on this field." "You're talking," said the second enraged

duellist. "And it shall be you," says the first enraged duellist, " for I'm going." (Goes with the

POPULATION OF BERLIN.—Berlin has a population of 894,000 Protestants, for whom there are but thirty-four churches and ninety-five ministers—that is one shepherd to a flock of 8,463 sheep.

# WEEKLY TEST.

velocity of a quarter-hose.)

Number of purchasers served during week adding June 8th, 1878:—
Same week last year:—
5000.

Same week last year:-TO CRICKETERS!

Just received, a stock of best quality White Cricketing Flannel. UMBRELLAS. Several cases more Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, in trowns, blues and dark greens. Prices from \$.-

Browns, blues a 38 to \$3.50 each GALATEA. One case New Galatea Stripes, for Ladies' or children' wear.

LIST OF NEW DRESS GOODS. New lot of twilled Debeiges only 14c yer yd.
New lot of Brilliantine, only 17c per yd.
New lot of Kars Sulting Cloth, only 18c per yd.
New lot of Kars Sulting Cloth, only 18c per yd.
New lot of Athel Lustres, only 28c per yd:
New lot of Bright Alpacca, only 20c pes yd.
New lot of Scotch Debeages, only 21c per yd.
New lot of Homespun Debeiges, in all the
colors, to be sold at only 18c per yd.

DON'T SKIP THIS LOT. New lot of Camels' Hair Cloth, in all the new colors, to be sold at 23c per yd.

New lot of Scotch Debeiges, in all the new shades, to be sold at 24c per yd.

New lot of Mohair Lustres, in all the new colors, to be sold at 25c per yd.

New lot of Washing Serges, in all the new colors, to be sold at 25c per yd.

New lot of Washing Serges, in all the new colors, to be sold at 25c per yd.

DONT'T SKIP THIS LOT. New lot of Vienna Cloth, in the most fashionable colors, to be sold at 2½ per yd.

Few lot of All-wool French Debelges, to be sold at 2% 2% 2% and 3% per yd.

New lot of Seaside Cloth, in all the new colors, to be sold at 2% per yd.

New lot of Seaside Cloth, in all the new colors, to be sold at 30c per yd.

New lot of All-wool Debeiges, in all the new celors, to be said at 36c per yd.

New lot of Mohair Brilliantine, in all the new shades, to be sold at 36c per yd.

New lot of Diamond Pure Lustres, new shades, to be sold at 42c per yd.

New lot of Fsench Brilliantine, in all the new chades to be sold.

shades, to be sold at 23c 29c 30c 36c and 58c per yd. New lot of All-wood French Debeiges, to be sold

New lot of All-wool French Debeiges, to be sold at 45c per yd.

New lot of All-wool French Cashmere Debeiges, to be sold at 37c per yd.

SPECIAL LOTS.

Special lot of All-wool English Bunting, in all the new colors to be sold at 33c per yd.

Special lot of All-wool French Cashmere Debeiges, new make, in all the newest shades to be sold at 40c per yd.

Special lot of Camel's hatr Debeiges, in all the new colors, to be sold at 48c per yd.

new colors, to be sold at 48e per yd.

Special lot of All-wool Empress Cloth, to be Special tot of AH-wood Land, in all the new sold at 50c per yd.

Special line of Irish Poplin, in all the new colors, worth 75c to be sold at 50c per yd.

Special lot of Silk Warp Empress Cloth, in all the new shades, to be sold at 50c per yd.

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Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.

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It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various brunches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 31 St. Lawrence street. We had be pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish slock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising nearly, boys' and youths' readymade clothing in every variety.—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of overcoats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excellence of qual It has been the aim of the Commercial Review O'NEIL,

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LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE.

BY M. W. KIRWAN. (Published by Dawson Bros.)

CHAPTER XIII.

AROUND THE CAMP FIRE-ANOTHER MEXICAN STORY-THE FIGHT AT CAMERON-" LA MUSI-QUE DE LA GUERRE "-UP TO THE FRONT AGAIN-THE DEAD AT SAINTE MARIE-THE STORY OF THE " FRANC-TIREUR."

"For I am as a weed
Flung from the rock on Ocean's foam to sall,
Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's
breath prevail." SHARSPEARE.

" Well, Captain," said Dr. Macken, as we sat around the bivouac, the light from the fire throwing a brid gleam upon the features of M'Alevey and Cotter, who were engaged consuming some tough beefsteak, "Well, Captain, we shall soon be into it again; I hear we are to march for Montbelliard at 12 o'clock, tonight, and that we are sure to relieve Belfort, and then carry the war into Gernany. But, Mac, what's the matter with you, old boy? continued the Doctor, seeing M'Alevey some

what dull. "Well, Doctor, I was just thinking of a circumstance that happened in 1863, when I was in Mexico, and when I lost the dearest of my comrades; and who knows," he continued whether we four shall ever see another night together in this world?"

"Oh, never mind the future, but tell us about the nast-this comrade of yours; who was he and where and how did it all occur?" "Oh, I'll tell you some other time," said

M'Alevey, sipping his coffee, and carefully wiping all traces of it from his ever-neat moustaches. "Tell us, Mac; perhaps your prediction may be fulfilled, and you may not have an oppor-tunity again—so out with it," replied the

Doctor, as he laid his tin cup upon a log of

wood, lit a cigar, and composed himself in anticipation of M-Alevey's story. "Well, I'll tell you," said M-Alevey, "just hand me a eigar. Doctor-thanks ; a matchthanks, encore. Now listen, and I pledge you my word every syllable of what I am going to tell you is true, and if you take the trouble of consulting the regimental book for the first quarter of 1863, you will find it recorded

+ On the 9th of February, 1863, the 2nd Regiment Etranger embarked on board the Wagram man-of-war at Mers-el-Kiber for Mexico. The inhabitants of Oran turned out cn maste to see the troops embark—not that the sight was in any way novel to the good peode of Oran, for it was the third time in less than ten years they had seen the same regiment embarking at the same place for the 'rimean and Italian campaigns. There were no loud hurralis or vivas, either by the troops or people, but there was a good deal of fervent hand-shaking, and kissing and sobbing between the young fellows of the regiment and the mesdemoiselles and senoritas, just by way of showing that no ill feeling existed. At 6 o'clock p.m. the St. Louis and Wagram got

under weigh, and next day we passed close inder the frowning guns of Gibralta. "Of the voyage out I need say nothing. except that we touched at Madeira and Martinique. Never can I forget the beauty of the scene which met my view when I went on leck one morning, and found the ship at anchor in the beautiful harbour of Funchal. The sun had just risen, and shed a flood of golden light on the gentle hills and gardens with which the town is surrounded. Not a breath disturbed the deep calm of the broad Atlantic, which lay like a huge mirror beneath our ship. Not a cloud o'ereast the beauty of the sky. Earth, ocean, sky-all three seemed wedded in one eternal bond of love, peace, and beauty. On a black, rocky precipice, surrounded by the ocean, stood Chatean Loo, with its grim old cannon scowling envy, as it were at the natural beauties of the place. It ooked that morning, I thought, like some monster that had suddenly risen from his ocean cave, and forgot to return; or like some hideous goblin that had unexpectedly burst in on a scene of fairy enchantment. At noon 1 was granted permission to go on shore. The town, when you enter it, is not very handsome; indeed the only thing in it worth seeing is the Franciscan Convent, which contains a chamer, the walls of which are covered with ruman sculls and thigh bones, the relics of holy men who have died on the island. To Madeira the climate is everything; the icy cold of winter and the scorehing heat of summer are here unknown, for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce fruits and flowers throughout the year. The hedges are formed of myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle, while the most delicate flowers which are nursed in our green houses at home grow here

in wild abundance. "About the 10th of April, we dropped anchor under the guns of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and for the first time cast eyes on Vera Cruz, Mexico, and in my opinion a more God-forsaken looking place there is not in the world. The town is built on an arid plain, and the whole coast as far as the eye can see, presents nothing but barren sand hills to the view. with here and there a patch of grovelling brushwood, that but helps to make sterility conspicuous. For in the distance behind the town rises the mighty Mount Orizaba, with its crown of eternal snow. At a short distance from our ship lay a small island of white sand, utterly devoid of vegetation. It seemed complete forest of wooden crosses; when I enquired as to the meaning of these crosses, I was told that the place was used as a cemetery for sailors who died of vellow fever while to crown the misery and desolation that seemed everywhere to reign, the bay and beach was strewn with the hulls and masts of seventeen large ships, that had been wrecked a year or two previous, during a gale from the north. On the morning of the 11th the regiment disembarked, and at evening parade the colonel informed us in a brilliant speech, that the regiment would have the honour of protecting the communications and escorting convoys between Puebla and Vera Cruz. Now of all the fatiguing and disagreeable duties which a soldier has to perform in campaign, that of escorting convoys of war material and provisions, is by far the most disagreeable and fatiguing. If the roads are good and dry, you are smothered with dust, and the pace is killing; if they are bad and wet, you are bespattered with mud and filth, and owing to the slow pace, will perhaps be marching half the night. To this hour I shudder, when I think of the misery and hardships I suffered in La Terre Chaude. Every day there was a down pour of rain, you would think the very sluices of the heavens had been opened. Suddenly the rain would cease, and the sun would shine out with such rays of boiling heat, that I have more than once seen soldiers drop dead by were boiled, steamed, as it were, in a pestilential vapour. The earth is literally teeming with insect life, and night and day there is a continual buzz, and whistling that almost drives you mad; lift the first stone you

see on the wayside and you will find be-

neath it either scorpions, or enormous centipedes, or coral snakes. At night the air swarms with fire-flies and mosquitoes; sleep you cannot, you dose away the night in a broken nightmare, and when the first streak of dawn appears, you are awakened with screaming and yelling, as if ten thousand devils had broken into the camp; snatching your gun you hurry out of your tent, and find the camp shout and scream the louder when they see your red cap and breeches. But to my story. The First Battalion, to which I belonged, was echeloned, in detachments of two and Cruz and Chicehuite. Now, you must not imagine that Chicehuite is either a town or a village, for there is not a human habitation within many miles of it. It is a huge mountain, at the base of which runs a rapid river, and over which the road to Mexico passes. In a military point of view the position is a very important one, and was strongly guarded. I was lying in my tent one evening in May, with my hands rolled in a handkerchief, and smoking like a steam engine to keep the mosquitoes from my face, when my friend Sergeant Morzikie entered. He was about twenty years of age, tall, well-built, and considered the handsomest man in the regiment.

said I to him, for he was in marching costume. "Just come to say good-bye, Mac; the mail has arrived at Vera Cruz with important despatches for headquarters, and my company is going to meet it, as large bands of guerillas have been seen lately near Cameron. So good-bye, old fellow, said he, shaking me warmly by the hand, and turning, he hurried

" Where the dence are you going so late?"

rapidly down the mountain. "That was the last time I ever saw my friend alive-for two years we had lived in the closest friendship, and during all that time he had been my camarade de camarades. By birth he was a Pole, and had been educated for the Church, but preferring the more active life of a soldier, had joined the Legion to try and win his baton. Next evening, about the same hour that I had bid my friend farewell. I was half way up the mountain, parrot shooting, and had just sat down to rest myself and enjoy the fine view of the country which the place commanded, when suddenly I heard the clear, sharp note of the trumpet sounding the Generale. Starting to my feet, I listened with breathless attention. and in a moment, after the chorus was taken up by a dozen others, so that the entire mountain echoed with the alarming cry. Seizing my gun I ran furiously down the mountain. and found the troops already under acms. I had barely joined my company when the trumpets sounded the regimental march, and off we went, whither I did not yet know. As soon as we were fairly started, I turned to the person next me and asked the cause of alarm. By him I was informed that the company that had set out the night before to meet the mail, had been surrounded at Cameron by guerillas, and had been engaged all day.

". God grant,' said I, that we may not be too late to assist the poor fellows, and a shudder passed through my body when I thought of my friend Morzikie. The distance from Chicehuite to Cameron is thirty-five English miles. We marched all night, and at four o'clock in the morning halted and made coffee, and when the sun had well risen, started once more on our weary march. Within a mile of Cameron we came on the first token of the tragedy that had recently taken place. Seated under a tree, stark naked, and almost dead with loss of blood and thirst, we found the drummer of the unfortunate company; a bullet had gone through his chest, and, out at his back, and three of his fingers had been chopped off by a sabre cut. A little brandy was given to him, the doctor bastily dressed his wounds, and one or two soldiers unpacked their sacks and gave him the clothing he so much required. When he had recovered sufficient strength, he told us his company had been attacked about four in the morning booming increased until the cannonade blazed in the plain of Palo Verde by about one thousand guerillas the greater part of whom were mounted. The company, said he, timinediately formed square, and then we fired volley after volley into their ranks, almost at close quarters; seeing they could not force our ranks, they refired, and called on us to surrender, but Captain D'Anjou sternly refused. We then retreated on Cameron, fighting our way foot by foot. During the retreat we lost about twenty men, and the lieutenant and sub-lieutenant were both killed. We reached Cameron about eight o'clock, and barricaded the doors and windows of the house we occupied; we fought till dark fought till there was not a single cartridge left even in the pouches of the dead men. The Mexicans then burst into the house, and I remember nothing more till I awoke this morning and found myself-naked lying among the other dead men.

"Such was the story told us by the poor drummer, and alas! it was too true. Leaving him with the doctor and a guard, the rest of the troops pushed on to Cameron. There I saw such a sight as I pray God I may never witness again. Sixty-two of our dead compagnous d'armes had been collected by the guerillas and placed in a deep straight fosse by the side of the road. Shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of death, and divested of every article of clothing, lay the brave fellowsevery man of whom I knew personally. A bright warm sun was shining on their ghastly features and cold still forms; most of them wore an expression of pain, and some of them had their arms extended and their hands

tightly elenched in a fighting posture. "The company, when it left Chicehuite. consisted of eighty-eight men all told; of the 'ameron, of whom the drummer was onethe other four were taken prisoners and conducted to Jalappa, where they were well treated, and were afterwards exchanged for Mexican prisoners. More than 300 guerillas bit the dust at Cameron. When we left Chicehuite we brought but one day's rations with us, and were compelled to return at night without exchanging a shot with the assassins who had slaughtered our comrades. We could not even perform the sad office of interment, as we had neither pick nor spade. When we returned to Cameron two days afterwards to bury the dead, the sight which met my view filled me with horror. Owing to the great heat, decomposition had set in, and their bodies were swollen to an enormous size. Already had those horrid birds, the zopilotes, commenced to prey on their naked bodies. But I must draw a veil over the disgusting scene. Since then I have stepped over the dead and dying on many a battlefield, and have seen men shoot one another down amid the horrid din of artillery, but the sight was not half so horrible or terrifying as the silent dead of Cameron. I must not conclude without informing you that the drumthe side of the waggons. In Africa we wore mer lived, notwithstanding the serious nature burnt brown roasted if you will, but it was a of his wounds, and that he received the dry, healthy heat. In La Terre Chaude, we Cross of the Legion of Honour. The regiment was also publicly thanked in the General Orders for the bravery displayed by this company, and a short time afterwards we left

the 'hot earth' for the siege of Peubla." "But did you distinguish your friend, the sergeant, amongst the number of the dead at

Cameron ?" asked the Doctor, when M'Alevey

had finished his story. "Oh, yes: but cease—ask me no more. The recollect or of his blonted, distorted features, clenched hands, vividly distended eyes, with the flesh torn from the bones by the zopilotes, has left upon my mind a picture I cannot contemplate without a shudder. But," he added, starting to his feet and buckling on surrounded by a cloud of green parrots, that his sword-belt, which he had unloosened, "there goes the 'march' of the regiment; we are off again."

It was just midnight when we commenced to move away, and for seven hours we flounthree companies, on the road between Vera dered on in the dark, through mud and snow; on through the cold, damp, dark night, we kept at it until seven the following morning.

It was just daybreak. We had halted beside a canal that skirted the beautiful valley of the Doubs. Away on the eastern horizon a bud of light swelled upwards and tinged with grey the nimbus clouds of night. Those particles of dust-clouds, heated by contact with our atmosphere, and known as "St. Laurence's tears," occasionally darted across the heavens, like rockets through a stormcloud. The wind ate through the miserable clothing of the men, who had thrown them. selves, slanddering, upon the snow-beaten route, and tried to catch a few moments of repose. The Doubs came bubbling down as if the spirits of the stream were murmuring their thanksgiving at laving escaped the fro-zen grasp of King Frost. The tall ranges of the Vosges reared their venerable heads high into the upper strata of the air, as if observing all that passed below. Cascades tripped adown the steep sides of the hills and rushed madly into the river, and a miniature fall close by made mimic thunder in our ears The great poplars that lined the road threw shadowy bars neross our path, like spectral forms across the valley of death. The snow was falling in downy flakes, and hardened into patches of icy crystals upon the wearied troops, who lay almost unconscious and indifferent to everything save honor. We had now been about seven hours on foot-on all night march—and as I sat upon a log of wood that lay beside the road, I heard a sound, distant, but yet a sound, of cannon, booming upon the morning air. The work had begun for the day, and if our troops did not gain ground before the sun had set behind the south-eastern hills, La Compagnic Irlandaise would be in action. Who knew but a brilliant revenge awaited the army of Bourbaki? Who knew but we might form part of the " Army of Liberation?" We had heard good news at Clarval. We had not heard of the occupation of Le Mans by the Germans on the 12th instant, but we had heard that the left wing of the army under Bombaki in person had carried Villersexel on the 9th, and that General Werder was bemmed in between the two wings of the Armee de l'Est. We had heard, too, that we had been running the enemy for three days, and everywhere along our route there was evidence to show that the Germans were in retreat before us. But there it sounded again, sure enough the ball had begun, and the booming had increased, as dawn merged into daylight, and we were again en route, this time really for the front. Did you hear that, captain?" said M-Alevey it my side, as we tridged along, a few minutes

" It is, it is the cannon's opening rear," and the ever-joyous lieutenant affected an

afterwards, haggard and hangry, "There it is

attitude suggestive of the drama. " La musique de la guerre," said one of the captains of the regiment—Caton—who had fallen out, and was now passing on to his company in front. "Your Irish boys will

soon be at it again. "" Well, it is all comme a la guerre," I answer-

"Yes, but this is the last move on the board," said Captain Caton, somewhat depressingly, while his hand instinctly played with his revolver; "If this fails the game is up; but the fire is growing hot," he added, as the

away in almost continuous discharges.

The men moved on as best they could. some instances they cut out that portion of the uppers of their shoes that rubbed against the excoriation of the sores on their feet, and then, exposed to the cold, the sores enlarged, and became offensive to the smell. Others boldly threw away the wretched excuses for shoes, and tramped barefooted and bleeding over the beaten track. A few cut up their cotton gaiters and lapped their feet in the folds, much as a surgeon bandages up a splintered arm. It was painful to watch the efforts made at shuffling over the ground, for walk the troops could not, except indeed, a few who had by some means contrived to have a pair of shoes that were not of regulation pattern. The clothing also, was langing in tattered patches from the persons of the men. For four months they had bein night and day in the one suit of clothes, and the cleanest sonsofficer in the regiment could not have been free from loathsome vermin. But 6 in the deepest depth there is a lower still." The worst had not come yet! Had it not been that we were going to the front, hundreds of men of the Regiment Etranger would have lain down beside the road—perhaps to die. But the music of war stirred the blood of all. Even the weakly pressed onward, then and the men of La Compagnie Irlandaise, who, an hour before, were faint almost to death, stepped out with a vigour that showed there was mettle in them all. Not that men are anxious to court danger, but they are anxious to see it. The feeling a man has going into action is not easily defined. It is a mixed feeling of dread and duty; but it is duty first, and dread afterwards. Every man is consisted of eighty-eight men all told; of the by nature a coward. The fear of death is nate three number only five were left living at tural to all men. The man who says "I fear not" is a hypocrite, a coward, or a fool. It is not comage, but a high sense of honor that makes good soldiers. Physically, one man may be braver than another man, but it is a deep sense of responsibility and keenness of honor that keeps him longest at a post of danger. The man who "fears not death" is incapable of command, and can never be anything more than a butcher in warfare. There is nothing in nature more contemptible than a man whose indifference to life verges into bravoism, mere animal courage-devoid of honor and stripped of every vestige of sense of duty. Bayard and Ney were the tenderest and most chivalrous of men. Napoleon and the infidel Frederick the Great were as gentle

in garrison as they were gallant in the field. But the day advanced. The road lay through an undulating country, and the stripes of evergreen timber traversed the snow-covered ground, like threads of emerald over a bridal veil-while the men ploughed their way along, sometimes climbing up the slippery sides of a hill, and then sliding into the valley below. Occasionally, a soldier would slip and fall, and then the stereotyped jokes about "minding the pieces," and other popular phrases, were sure to be repeated by some of the less quick-witted of the men The sun was almost in the meridian when the spire of the village church of Arcey suddenly appeared above some trees that stood before us. It seemed to bring a feeling of security

to all. It was Sunday, too-the day upon (CONTINUED ON FIRST PAGE)

THE IRISH IN CANADA. CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

1872 was 979, or 129 over what they were entitled 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 would 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 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. 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 ants, and 480 Cathelle, showing the Irich Pro- Scotco, French and Georgens. The cofive attended 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 period of representation by repathetical and the Irich do not inhabit five carticular districts, each wild invitate of unsutherized desaggains 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 of 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 dependized 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 patronige.

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 obvido 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 Scotchmen, 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.	
		•	٠,	•		

Manitoba.....1 .. 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

Catholies 83. The total amount of schules peculiarly English Irish is outh, French, and who deplet the Irish in Canada as a downstability 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 uniteduction 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 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 impracticablewe have our full quota. (Applause.) But I one reasons—and, if it were practicable, and result 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 disposition 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 running 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 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 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 elecalways have contended, that the number of the tions to the party that would promise the most 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 religions 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 carefully 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 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

# QUARRE, 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 paragraph 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 Caun.-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 visit-

ing 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 appears 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 elchration 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.

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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