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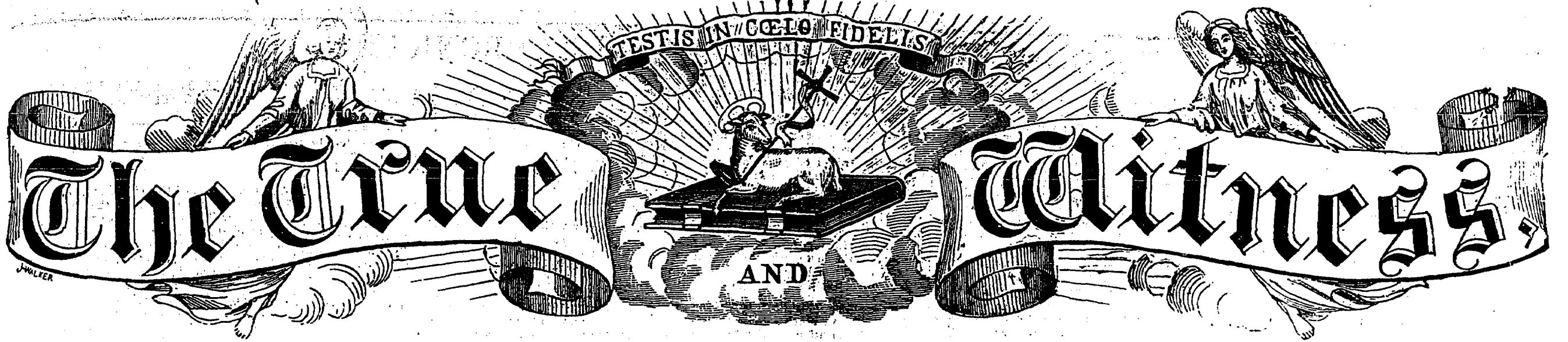
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.—NO. 50. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ORANGEMEN.

We learn that proceedings are being taken against the Orangemen for being members of a Secret Society, and that arrests may be made any day.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

We beg to call the attention of the CATHOLIC UNION to a report of proceedings published in the Saturday edition of the Star, and purporting to be a resume of what took place at a meeting of the Union the previous evening.

"MOB LAW."

The Protestant press of Montreal and of the States descanted upon the terrors of "Mob Law," on the 12th of July, and in alarming notes chimed the terrors which the violence of a crowd was likely to inflict upon us all.

VOLUNTEERS IN TROUBLE.

An American of the name of Hoare who works at Brazing in Mitchell's foundry on Craig street, going home from a small social party on Tuesday morning (the 17th inst.) encountered three volunteers on Craig near Jacques Cartier street.

A PARALLEL.

It is pretty generally agreed that the lot of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine is hard, wrested as they have been from the bosom of the great nation they loved, and placed by force under new laws and surrounded by strange circumstances.

sent hour is sentimental, and great because sentimental. Eight-tenths of the people of Alsace Lorraine are French in aspiration and love, not in blood and descent, the remaining fraction is German.

THE RIGHT KING.

The following is a synopsis of the short sermon of Father Leclair, which was accidentally left out of our Issue last week. He deplored most heartily the death of that poor young man, and he was sure that they all deplored it with him.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY AND BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association held in their Hall on Saturday the 21st inst the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— "Whereas: Certain newspapers and certain Protestant Societies in this city have thought proper to censure the Chief Magistrate for not calling out the Volunteers during the little disturbance that took place on the 12th inst.

THE MEMBER FOR DUNGARVAN.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell the new M. P., for Dungarvan wrote a long letter to the Times on the 11th July, on obstruction the following is an extract:—

Mr. F. H. O'DONNELL, M.P., AND MIDNIGHT LEGISLATION.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.P., writes a long letter to the Times of yesterday bearing on an article published by that paper on Saturday last. Mr. O'Donnell says:—"Nobody wants to banish so completely as you suggest either the bulls of the House or the bears of the Bar."

O.K.A.

After the burning of the seminary of Oka the four Montreal English papers at once execrated the Indians and pitted them and condemned the Seminary. They were loud in their praises of Chief Joseph M. Parent's favorite disciple. The TRUE WITNESS, as is now amply proved by sworn testimony, was right after all.

Yesterday several more witnesses were examined, making twenty in all. The evidence so far proves conclusively that the fire was the work of incendiaries, and points to Indians as the culprits. Chief Joseph is mentioned by several witnesses as the man who demanded the cannon from the person who had had it for three years in his cellar; and as a cannon shot was fired against the Seminary gate shortly afterwards, it is thought he is implicated.

eration cannot be denied, as His Honor Judge Coursol gave special instructions to that effect. The prisoners do not exhibit any anxiety or seem in the least disposed to complain of the treatment received at the hands of Detective Bolger and their other guardians."

AN ORANGE PICNIC.

The Markham Economist, thus reports the proceedings at an Orange Picnic. It makes an exception in favor of the Enniskillen True Blues, some seventy or eighty in number, who behaved themselves like decent men, and not like beasts, as did the Young Britons and the majority of the party:—

"Several lodges of the Orange True Blues and Blackers, with a sprinkling of Orange Young Britons from Toronto, held a picnic, on the agricultural grounds, Markham Village, on Monday, 31st of August last. About two hundred of them were respectable and five hundred the worst specimens of street ruffians. On their arrival at the station, it was observed that many of these boys had pistols. As soon as these young ruffians reached the residence of the Hon. D. Reesor, they rushed into the orchard and commenced foraging in true Flanders style. Almost every garden in the village was robbed by these young vandals. As soon as the first instalment reached the Commercial Hotel, they commenced fighting to attract the landlord's attention and give others a chance to steal. He caught them and made them give up the plunder. They then threatened that on their return to the station they would clean him out! Their procession was more like a flight of grasshoppers in Manitoba, and about as destructive to fruit as the grasshoppers are to the cereals. On the field their conduct was shameful; dozens of little boys were lying around drunk; others more seasoned were just charged enough to be devilish. Fighting among themselves appeared to be a prominent game on the programme. A large number ordered dinner at the Wellington hotel. Five of them jumped out of the second storey window, to escape paying for their dinners. Mr. Ruebottom caught one and threw him down the twelve feet. The boys and girls, and men and women were of the lowest blackguard stamp. Their departure was looked for anxiously. The poor livery horses probably received the worst treatment at their hands, and the owners next. The horses were nearly driven to death and the buggies broken. If pay was asked for damages, they were prepared to mob the owners. Finally at six o'clock this swarm of filth gradually wended their way to the station, and the few respectable persons in the crowd took their seats in the cars; the balance filled their pockets with rocks, and stoned every passer by."

THREATENING LETTERS.

The following telegram comes from Ottawa:— "H Crack, who foolishly carried a broom decked with Orange ribbons in the procession on Tuesday last, has received a letter advising him to prepare for death. The Chief of Police has given him permission to carry firearms in consequence." Does M. Thomas Langrell know that no one having the slightest intention to harm warns his victim? If he does not, he is not fit for his position. He would be, perhaps, somewhat surprised if he counted the number of threatening letters we throw in our waste paper basket every week. Mr. Langrell Chief of Police at Ottawa is not at present an active member of the order but his old sympathies are strong and he naturally likes to see Orangemen armed.

THE TWELFTH IN IRELAND.

The Ulster Examiner printed in Belfast where the Grand Master of the Earth lives does not seem to have a profound respect for the brethren—says the Examiner:— The Twelfth of July is now all but over, and the British Constitution must feel much the better for it, and if not, why Heaven help the Constitution. When Petty Sessions' attorneys, a few ostracised clergymen, some shipcarpenters, and country rustics meet together, beat drums, and make speeches, as they have a perfect right to do, and when they, one and all, swear by the deeds of their forefathers that they will uphold the Constitution, whether the Constitution will be upheld by them or not, we have only to pay a tribute of respect to their enthusiasm, and say it is a pity such feelings are not better appreciated.

THE REV. MR. POTTS ON THE TWELFTH

We take the following from the Globe of the 13th inst. — The Chairman called on Rev. John Potts to put the third motion.

Rev. Mr. Potts on coming to the front of the platform, was received with deafening cheers. The rev. gentleman said that on the occasion like the present he was carried back to the days when the 12th of July was spent in old Ireland—in Paul Davies' meadow at Enniskillen. In those days they had pleasant times of it, when the principles which they there followed out were inherited with their mother's milk. The Protestants in Italy are better protected than the Protestants in Montreal. Every office there is filled with Catholics. Popery is the same the world over. In its smooth and insinuating manner it appears to do little, but it only waits an opportunity to crush the Protestants in Quebec. The reverend gentleman took up the question of the wrong which had been done the Oka Indians by the Roman Catholics of Montreal. He referred to the withdrawal of the Indians from the Roman Church because of the grinding tyranny of the priesthood, and the failure of Popery to

satisfy the longing of their souls. See what Popery was doing. Were they to stand by and see these poor men suffer? (Cries of No, no.) They had just heard a telegram read from Montreal asking that 20,000 Orangemen be sent to that city next 12th of July. How will those Frenchmen look then? Won't they quickly get into a corner. (Hear, hear, cheers and laughter.) He could bring five hundred boys from Armagh who would sweep them from one end of the city to the other. (Loud cheers.)

We sincerely hope if the boys from Armagh come along they will present a better appearance than the late importation of tattered demagogues.

LETTER FROM COLONEL BOND.

MONTREAL, 18th July, 1877. To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in an editorial of this days issue. I beg to state that there are some inaccuracies in it concerning myself. I do not command the "Victoria Rifles." The men I command did not sing the "Protestant Boys," or any other party song, while either marching to or from the Cemetery on Monday, or at any other time. That I am not a "bigot," "fanatical bigot," or anything of the sort. That I do not "hate the Catholic Church," and that I intend always to do my duty irrespective of Creed or Politics. Yours truly, FRANK BOND.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

The forthcoming number of the Nineteenth Century will contain Cardinal Manning's fifth and concluding article on "The true story of the Vatican Council." His cool, dispassionate, and eloquent paper concludes as follows:— "When the passions of men are laid by the silent lapse of time, which stills all conflicts, noble and ignoble, history will reject as a fable and censure as an indignity the suspicion that the Council of the Vatican was convoked by Pius IX., chiefly, if not altogether, to diffuse the infallibility of the Pope; and that they who promoted the definition were impelled by any motive but fidelity and truth. But whatever may be their lot they will count it one of the greatest benedictions of their life that they were called to help in the least measure to vindicate the divine authority of the Head of the Church from the petulant controversies which had in these last centuries clouded with the doubts of men the steadfast light of Divine faith. The definition of the infallibility of the Head of the Church has put beyond controversy that the Church speaks for ever by a Divine voice, not intermittently by general councils, but always by the voice of its head. It has met the unbelief of the nineteenth century by the declaration that the prophecy and the promise of God to the Divine Head of the Church are forever fulfilled in His Vicar upon earth—'My spirit which is upon thee, and My word which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, or of thy seed's seed from henceforth and for ever.'"

A SUGGESTION TO THE BOYS.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Free Press. Sir,—In your last evening's issue of the Free Press, I observe the names of a number of Ottawa boys who propose to start another lodge of Orange Young Britons, under the name of "Hackett Lodge." Among the names given is that of my son, who has induced me to enquire, what is the object to be obtained by this organization? I know that many of those young men's friends and companions from childhood—are of the Roman Catholic religion. I would ask, is this new organization calculated to increase the love and respect which has so long existed, to promote harmony, and strengthen mutual regard between the different classes of young people who are growing up to shortly take our place in this city? If so, the writer who is now getting old, and is a lover of peace and harmony, would cheerfully say: "God speed your association." But I am afraid the result will be directly opposite—that it will, instead, break off friendships, kindle senseless animosities, and promote discord and ill-feeling. I am satisfied that Orangism, Hibernalism, and all other secret organizations of opposing religious character, will, if continued, prove seriously detrimental to the best interests of the Dominion, which it is our chief duty to promote. For these reasons I should protest against my son, an innocent, inexperienced youth, being drawn into such an organization, and hope that he, and the other boys of Ottawa and of the Dominion will agree to keep aloof from these asperities, to have mutual regard for each other's feelings, and living together as brothers, neighbors and Christians, become better qualified to assume the higher duties of citizenship which advancing age will bring upon them. Your very truly, ANTHONY SWALWELL. Ottawa, July 21, 1877.

THE MONUMENT.

(From Le Nouveau Monde, 24 July.) Some of the Orangemen are talking about erecting a monument to the memory of Hackett in front of Dunn's store. The conduct of the people talking of this monument, we imagine, is a little singular. It is a fact that Hackett had at the time of his death 60 revolvers bullets in the pocket of his coat and they certainly were not destined for the birds. People have seen for what they actually were destined. A reassuring thought to the good people of this city is that Messieurs the Orangemen shall not erect a public monument in Montreal, without having the permission of the citizens who differ a trifle from them as to the utility and convenience of perpetual discord.

ANGELUS DOMINI

(Written one evening during the present month, when the Angelus bells were ringing just as the sun was setting.)
The setting sun, so lovingly
The western clouds to gold hath kissed...

GEN. BUTLER'S GREAT LECTURE.

THE IRISH SOLDIER IN AMERICA.

(CONTINUED FROM 4TH JULY.)

STORY OF THE NINTH CONNECTICUT.

When the New England Division was being recruited, organized, and disciplined at Camp Chase, near Lowell, Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, had recruited, but not to its full number, the Ninth Connecticut. Owing to the fact that its ranks were not filled, its officers could not get their commissions, and the troops could not be mustered in the service of the United States...

But once in camp, where they were mustered into the United States service, and obedience, discipline, and regularity were the order of the day, there was no further trouble, and the force of policemen was at once disbanded. The lamented Cahill, their colonel, soon made them fine soldiers, and not long afterwards they were removed to Ship Island, where, under the precept and example of Gen. Phelps, with all his eccentricities one of the best disciplinarians of the army, they became one of the best regiments in the Department of the Gulf.

Upon the occupation of the city of New Orleans, the Ninth was encamped in La Fayette Square, in the midst of the fashionable portion of the city, substantially as it would have been in Boston to have encamped as a part of the garrison of the town for several months, when it became but just in the judgment of the commander to send them to the front, and replace them with regiments that had been worn down by labors before Vicksburg and fighting at Baton Rouge.

AS THE BIGGEST EVIDENCE OF THEIR DISCIPLINE and the character they had established for soldierly bearing and for propriety of conduct, when the order was promulgated for the removal of the Ninth to be replaced by another New England regiment, a petition was presented to the commanding general, signed by quite every householder of the dwellings surrounding the square, praying that the Ninth might be retained there, because of their quiet behavior and soldierly conduct, and the safety the inhabitants felt for themselves and families in having them there, expressing a fear that the commanding general could not fill the places with an equally acceptable regiment.

THE IRISH SOLDIER IS A STRONG MAN. Another quality possessed by the Irish soldier is the retaining of his health better, as a rule, than soldiers of many other nationalities. It has been sometimes supposed that this peculiarity arises from some constitutional hardihood which preserves them from the effects of fatigue and hardship; but from careful examination of the subject I am inclined to think that it is because the Irishman is never homesick. He has but one home, and that is Ireland; driven out thence either by oppression or its consequences, hunger and want; feeling the impossibility of his return there; thoroughly weaned from the idea of home—he becomes cosmopolitan. Perhaps his jovial disposition, his inclination to make the best of everything, and his carelessness of the future, may have something to do with this.

THE SADDEST SIGHT THAT EVER GREETED THE EYE OF A COMMANDER. Is the inspection of a hospital filled with men dying and from no cause save homesickness. Experience in other service and in other nations demonstrates this fact. The Swiss Guard of the French king were petted household troops, furnished with luxurious quarters most brilliant uniforms, and employed in the most pleasant duty; yet many died from homesickness, and when some wandering milkmaid sang the "Ran des Vaches," or evening milk-song of the Swiss mountaineers, sailors men, insane by homesickness, either deserted their colors or sickened and died.

HE HAS A LIGHT HEART. Lightness of disposition in the Irish soldier, his fondness for merriment, his tendency to meet misdeeds, however severe, with mingled fun and ridicule,

lightened every march, drove away care, and prevented despondency even in the darkness and cold of a stormy night, nay, took away half the terrors of battle. An Irish soldier can even find some comfort to lighten his labors by turning into ridicule the incompetency of his officers. What could be finer as a jest than the reply of the sub-officer, when running to pick up a general, not very popular with the army, who was struck down by a shell just grazing the top of his head and carrying away his cap? The officer finding his general unhurt, returned to his company, and gravely informed his comrades, who had been excited spectators of the occurrence, that he would now resign. "Why?" cried they, "why resign now, on the eve of battle too?" "Oh! I am disgusted with the service; do you think I am going to serve any longer in an army where all the generals' heads are bombproof?"

But the private was not speaking his own mind. When the Sixth Ninth Regiment, in 1861, after the two defeats of our army at Bull Run in '61 and '62, found themselves marching towards Fairfax Court-House, and apparently towards the celebrated, but to the Federal Forces unfortunate, field of disaster, "Where are we marching to?" said one Irish soldier to his comrade, as they trudged along in column. "Oh! begorra," was the instant reply, "don't you see we are going to Bull Run to get our annual bating." The shouts of laughter and merriment, as the witicism passed from rank to rank in that column, was better for its spirits its elation, and efficiency than an hour's rest with stacked arms.

THE RELIGION OF THE IRISH SOLDIER.

There is still another and perhaps more important than any sustaining power which the Irish soldier has—he believes in his religion. With him it is a faith and a reality. It is not a fashionable idleness or a formal observance. His priest is always with him, ready to give him advice and religious comfort in life, and shroud him in death, and bear his last message to those near and dear to him far away. He sees and knows that the hand of his Church is around him and above him; that her intercessions with his Saviour, in whom he trusts, will plead for his sins as he passes through the dark valley and shadow of death, and in full faith he relies on her for his hereafter. He listens to her offices, and recognizes her ordinances, and partakes of her sacraments in the field, and commits his soul to her keeping before the humble and rude altar, raised perhaps with drums piled one on top of the other, and draped with the flag that he is about to follow in battle, as cheerfully, and implicitly, and reverently as he does in the arched cathedral, where the holy Mass is intoned with the accompaniment of the rich swelling music of the pealing organ, before an altar decorated and enriched by all that art and piety can bestow to make it worthy of the service of God, to which it is dedicated.

Without intending to institute any comparison between the chaplains of the Catholic regiments and those of other denominations, I may be permitted to say that the Catholic clergy were fully equal to the duty imposed upon them, and in their ministrations seemed to show that they strove to do their whole duty to those whose souls were entrusted to their care rather in obedience to the ordinances of the Church of which they were members than with any regard to army regulations or the authority of temporal power.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN THE WAR.

There is no good soldier, no observing officer, no thoughtful man, who has seen the effect of the ministrations of the Irish Catholic priesthood in the armies of the United States who will not pay them high honor, and bear testimony that they were ministers of good, and never of evil.

Does not such self-sacrifice as this teach tolerance and a spirit of liberality towards all sects of religion, and of all beliefs? That each and all should receive fostering, but not discriminating, care at the hands of the State? The aid given in our Revolution and War of Independence by the Catholics of the country, and especially by the fact that in our darkest hours his most Catholic majesty, King Louis of France, became our ally, and sent his troops to our succor, caused General Washington, in 1790, to reply to the address of the Catholic Church and laity, presented to him by the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, of Maryland, the first Catholic bishop of the United States, in the following memorable words, which are as opposite now as ever, to teach us our duties to our fellow-men in this regard:

"As mankind becomes more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community are equally entitled to the protection of the civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their Revolution and the establishment of their Government; or the important assistance they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed."

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

In this connection let me call to mind the services of another organization, largely Irish, that aided us during the war, but none of which were ever found against us; being soldiers of the cross, they were enrolled under the banner of the Prince of Peace.

Frequently, on the battle-field, they carried neither arms of offence nor defence.

Whenever the suffering, the wounded, or the dying lay, there was their duty, and there they endeavored to soothe the one, bind up and heal the other, and tenderly care for the last with love universal to humanity; with patience never flinching; with overflowing kindness of heart; with the single desire to do good to all men. They were found in every hospital doing battle against disease and misery, in obedience to the commands of their Master, who said: "As ye do unto the least of these, so also ye do unto me." Delicately-nurtured, holy women, they passed unharmed through every camp, scattering blessings in their path, looking for their reward in doing his work, and adding to his glory. Oh! it was wonderful to see strong men become as little children in their hands, and put off the rough manners, and throw aside the rougher and harsher language of the camp, when these women came near. They brought to the bedside of the wounded and dying soldier at once the thought of home, the ministrations of religion, and such consolation as would seem only could come from the hand of the great Saviour of mankind.

Many a mother, many a sister, many a wife owe to their assiduous care a son, a brother, a husband restored to them alive, who would otherwise have filled one of the unknown graves that dot the hills of Virginia, the plains of Georgia and Tennessee, and the swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi. These brave soldiers of the cross knew no creed, recognized no nationality. Their services were given, like those of their Master, to the human-kind. Was the sufferer before them a private soldier or a commanding general, to them there was no difference. Confederate or Federal, he was their brother.

NO BULLETIN HERALDED THEIR EXPLOITS.

no general order gave them honorable mention by name, no personal fame shall be to any one of them; but to the order, to the faith they profess, to the Church they honor by bringing great honor and renown. And in every Southern prison, on many a battle field, and in every hospital they were hailed by all men without regard to creed, as well, by the infidel as the Christian, as well by the educated as the ignorant, all whose blessings followed these Catholic women with reverent and endearing names,

as "Sisters of Charity," "Angels of Mercy," "Daughters of God."
It is wonderful, then, that men of the same religious faith, with such examples of heroism and self-sacrifice before them, went to do battle for their country, regardless of perils and dangers of the battle-field, and met death as calmly as they would lay down to-night's repose, like flowers at set of sun.

If indeed, needs this review we have made of the distinctive peculiarities of the Irish soldier, the powerful auxiliaries of his Church and faith to sustain him in the hour of trial, to bring our minds to the full credence of the indomitable courage, the steady bravery with which he goes into battle.

THE NINTH MASS. IN ACTION.

Passing by all other of their well-fought fields, and omitting mention of gallant deeds of other battalions, let us recall a single battle field where the fate of the Army of the Potomac, the grand army of the Union, was held for hours in the hands, and dependent on the steadiness and valor, of a single Irish regiment—our own GALLANT NINTH, one of the companies of which was then commanded by our deceased hero, Colonel Finnan, whose early death alone of that gallant band we are not even permitted specially to mourn to-night.

McClellan had been driven from before Richmond. His army was in retreat to Harrison's Landing, pursued by Jackson's Corps, who were trying to wedge themselves in between the Union forces and the James River, and to deprive them of the support of their gunboats. If Jackson's object had been attained there would have been nothing left to McClellan but rout and capture; driven from the base of his supplies, he must either surrender or his army perish. As it was, in that retreat the men were some days without food. A day or two after the bloody conflict we are about to describe, we fought the terrible engagement of Malvern Hill, where Meagher's Brigade won for themselves imperishable honor in repulsing another effort of Jackson to attain this desired end. In the retreat of a broken army,

THE REAR GUARD IS THE POST OF HONOR.

His rear is now trusted by McClellan to Porter's Corps, of which the Ninth formed a part. It became necessary to hold a point near Gaines's Mill against the advancing enemy until the retreating Union forces could debouch from the defiles and swamps that separated them from the plateau lying at the base of Malvern Hill, and extending thence down the James to Harrison's Landing, the point of safety to be reached by the overtaxed and dispirited Union troops.

The Ninth, with two supporting regiments, are ordered to take position to hold in check the advancing enemy, and gain time for the rest of the army. The Ninth advance to their position as ordered. By some mistake or misconception of the orders, the other two regiments do not go forward. It is now midday. The advance of Jackson's Corps seem winding out of the wood which had concealed his brigades. He turns the head of his column to "sweep away," as he says, that green flag which meets his eye as the noonday sun glides the sunburst.

Looking around them, the soldiers of the Ninth see the whole of our army in retreat, and they are left alone, their support not having come up, to stand the shock of the fighting corps of Lee's army. Not long time have they to wait. A volley pours into them from the advancing lines of the foe. That terrific yell we know so well follows. To retreat is capture to ourselves, with destruction to our army. To stand, as we are, under this plunging fire, will indeed sweep us from the earth. They charge! Let us meet the enemy half way! Forward, now! Charge! with such a cheer as only Irishmen can give. The foe gives back.

THAT GLISTERING LINE OF STEEL, WHICH PROBABLY FLOATS THE GREEN FLAG OF BRIN,

is too much for him. He seeks shelter in the wood from which he came. Back, now, the Ninth! Give ground slowly, as if on parade. We must get a position where they cannot flank us, and where, if it is possible, our support may come up. Again the rebels charge. They think we are retreating, do they? They'll find out! About face, the Ninth! At them again! Another sight of the sunburst advancing, and take to the woods again; but our loss of officers and men is fearful. Again and again was this repeated from noon till four o'clock in the afternoon. Our commander now knows that he can rely on no support, and that the safety of the army depends upon his regiment alone.

It is now four o'clock. The Confederate General Cobb takes the field, with his own legion at the head of Jackson's column, and with him the Nineteenth North Carolina and the Fourteenth Virginia; in the language of Count Estvan, a Prussian officer serving on his staff, "foaming at the mouth," to see the best troops of the Confederate Army foiled by a single regiment. Cobb drives his brigade forward to crush that small line of blue over which waves in defiance, though torn with shot and shell, the green flag and the stars and stripes together. He comes out of the wood with his brigade deployed in two lines.

COLONEL GUINEY AND HIS MEN.

One would think the very appearance of those charging lines of gray would cause the blue to vanish from the field. Our lieutenant-colonel, the cool but daring Guiney makes his disposition to meet them by a counter-charge "Steady now, boys!" he shouts. "Color-bearers, forward! Men follow your colors!"

Now the cheer, and our blue lines cuts through the ranks of that churning column as if it were a Damascus blade of shining steel. The tide of battle is stayed—nay, is turned back. But what a loss of our officers and men! Our blue line is shorter now as we close up our ranks. The flag of the golden harp is saved, but bathed in the blood of its heroic defenders. O God! the green is red now, as it will be again and again before dear old Ireland gets her place once more among the nations of the earth.

A PRUSSIAN OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

The rest of that glorious day's history you shall have in the words of Major Estvan, the Prussian Confederate staff officer before quoted: "Broken to pieces and disorganized, the fragment of the one legion of Cobb's came rolling back from the line. The Nineteenth North Carolina lost eight standard-bearers and most of their staff officers were either killed or wounded."

And again says Estvan: "Generis Hill and Andrews led their troops to the attack, but the enemy nevertheless quietly and coolly held out against every attack we made one after the other, notwithstanding this solitary brigade had to stand their ground from four until eight o'clock in the evening.

No wonder the rebel officer mistook the Ninth for a brigade, for we did the duty that ought to have been done by a whole army corps. Nine times were we charged by brigade after brigade, and nine times were the enemy driven back.

A CONFEDERATE TRIBUTE.

Quoting the Confederate historian's language again. "They performed deeds of incredible valor, and it was only when the news came that Jackson was upon them in the rear, about eight, that they retired before our advance. Despite the dreadful carnage in their ranks they marched off with streaming banners and rolling drums, and carried with them all their slightly wounded and all their luggage, and when the cavalry of Davis and Wickham went in pursuit of them, repelled its assault with perfect coolness."

They thus given you, if indeed the language of eulogium yet it comes from an enemy praise of the valor of Irishmen from the lips of a German! Words of characterization cannot be added to, and phrases of description are powerless, to make to appear in more vivid colors, the gallantry of conduct of the Ninth Massachusetts Irish Regiment.

LET US PAUSE HERE.

Who was the commander who led his battalion to do these acts of "incomparable valor"? Was he some trained veteran enrolled as soldier in his cradle, like the son of a king, familiar with arms from his youth-up? Was he a graduate of the schools Polytechnique or St. Cyr, where Napoleon was taught the art of war? Was he educated at Woolwich, where, with the youths of the British aristocracy, the present Napoleon was sent to be instructed how to wield arms? Was he even a graduate of our own West Point, which has turned out so many good soldiers, and so many bad ones?

Where got he this inspiration of military genius which led him to comprehend the necessities of the situation, and how to maintain his position? From what lions' line of nobles and generals did he inherit the daring intrepidity with which he sustained his men to meet the nine times repeated shocks of a truly outnumbering enemy? He had neither one of all these advantages save the last. He was a young Irishman.

SKETCH OF GEN. P. R. GUINEY.

Born in Tipperary in 1835, he came to this country with his father when nine years of age. Not blessed with fortune, receiving whatever education he might in a New England common school, he wrought with his hands as machinist until he fitted himself for admission to the College of the Holy Cross, where he graduated, with honor, studied his profession, and soon after he reached his majority was admitted to the bar. When the regiment that he afterwards commanded was being raised, in the spring of 1861, he took part in its recruitment and organization, and was commissioned as one of its subalterns; thence promoted to captain, thence major, thence lieutenant-colonel.

He was publicly complimented for bravery at the battle, a portion of which we have faintly described, in special orders by Gen. Porter; and so just and merited were those orders, both to the lieutenant-colonel commanding and regiment, but they were, by the direction of Governor Andrew, read to every Massachusetts regiment in the field. July, 1862, he was made colonel. At the Battle of the Wilderness, he lost his left eye by a gun shot wound, which disabled him, and he soon returned home, and was mustered out of service with his regiment, having been brigadier-general.

When he returned to civil life, he entered the practice of his profession, after having fought with his regiment in thirty-six battles in the space of three years.

The short and simple story of his services in the field cannot be added to by words of eulogy; and no man can be found who could, if he desired, take anything by a word of detraction.

When this meeting at which we are assembled was announced, in a spirit of generous appreciation Colonel Guiney wrote for my friend, Colonel Finnan. From the ultimate effects of wounds received in battle, and exposure on the field, the patriot, hero, soldier, lawyer, Patrick R. Guiney, in the past month fell dead in the city of his adoption.

Developing this extraordinary genius for military affairs at so early an age, he had compressed into a few years of a short life, more of heroic deeds and valuable services to his country than falls to the lot of but few men in many generations.

We, therefore, as fellow citizens of America, grateful for all he has done, have only to drop our tears to his memory, and embalm his name and fame as honored recollections in our history and hearts.

THE OLD CAUSE OF THE IRISH SOLDIER.

But there is another country, the land of his birth; which may well mourn him with more anguish and regret for his loss, as that country may grieve over the early loss of many another young soldier trained to war in the best of all possible schools, that of camp and field in our armies. I have believed, nay, I have learned from more than one gallant young Irish soldier, when I have asked him, "What special inducement had you to enlist to fight our battles?" from the reply, given with glowing and proud eye, "Ah! general, there should be some young Irishmen somewhere trained up as soldiers to take part in the redemption of dear old Ireland, and to restore her to what she once was. We will yet bring her back to what she once was." We will yet bring her back to self-government, liberty under the law, freedom from oppression, liberality and tolerance in religion, industry and prosperity in her labor, culture in her schools, progress in science and art, until the dear old land shall be what she once was, the home of princes and kings; but they shall be princes and kings by the choice of her people.

These were the aspirations, I doubt not, which filled the minds and nerve the arms of many a brave young Irishman, who, like our deceased friends, fought for the Union.

Many of them are still alive, and now approaching middle age, with each of whom the fervent prayer will daily be that the time when he may may strike for Ireland as he has done for America may come before his arm is palsied by age.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP FABRE.

At his Pastoral visit at St. Jean Chrysostom, on the 13th July, a large number of people assembled at the church for the reception of Bishop Fabre. Wherever his Lordship was to pass, the streets were decorated with trees and evergreens; a beautiful arch was erected in front of the church, every body participated in rendering the ceremony as imposing as possible.

The parishioners animated with the same spirit presented his Lordship with the following address, which was read in both French and English by J. L. Doreum, Esq., Notary; His Lordship replied in both languages, in very appropriate terms: To His Lordship, E. C. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, on his Pastoral visit to St. Jean Chrysostom:

My Lord, — In the name of the parishioners of St. Jean Chrysostom, your children I have the honor to wish you the most cordial welcome.

The order and enthusiasm of the multitude assembled to receive you, the decorations made in the streets where you passed, the joy which radiates upon every face are proofs of the respect and attachment which we all have for you.

We would feel happy to receive your Lordship in a more worthy manner, but the circumstances in which we are this year, on account of work being done to the interior of our church and the building of a new presbytery as to do as much as we would like to do; we all know your visit amongst us is not made with the intention of obtaining worldly honors and exterior demonstrations.

Therefore we come to offer you submitted hearts and to testify our love and attachment to the Holy Catholic Church, the religion which she teaches us and specially for our Holy Father the Pope, the Glorious Six IX.

Your mission amongst us is a mission of power, we shall accept with submission and respect your advice and wise counsels and will do all in our power to practice them; we will have but one aim, that of being always agreeable and submitted to you. Please, my Lord, accept with the most sincere gratitude, our thanks for your visit, for what you have already done for us and for the diocese.

THE 12TH JULY RIOT IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

(From the Charlottetown, P.E.I., New Era, 14 July.)

The Orangemen of this city marched in procession from their Lodge Room to the Steamer Southport at Ferry Wharf, on the 12th to attend a Tea Party at West River. They numbered seventy-two, and were chiefly young men. At the lower end of Water street a horse in a truck, was startled by the sounds of the music of Galbraith's Band which headed the procession, and which we must do the justice of recording they did not play offensive party tunes. The horse ran through but did not break up the procession which moved along unmolested. The Tea Party we hear passed off quietly, and returned home about 7 o'clock p.m., landing at the Steam Navigation Wharf. At the lower end of Great George Street there was a large crowd of spectators, many of whom accompanied the procession along Water street, and up Queen Street. It is reported that one of the processionists fired a shot from a revolver before the procession entered the Orange Lodge Room in Offer's Brick building upon Queen Street. This however is denied by those in the procession; but as we did not reach the ground until after the procession had entered the Lodge Room, we can not speak on this point of our own knowledge. We learn, however, from reliable witnesses that the procession passed in without being either molested or disturbed. After the procession had passed in, three Orangemen came out through one of the windows, and stood on the moulding over the Store of Messrs. Miller Bros.

There was not much notice taken of them, and they went in. There were then no stones thrown at them, nor were any thrown before the pistol shots were fired. When some of the Orangemen came out of the Hall they got into a quarrel with a few of the young Irishmen in the crowd, and some blows were struck, and a little scuffling took place which could have been easily controlled by the police only that some Orangemen came down the hall with revolvers in their hands, and which they unfortunately fired into the crowd amongst friend and foes. From what we saw we are inclined to think that the shots were at first fired for the purpose of intimidating the crowd, or through a love of mischief by some young ruffians who had the same curiosity to hear a pistol snap, that mischievous urchins have to set off fire crackers. Upon the firing of the revolvers there was the wildest excitement—many of the people of both sexes flying toward the Apothecaries Hall. A young lad named Luke Higgins, aged 14, was shot in the arm, P. Laferty, P. Brennan and John Moore, were severely wounded in the head. When it was reported that there were children and men killed by the Orangemen; the excitement was at a fever heat. The crowd were exasperated to a state of frenzy. They picked up stones which laid in large quantities on the streets, and fired a volley into the Orange Hall, some of which broke the glass in the windows above Mr. S. W. Crabbe's store and the windows of the Odd Fellow's Hall in the same building. At the beginning of the row Messrs. Miller and Crabbe prudently pulled down the shutters of their stores else the damage would have been much greater than it was. The Orangemen fired repeatedly from the windows of their room into the crowd forgetting, probably, in doing so that, in the eyes of the law, they incurred the penalty of the gravest of crimes. The crowd answered the pistol firing with volleys of stones. The Orangemen were driven from the windows, and a large number of the crowd, chiefly young lads, evidently now became determined to pull down the flag. Several attempts were made in this direction, but they were unable to reach it from the front or rear of the premises. After this had gone on for a considerable time the Stipendiary Magistrate rode up, the crowd gathered about him, and he asked them if there were any men who would speak and say what they were there for. Several answered they wanted the flag down, and would go home if that were done. He said he would ask to have it taken down. He went up to the Lodge Room and shortly after a man came out and tried to pull it down. The crowd cheered and were dispersing when it was run up again. They returned and fired another volley of stones. The flag was then taken down, and at the request of the Stipendiary Magistrate the crowd dispersed, and no further rioting took place.

The above are the facts of the case as we saw them, given without prejudice, and divesting ourselves of prejudice, as much as is possible for a public writer to do.

We have not space for the comments which suggest themselves; but we must say that under the circumstances the Stipendiary Magistrate showed a tact, and good sense that would have done credit to an older head. The scene was dreadful and disgraceful and might have been disastrous to life and property. It was one that we thought impossible ever to have happened on the streets of Charlottetown. It was one that must have filled every lover of this new land with sorrowful forebodings for its future because it showed that the smouldering elements of hate, rancor, and discord may blow at any moment into a flame that may destroy the bright prospects of this Dominion. Would that the same willing consent to allay excitement, and restore the peace, which induced the Orangemen to pull down their flag on Thursday would induce them to disband altogether. Why should the bitterness and strife of the old world be brought here to curse also this fair Dominion. But it is too much to expect good counsels to prevail in an hour or a day. Orangemen should be "severely let alone." Time will create, we trust, a national Canadian spirit of our own which will swallow up the factious elements which should never have a foothold here. In the meantime there should be a rigid investigation into the cause of this riot; and the man who murderously fired the first shot or wickedly threw the first stone should be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of the law. There is a heavy penalty against carrying concealed weapons. Evidently many in the procession were guilty of violating this law, and perhaps none are now more than themselves that their folly and crime of firing rejoiced into a crowd did not end more disastrously than it did.

THE STRIKE.

The railway strike has culminated in bloodshed and severe loss of life. As the sixth volunteer regiment was marching through the streets of Baltimore on last Friday they were fired into by the mob and they retaliated by firing in return and killing and wounding over thirty persons. A good many soldiers were also injured. A division of volunteers has been ordered out. The strikers put torpedoes on the track but no damage was done.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 21.—The rioters here and at Keyser have fall away. No trains are allowed to leave, but no personal violence is used. The police are powerless. The strikers number 1,600. Some rioters were released from arrest last night because the Mayor feared the threats of the mob who surrounded the jail. A number of freight cars were rifled by the mob this morning, children with bags and baskets assisting.

The Gazette says thirty members of the Fifth Regiment were severely wounded last night, and not a shot was fired by a member of the regiment during the trying ordeal. The bodies of the dead were removed from the station house this morning amid an impressive silence.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH NEWS.

WAR NEWS.

ROUND THE WORLD.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

BISHOP CONROY.—The Apostolic delegate has leased the residence on the St. Louis Road known as "Elm Grove," the property of the Marchioness of Bassano.

RESCANTATION.—The Gazette de Valois states that a certain Abbe, Alphonse Krieger, who had been preaching as an "Old-Catholic" in the pulpits of the illegally sequestered church of Notre Dame, at Geneva, has just published an energetic retraction.

DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.—Dr Conroy, the Apostolic Delegate, returned yesterday to Quebec from his tour in the West by the evening express train.

A SPANISH PILGRIMAGE.—Upwards of 20,000 persons lately took part in a national pilgrimage to Our Lady of Pilar at Saragossa.

NOT BIGOTED.—People are not bigoted in Galway. His lordship the bishop arrived from Rome a few days ago, and reached his house before he was discovered.

SOCIETY REUNION IN BUFFALO.—It is expected that the Temperance and Benevolent Societies of Buffalo are to receive the Young Irishmen and Father Matthew Temperance Societies of Toronto.

DILLON'S IRISH.—At the great military review in Paris last Sunday one of the regiments—the 89th—has a special history. It was first composed of Irish exiles, and was then known as "Dillon's Irish."

PHOENIX PARK RIOTS.—From a return presented to the House of Commons, it appears that £10,403 has already been spent in defending the authors of the Phoenix Park riots in 1871.

EDUCATION IN POLAND.—The Russianisation of the Church and schools are making rapid progress in the Dioceses of Vilna and Minsk.

HEALTH OF THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.—A rumour, which was copied in a London evening paper, prevailed last week as to the health of Mgr. Dupanloup.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Boston pilot says:—One of the most practical and promising Catholic organizations that has come to our notice of late, is the Catholic Mutual Insurance Company of Hampden County, Mass.

THE CROWNING OF MONT ST. MICHEL.—A grand festival took place on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at the historical Mont St. Michel.

MGR. MORENO.—The Monde gives an account of the sufferings undergone by Mgr. Moreno, bishop of Eumonia in parvibus, and Vicar Apostolic of Lower California.

PENITENT IN PRUSSIA.—Even a Jew's heart may be softened by the sight of the sufferings to which Catholic priests are subjected in Prussia.

EXCURSION.—The eleventh annual excursion of the Irish Brigade Officers' Association took place on Thursday, July 12th, at Alderney Park, N.Y.

RE-ELECTED.—Alderman Tarpey, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been re-elected for 1878.

REFUSED AGAIN.—In the British House of Commons on Friday night amnesty was refused the Fenian Prisoners on motion of O'Connor Power.

ELOCHO SHIELD.—The total scores in the Elocho Shield contest were:—Ireland, 1,568; England, 1,474; Scotland, 1,439—The highest possible score being 1,800.

EXTRAORDINARY WAY TO DISPOSE OF A BODY.—The dead body of an infant was found in a box at the Armagh Railway Station on Wednesday.

FAVORED DISTRICT.—By a proclamation in the Dublin Gazette the Lord Justices revoke the proclamation by which the operation of the coercion act was extended to that part of the barony of the North-West Liberties of Londonderry.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—A London correspondent mentions that on the Irish Education Estimates, Mr. F. H. O'Donnell will move that instead of the sum of some four or five thousand pounds which is annually voted for the support of the Belfast Queen's College, a sum not greater than 20s should be granted for the purpose.

A FAMILY OF GIANTS AND PRIESTS.—The County of Kilkenny, has produced seven brothers, each one over six feet in height, all massively proportioned, without being corpulent.

GENERAL GRANT.—General Grant visited the House of Commons on Monday, and was a good deal stared at. The gallant Major O'Gorman shifted his seat to get a good view, and the General's attention was caught by his imposing proportions.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Samuel Barrett, of Galway, who was recently so dangerously wounded near Moylough, in this county, was on June 13, removed from the residence of Charles O'Rorke, Esq., Clonburn, where he has been lying since his occurrence.

RIOT.—At the Limerick Police Court on June 19, two composers, named Graham and White, were brought up on a charge of riot and assaulting Mr. Edward Borsford, the brother of the proprietor of the Limerick Chronicle, newspaper, who had gone to a hotel to look after some composers brought from Dublin to supply the place of others out on strike.

LONGEVITY.—A correspondent writing to the Derry Journal states that Mr. Patrick Ward, residing at Falbawn, near Churchhill, has attained the great age of 111 years, and is quite strong and healthy.

REAPING THE FRUITS OF BISMARCK'S POLICY.—A Frankfurt correspondent of the Defense says:—"Protestantism, as a Christian system or official religion, no longer exists in Prussia."

SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.—On Friday last Mr. David N. Wiles, Inspector of Explosives, accompanied by Constable Duffy, seized a large quantity—eleven barrels—of gunpowder, illegally concealed in a sugar hogshead, in a yard adjoining the M'Garel Town Hall at Larne.

A RAID ON MALLOW BARRACKS.—An alarming raid on Mallow Militia Barracks was reported on Tuesday last, the correspondents always adding that the matter was kept very quiet or spoken of under the breath.

IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSIONERS.—On June 17, the Irish Lights Commissioners made an inspection of Belfast harbor. At the meeting of the Belfast Harbor Board, on June 10, attention was drawn by Mr. McLaine, to the old South Light, County Down, which he said it would be most advantageous to have retained.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—An amusing and rather an unusual breach of promise of marriage case came before the Dublin Courts Wednesday June 20. The plaintiff, contrary to rule in such cases, was a gentleman, and the defendant, who is now married, was Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Mulligan, whose husband was made a co-defendant in the action.

LEVY EN MASSE.—A levy en masse has been ordered in the province of Adrianople.

ASSISTANCE.—The Herzegovinian insurgents are marching in Bajauri to aid Montenegrins.

PEACE RUMORS CONFIRMED.—The Herald cables say peace rumors are confirmed.

THE DANUBE AGAIN BRIDGED.—The third pontoon over the Danube has been constructed at Rohova.

LOSSES BY TURKS.—Only 2,000 Turks were captured at Nikopolis, and the rest killed. The wounded escaped.

TURKISH BRUTALITY.—There is hard fighting around Kars. The Turks amputated the arms of five Cossacks left on the field.

SUPERSEDED.—Hobart Pasha has sailed with two ironclads for the Black Sea, to supersede Hassan Pasha in command of the fleet.

STILL ANOTHER.—A special says it is publicly stated that the Sultan thinks of abdicating in favor of Youssuf Izzeddin, son of the late Sultan, Abdull Aziz.

GREEKS IN ARMS.—Several bands of Turkish brigands have appeared in the frontier provinces. Government has ordered an armed detachment to proceed thither.

TROOP SHIPS ORDERED TO SEA.—It is reported three large troopships at Plymouth have been ordered to be got ready for sea for Wednesday.

DESTRUCTION.—A despatch from the Governor of Philippolis on the 16th, reports that the Cossacks burned the villages of Feganly, Bayanly Guezdilja and Tchinnakdji, near Kasanlik and Esli Sagra.

DEFENCE OF BALKANS.—The Avenir Militaire declares that all of Suleiman and Osman Pasha's forces are necessary to make effectual the defence of the Balkans.

VESSELS SUNK, LONDON, JULY 21.—Four vessels containing stone have been sunk by the Russians in the Salina, a branch of the Danube.

DIPLOMATIC.—A Pesh despatch announces that Gortschakoff has entered into a formal engagement that the Danubian Principalities shall not participate in the war, in the war, or territorial aggrandizement.

SULEIMAN PASHA.—Suleiman Pasha, who left Montenegro by steamer for Constantinople, cannot reach Adrianople for several days at least, while the bulk of his army is still far to the westward of the scene of action.

SULEIMAN PASHA.—Suleiman Pasha landed on the 20th at Dedinagath, the terminus on the Marmora of the railroad to Adrianople; he is expected at Kauleli Bougas to-morrow.

REFUGEE OF RUSSIANS.—Yesterday a large number of Russians attacked the Turks, under Osman Pasha, covering Plevna.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN EGYPT.—All the American officers in the Egyptian service, except Gen. Loring, have been discharged, probably because of the Eastern complications, the Americans declining to fight against their religious convictions.

CAPTURE OF THE SCHIPKA PASS.—A Russian official telegram announces that the Schipka pass was taken on the 19th. On the 7th Gen. Gourko, after an engagement, in which he lost 207 killed and wounded, occupied Kazanlik and the village of Schipka.

THREATENING THE GOVERNMENT.—The Gaulois attacks the Government for not fulfilling its engagements towards the Bonapartists. It says the Government must reckon with it; if not, the Bonapartists will remain neutral until they see an opportunity of appeal to the people.

PRETTY HARD.—Hassan Pasha, the Commandant at Nikopolis, who is a prisoner, had an interview with the Czar on Tuesday. When he capitulated his ammunition was all gone, and he had to kill 3 or 4 soldiers with his own hand for leaving their duty.

PEACE OR WAR.—The Herald cables rumor that the Czar favors early peace, and the Grand Duke Nicholas insists upon taking Constantinople. The Russian army corps will not cross the Danube, but will return to Russia immediately after the capture of Rostochuk, the fall of which will indicate the termination of the war.

TURKISH SUCCESS.—Osman Pasha telegraphs the Porto from Plevna:—"We commenced a desperate engagement on the 19th, last until evening; inflicted considerable loss, and forced the Russians to abandon the greater part of their position. Next day, still strong, Russian corps attacked our lines, but were routed with innumerable killed, the loss of three ammunition waggons, one train of artillery, and an immense quantity of arms and equipments."

BRITISH REGIMENTS FOR THE ARMY OF EGYPT.—The British forces for the army of Egypt under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Serle, are the Eighth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first hussars, Forty-second, Seventy-first, and Seventy-fourth regiments (Highlanders), the 101st Bengal Fusiliers, a brigade of the guards, comprising the second battalions of Coldstream Guards, and the first battalion of Scotch Fusiliers; a battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers, two regiments of the line, a battalion of sharpshooters, and 5,000 native troops from India. These troops will make a force of about 15,000 men in Egypt.

NOT SO BAD.—Notwithstanding the adverse position of the Turks in Bulgaria, their position is not desperate provided Abdul Kerim shows proper energy. The Russian forces are now separated. Five divisions, containing 24,000 men, are in the Dobrudscha, 70,000 are operating against the Quadrilateral, 34,000 are in the Balkans, 24,000 at Nikopolis and Plevna, and 25,000 in Roumania. If Abdul Kerim waits a week longer the columns south of the Balkans will succeed in opening the passes of the Schipka for artillery, and then two corps could move by Kazanlik and Eskizawa to Adrianople, where the Turks, at last advices, were only 10,060.

DIVIDED COUNCILS.—A letter says it is now known beyond doubt that there are two parties at the Czar's headquarters; one headed by Gortschakoff, desires, after substantial success, that Russia shall be satisfied with imposing, under European guarantee, conditions virtually freeing the Christians from Turkish rule—such as Turkey previously rejected. The other party, headed by Ignatieff Tcherkasski, urges a definite settlement of the Eastern question dictated in Constantinople, on condition of the cession of Kara, Batoum and a portion of Bessarabia; the Dardanelles to be either opened or closed to every power indiscriminately; Turkey to be prohibited to possess a fleet, and Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Roumania, Bosnia and the Herzegovina independent. Those who know, say the supreme hour for mediation has arrived, and that when once Rostochuk is in Russian hands, it will be too late to influence the Czar in a pacific sense.

Judge Sanborn died on the 17th inst.

The Mexicans are still raiding in Texas.

Fitzpatrick has been presented with one hundred dollars for killing McKeown.

The Irish Team have won the Elocho Shield. The English came second, and the Scotch last.

The Indian War is virtually over. They are demoralized and surrendering in all directions.

Hassau Pasha, before he surrendered himself and Nickopolis, killed four sailors who refused to fight.

The Railway Strike in the States is assuming serious dimensions.

An Earthquake has been felt lately in Murray Bay.

A Witness reporter has instructions to bring in a shooting case every night or else.

The Courier du Canada advocates a Catholic party.

There is not a single Catholic writer on the Montreal press.

The reports of the inquest on Hacketto are most partial and prejudiced.

The Ameer of Kasgar, Russia's great enemy, is dead.

The Young Britons are organizing and arming themselves throughout Canada.

New gold fields have been discovered in British Columbia. There is a great rush.

Brigam Young's complicity in the Mountain Meadow Massacre will it is hoped be proven.

The Witness will shortly require a new bureau—that of bogus letters.

Each Company of the 10th Royals is neither more nor less than an Orange lodge, and it is not much better with the other Ontario regiments.

A Turkish officer, in order to try the temper of his sword, cut off the head of a child. As a punishment he was sent to join his regiment.

The Hungarians are eager for a war with Russia, but there is a strong element in the Austro-Hungarian empire against it.

The Orangemen of Ottawa say that they preserve civil and religious liberty in Ottawa. Ye immortal gods! will they ever give us a rest?

Gortschakoff wants peace if the Turks concede certain provinces, Ignatieff is for seizing Constantinople and choking the Sick man. The Czar inclines to the views of Ignatieff.

In Ottawa Garrity, who fired a revolver at a man has been discharged, while the man has been fined \$5.00 and costs. Very proper why did not the man have a vote instead of religious feelings.

The Toronto Tribune advises to let the Orangemen alone. But suppose they go about cavorting in the heads of people and making them lie down, what then.

The Witness says over 4000 Orangemen attended Hackett's funeral, and that there were altogether 7557, the balance being citizens. It draws the line somewhere.

Mr. Robinson the fainting grand &c., of Kingston in a letter to the Witness claims that the military took their orders from him on the Twelfth. Robinson ought to know At all events he agrees with our reporter.

FOUND AT LAST.—An Italian father's search for his stolen girl resulted last week in his finding her at Tonawanda, N. Y., playing the tamborine for a strolling organ grinder.

A Kingston brother wants the brethren of Montreal to impeach Mayor Beaudry, we presume he is one of those who for a long time labored under the delusion that the Emperor of Europe was an Orangeman.

HARD TIMES.—Several Circuses this year pay no wages to ordinary laborers. Work is so scarce that men are willing to engage for their board alone, the privileges of travel being also an incentive.

DEATHS BY LOCUSTS.—A number of deaths from the bite of locusts are reported in various parts of Virginia, a notable case being that of a child of Mr. Warner Connolly at Brownlee, who was bitten by one of these insects and died in 15 minutes.

HOT WEATHER.—An egg laid upon the deck of the monitor Monitorcock, which is being rebuilt at Vallejo, Cal., was cooked hard without any artificial heat one day, during the recent heated term.

DAMAGES.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has paid \$4,000 to an employe who had both his legs cut off while working as brakeman. It did not pay the amount, however, until the employe had sued for it.

ONE-EYED CHILD.—A boy-baby, healthy and otherwise perfectly formed, was born in Michigan recently with only one eye. The place were the other eye should be is entirely smooth, with neither eyelids nor sockets.

A BIG WHALE.—In one week recently the Pigeon Point (California) Whaling Company caught three whales. One of these latter is said to be the largest ever caught on the Pacific coast. It measured 300 feet in length.

COTTON.—A bale of new cotton, the first this season, was received at New Orleans, on July 11, from Brownsville, Texas. Its weight was 475 pounds. It was raised on the plantation of Marion & Fallin in Cameron county.

The newspapers all over represent the Orangemen as something like heroes of Thermopylae. Whenever a peaceable Orangeman meets a few ruffians, he quietly disperses them with a wave of his revolver. It is the old story of the man, lion and the painting.

A daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, who married a young Irishman engaged to teach her music, is now living with her husband at North Conway, New Hampshire, where he plays the organ in the little Episcopal Chapel every Sunday.

THE UNION DEAD.—The ceremonies attendant on the completion of the marble head-stones for the Union dead at Poplar Grove Cemetery, Petersburg, Pa., were taken part in by a number of ex-Confederates including a former member of General Lee's staff.

SAND SHOWER.—A sand-shower from Africa fell in Rome on June 22. It filled the upper atmosphere like a great cloud, and to such an extent that the sun at 4 o'clock in the afternoon seemed entirely shorn of its rays, appearing like a pale moon of greenish tint.

A NOVEL USE OF THE BALLOT.—The authorities of a Japanese village, unable to detect a midnight robber, called on the inhabitants to indicate their suspicion by ballot. Fifteen ballots bore the same name—the others were blank. The distrusted man was so astonished that he confessed and went to prison.

Gen. Grant received a deputation of Irishmen in London, and said, in reply, that nothing had gratified him so much since his arrival in England as that expression of the regard in which he was held by the working classes of this country. Whatever was great in an country was due to the labour of the people, and in England labour dishonoured no man.

FAIRY BUTTER.—This is the popular name for star-jelly (Tremella mesenterica), a yellowish gelatinous substance found upon rotten wood or fallen timber; supposed by country people to fall from the clouds.

TOADS AND BEES.—The fact that toads do eat bees would seem to be proved—in spite of the numerous assertions to the contrary—by the recent observations of M. Brunet in France. He saw a single toad in his garden devour twelve honey-bees in rapid succession. The bees were voraciously snapped up off the blades of grass on which they had alighted. Upon being removed from the spot which the bees frequented, the toad repeatedly returned to it and recommenced his attack upon the insects.

WHAT MAKES THE SEA-SHELL SING?—When the sea-shell is held up to the ear there is a peculiar vibratory noise which children assure each other is the roar of the sea, however distant they may be from it. Philosophically investigated, the peculiar sound thus recognised is a phenomenon that has puzzled scholars for a long time. The experiment is easily made by simply pressing a spiral shell over the cerebra of either ear. If a large shell, the sound is very much like that of a far off cataract. Now, what causes it? Every muscle in the body is always in a state of tension. Some are more on the stretch than others, and particularly those of the finger. It is conceded that the vibration of the fibres of those in the fingers being communicated to the shell, it propagates and intensifies them as the hollow body of the violin does the vibration of its strings, and thus the acoustic nerve receives the various expressions.

A SILK-SPINNING FISH.—There is a mollusk—the pinna of the mediterranean—which has the curious power of spinning a viscid silk, which is made in Sicily into a textile fabric. The operation of the mollusk is rather like the work of a wire-drawer, the substance being first cast in a mould formed by a sort of slit in the tongue, and then drawn out as may be required. The mechanism is exceedingly curious. A considerable number of the bivalves possess what is called a byssus, that is a bundle of more or less delicate filaments, issuing from the base of the foot, and by means of which the animal fixes itself to foreign bodies. It employs the foot to guide the filaments and to glue them there; and it can produce them when cut away. The extremity of the thread is attached by means of its adhesive quality to some stone; and this done, the pinna, receding draws out the thread through the perforation of the extensible member. The material when gathered is washed in soap and water, dried, straightened, and carded one lb. of coarse filament yielding about 3 ozs. of fine thread, which, when made into a web, is of burnished golden-brown colour. A large manufactory for this material exists in Palermo.

A VIPER HUNT.—The Jardin d'Acclimatation has been enriched by the addition of some fine secretary birds, and a few days ago occasion was taken with their help to offer to the public what a French paper calls "a most attractive spectacle." Some vipers had been procured, and were thrown down before the birds, which, to the intense delight of the spectators, lost no time in "engaging in a struggle" with them. The combat must have been rather one-sided if the birds were anything like full grown, for a secretary has been known not only to vanquish, but to devour bodily snakes as large as a man's arm. But the gestures and tactics of the birds while engaged in the fight were highly amusing to the visitors, who will, no doubt, urge all their friends to go and patronise the exhibitions that may be given in future. It is certain that the gardens are far better suited for the chasse aux viperes than for displays of falconry; for the secretary does not fly, but runs after his prey, and that at a prodigious pace reserving his wings to serve as a weapon of offence and defence. When the snake is overtaken, one of the wings is used as a shield and the other as a club, while the long and hard legs of the bird are impervious to the attacks of the foe. A common viper is, however, by no means a fair match for the newly-trained chasseur and it would be well on the next occasion to make a quarry of a stout cobra or a young python.

CRABS.—It is but reasonable to think that crabs must have been one of the earliest among shell-fish known to mankind, from the circumstances of its being fixed upon as one of the signs of the zodiac. This figurative application of the animal must refer to a knowledge of it to a very remote period, and to have made it familiar to all to whom astronomical science, even in its rudest form, was cultivated. Athenus in some comments on the "Miser" of Theognetus says: "While Ulpian was continuing to talk in this way, the servants came in, hearing on dishes some crabs bigger than the orator of Callimedon, who, because he was so fond of this food, was himself called the Crab." Alexis, a comic poet hails Callimedon down to posterity in this fashion:—It has been noted by the fish-sellers to raise a bronze statue to Callimedon, at the Panathenic festival, in the midst of the fish market, and the statue shall in his right hand hold a roaster crab, as being the sole portion of their trade which other men neglect and seek to crush. Pliny tells us that the common stag when wounded by a species of spider or any noxious insect cures itself by eating crabs. The wild boar does the same, more particularly with those crabs which are thrown up by the sea. This notion is confirmed by Plutarch, who speaks however of river crabs. Charles V. of Spain was passionately fond of crabs, which he had cooked a variety of ways, to his own fancy! In a book published at Barcelona in 1650 the general mode of this royal crab-cookery is given at full length, and Charles, when not engaged in his military duties, usually had an supper of crabs.

POWER OR SIGHT IN BIRDS.—So keen is the sight of the condor of the Andes, that if a carcass be exposed where the naked eye can detect none of these creatures in the horizon, yet in a few minutes they are seen streaming from all directions straight towards their hoped-for meal. But though birds be long-sighted, it is also highly necessary that they should see minute objects at short distances. No ornithologist will deny that an insectivorous bird must have keen eyes for short distances if it is to get its living with ease. A microscopic sight is scarcely less requisite for a grain-feeding bird. The swallow flying with such reckless impulse through the air will nevertheless seize a small insect as it dashes along with almost unerring certainty. Usually the prey is so small that the wonderful powers of the bird displayed in the chase cannot be observed; but sometimes, when the insect has large wings this dexterity may be seen. The writer has seen a swallow seize, while in a head-long flight the beautiful, scarce swallow tailed butterfly, and shear out its rapid body from between the wings and let them float severally down; and then not satisfied with a feast so little proportional to the splendour in which it was dashed up, glance around and seize the several pieces before they reach the ground. How, then, is a long sight and a keen short sight to be obtained from the same eye? This is done mainly by the aid of bony plates so disposed that the edge of one is capable of sliding over the edge of its neighbour; so that when the fibres of the muscle which unites them contract they compress the eye all around and make it more tubular, while the humours of the eye, eye thus subjected to pressure cause the cornea to protrude more, and also the retina to be removed from the lens.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

AT 662 1/2 CRAIG STREET.

M. W. KIRWAN—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms—\$2.00 per annum—in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

CALANDER—JULY, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 25th—St. James the Greater, Apostle. St. Christopher, Martyr.

City of Limerick besieged, 1690.

Siege of Athlone raised, 1690.

Battle of Lundy's Lane, 1814.

THURSDAY, 26th—St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

New York accepted the Constitution, 1788.

Irish Protestant Church disestablished, 1869.

FRIDAY, 27th—St. Pantaleon, Martyr.

William Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the "Young Ireland" leaders, withdraw from Conciliation Hall, 1846.

Sir Geo. Airey, Astronomer, born, 1801.

SATURDAY, 28th—SS. Nazarius, Celsus, and Victor, Martyrs, and Innocent, Pope and Confessor.

William Michael Byrne executed, 1798.

Atlantic Cable finished.

SUNDAY, 29th—TENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

Patrick Sarsfield fatally wounded at the battle of Landen, 1693.

Attempted insurrection under the leadership of William Smith O'Brien, at Ballingary, 1848.

MONDAY, 30th—St. Martha, Virgin, (July 29).

Professor Eugene O'Curry, the Irish Scholar, died, 1862.

French Revolution, 1830.

TUESDAY, 31st—St. Ignatius of Logola, Confessor.

NOTICE.

In future the City Subscription to the TRUE WITNESS will be the same as the Country—\$2 per annum, in advance. At the commencement of the Volume in August, the papers of all subscribers who are THREE MONTHS in arrears will be stopped.

NEW CATHOLIC DAILY PAPER.

On last Sunday the congregation of St. Ann's Church subscribed \$956 in about an hour, for the purpose of getting up a fund to enable us to start a Daily Catholic paper. We understand that a meeting of St. Patrick's congregation is to be held next Sunday, for the same purpose. We have received numerous offers of support in this undertaking, but while thanking our friends for their kindness we must decline receiving any monies from them, as the preliminary arrangements are left in the hands of friends.

WHOLESALE DISMISSALS.

Several employers of labor in Montreal discharged a number of employees for being absent from their work on the 12th of July.—This is a strong measure, and we rejoice to see that the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society has taken steps to fight the cause of the men who were thus dismissed. It is a work in which all the Irish Societies can engage. The President of the Union Catholique has also promised in the name of his society to give the movement all the moral assistance in his power. Any of our friends who can assist in procuring work for the men who lost their employment will please write to the President of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, St. Joseph street, Montreal. It may be necessary to publish the names of the firms that have resorted to these extreme measures, but we yet hope that they will see the harshness of the measures they have adopted and allow the men to return to their work.

THE GREAT QUESTION AGAIN.

Catholics of Canada! there are, it is said, times and tides in the affairs of men which, when taken at the flood, lead on to fortune. It is to men of resolute will that the world owes all its great achievements, men who take at the flood, the tide that leads to the haven of happiness. It is not to the cowardly or the faithless that the inspiring echoes of "See the Conquering hero comes," swell upon the gale, nor is it by the serf or patron that the heaven sent blessings of Civil and Religious liberty are secured. It is "the coward who sneaks to death, while the brave live on." One of the blessings of the teachings of Christ is "He taught us how to live; and (oh too high; the price of knowledge) taught us how to die." What then are you Catholics of Canada prepared to do to-day? What is the condition you occupy? You muster nearly one-half of the entire population of this Dominion. You live under one of the best governments in the world. Civil and Religious liberty have full swing all over the land. Here and there, there are indeed local prejudices and local abuses, but take this Canada of ours all in all, we can pledge our allegiance to its institutions with unflinching resolution. Not against Canada or its laws shall a vandal hand be raised, if you or we can help it. Of that

there is not the shadow of a doubt. Our interest is peace and order, our wish is for harmony and good will, but our determination is to sustain the laws at any and at every cost. Here then in our midst a secret organization sworn to destroy our faith, lives and thrives. This organization has only one object to exist for, it has only one motive power—hatred of "Popery," and all its belongings. In this country Orangeism is a noxious exotic, living in the foul and tainted atmosphere of discord and strife. All the world over, where Orangeism exists, hostility is engendered, and man is set against man with unchristian rancour. Unlike Aboo Ben Adham, the Orangeman may take for his motto the words—Write me as one who hates his fellow man." The members of this organization insult our priesthood in the public thoroughfares, and in vulgar tone and coarse gesture mimic the holy office of the priestly order. Even the woman's garb does not secure our nuns from insult, and the flushed cheek of many a saintly Sister has been the only record of the vile epithet which she was forced to listen to from some of the impious and disloyal "brethren." Remember that these men conspired against the Queen's succession to the throne, that their order was for a time suppressed, and that here in Canada they have ever shewn themselves to be loyal to Orangeism before they were loyal to the Crown or to the Constitution. The Orange order is their first consideration, and their own oath declares that they will be loyal only so long as the Protestant succession is secured. As they threatened to "kick the Crown into the Boyne" if the so-called Irish Church was disestablished, so have they here in Canada, during the visit of the Prince of Wales, shewn themselves Orangemen first, and subjects of Her Majesty afterwards. They set fire to and destroyed the Parliament House here in Montreal in 1849, and their mobs for nearly a week, held possession of the thoroughfares. Recruited from the lowest dregs of society, few respectable men identify themselves with their vagaries, and when now and again some gentleman seeks refuge in their ranks, he does so for political or party ends—he uses, and in his heart despises the miserable creatures all. The press of Montreal has not indeed championed the cause of the ragged troops that recently marched in defiant array through our thoroughfares, but Protestant gentlemen of Montreal followed in their wake, and thus assisted in the hostile display. Now, we do not believe these followers knew the mysteries of the fraternity that they that day openly encouraged, but we are strongly of opinion that they assisted at an illegal parade, and that in the eyes of the law, they have been guilty of a misdemeanour. It is an accepted maxim in all constitutionally governed countries that all oaths, not sanctioned by law are illegal, and that all men administering or taking such oaths have been guilty of a misdemeanour. The Orange oath is a secret oath, it is not found in the Statute Books, and it is illegal, and as such any one encouraging or assisting at an illegal demonstration becomes guilty of a constructive violation of the laws of the land. During the time that Sir John Colborne was Governor, an act, 2nd Victoria of Second Session respecting seditious and unlawful oaths was passed. This was in the year 1839. That act was consolidated under the authority of 23rd Victoria Chapter 56 in 1860, as Chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada. Here is the act in full:

1. Any person who, in any form, administers or causes to be administered, or is aiding or present at and consenting to the administration or taking of any oath or engagement, purporting or intending to bind the person taking the same—to commit any treason or murder, or any felony punishable with death,—or to engage in any seditious, rebellious, or treasonable purpose,—or to disturb the public peace,—or to be of any association, or confederacy, formed for any such purpose,—or to obey the order or commands of any committee or body of men not lawfully constituted, or of any leader or commander, or other person not having authority by law for that purpose,—or not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate or other person,—or not to reveal or discover any illegal act, done or to be done,—or not to reveal or discover any illegal oath or engagement administered or tendered to, or taken by such person or persons, or to or by any other person, or the import of any such oath or engagement,—shall be guilty of felony, and may be imprisoned in the provincial penitentiary for any term of years not exceeding twenty-one:

2. And every person who takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled thereto, shall be guilty of felony, and may be imprisoned in the provincial penitentiary for any term of years not exceeding seven years. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 1.—and 6 V. c. 5, s. 4.

3. Compulsion shall not justify or excuse any person taking such oath or engagement, unless within eight days after the taking thereof, if not prevented by actual force or sickness, and then within eight days after the hindrance produced by such force or sickness shall cease, he declares the same, together with the whole of what he knows touching the same, and the person or persons by whom, and in whose presence, and when and where such oath or engagement was administered or taken, by information on oath, before one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the district in which such oath or engagement was administered or taken. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 2.

4. Any person aiding at, or present at and consenting to the administering or taking of any such oath or engagement or causing any such oath or engagement to be administered or taken, though not pre-

sent at the taking or administering thereof, shall be a principal offender, and shall be tried as such, although the person who actually administered such oath or engagement, has not been tried or convicted. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 3.

4. It shall not be necessary, in any indictment against any person administering, or causing to be administered or taken, or taking such oath or engagement, or aiding at, or present at and consenting to the administering thereof, to set forth the words of such oath or engagement; but it shall be sufficient to set forth the import of such oath or engagement, or some material part thereof. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 4.

5. Any engagement or obligation in the nature of an oath, shall be deemed an oath, within the meaning of this Act, in whatever form or manner the same is administered or taken, and whether the same be actually administered by any person, or taken by any person without any administration thereof by any person. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 5.

6. Every society or association the members whereof are, according to the rules thereof, or to any provision, or any agreement for that purpose, required to keep secret the acts or proceedings of such society or association, or admitted to take any oath or engagement, which is an unlawful oath or engagement, within the intent and meaning of the foregoing provisions, or to take any oath or engagement not required or authorized by law,—and every society and association, the members whereof or any of them take, or in any manner bind themselves by any such oath or engagement, or in consequence of being members of such society or association,—and every society or association, the members whereof or any of them, take, subscribe, or assent to any engagement of secrecy, test or declaration not required by law,—and every society of which the names of the members, or any of them, are kept secret from the society at large, or which has any committee or secret body so chosen or appointed that the members constituting the same are not known by the society at large to be members of such committee or select body, or which has any president, treasurer, secretary or delegate, or other officer, so chosen or appointed that his election or appointment to such office is not known to the society at large: or of which the names of all the persons and of the committee of select bodies of members, and of all presidents, treasurers, secretaries, delegates and other officers, are not entered in a book kept for that purpose, and open to the inspection of all the members of such society or association,—and every society or association which is composed of different divisions or branches, or of different parts acting in any manner separately or distinct from each other, or of which any part shall have any separate or distinct president, secretary, treasurer, delegate or other officer elected or appointed by or for such part, or to act as an officer for such part,—shall be deemed and taken to be unlawful combinations and confederacies:

7. And every person who becomes a member of any such society or association, or acts as a member thereof, and every person who, directly or indirectly, maintains correspondence or intercourse with any such society or association, or with any division, branch, committee or other select body, treasurer, secretary, delegate, or other officer or member of such society or association, whether within or without the province, as such, or who, by contribution of money or otherwise, aids, abets or supports such society, or any member or officer thereof, as such shall be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination or confederacy. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 6.

8. Any person who shall, in breach of the provisions of this Act, be guilty of any such unlawful combination or confederacy as aforesaid, and shall be convicted thereof upon indictment, shall be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary, for a term not exceeding seven years, nor less than two years or be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of correction, for any term less than two years. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 7, and 6 V. c. 5, s. 4.

9. If any person knowingly permits any meeting of any society or association hereby declared to be an unlawful combination or confederacy, or of any division, branch, or committee of such society, to be held in his house, apartment, barn, outhouse, or other building, such person shall, for the first offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and shall, for any such offence committed after the date of his conviction for such first offence, be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy, and shall be punished as hereby directed for that offence. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 8.

10. An whereas certain societies have been long accustomed to be holden in this Province, under the denomination of lodges of free-masons, the meetings whereof have been in great measure directed to charitable purposes:—nothing in this Act shall extend to the meetings of any such society or lodge, holden under the said denomination and in conformity to the rules prevailing among the said societies of free-masons; Provided such society or lodge has been constituted, by or under the authority of warrants in that behalf granted by or derived from any grandmaster or grand lodge in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 9.

Nothing can be clearer than this. It does not indeed mention the Orangemen by name, but it indicates them in every other way. Other secret societies existed here when that act was passed, as well as the Freemasons, yet the one is exempted from the provisions of the act, the other are not. Nothing, we repeat can, be plainer than that that act makes Orangeism an illegal combination. We must again urge some of our Catholic lawyers to take this question up. These men, with their ragged importations, can be no longer allowed to disturb the peace and break the law. Authority must be sustained and the people of this Province saved from contingencies of a serious kind. It has been rumoured that that act was repealed, but we are well informed that such is not the fact—the act is in force at this hour, and it will be the fault of the Catholic people and their representatives if the law is not sustained, let the cost be what it may.

And how can we compare the Catholic people in this Province with this batch of fanatics. It is an offence to mention them in comparison at all. Do we object to Protestant processions in the streets of Montreal? Not at all! We would defend the right of the Protestant, National, Religious or Benevolent Societies to walk through our streets the same as we would defend our own. Let the Protestant Benevolent Society, St. Georges Society, the Caledonian Society, or any other kindred Association turn out and we will defend them through our thoroughfares if it is required. This is the unanimous feeling of the Catholic people. Let no one fancy for an instant that we object to any Protestant

Association. But Orangeism is another thing. The press of Montreal quoted the Boston Pilot the New York Irish World and the Irish Canadian, in support of the view that the Orangemen should be allowed to walk. Those papers however, merely advised the Catholics of Montreal to treat the Orange procession with contempt. But the Catholics of this province want Home Rule on this question of Orange parades. The Catholics of this province are the best judges of their own affairs and they are unanimous in their opposition to Orange displays. What answers in New York, in Boston, or in Toronto, may not answer here. The Catholics of Montreal are quite able to take care of themselves, and more, they are determined to do it. They are resolved to give the Orangemen a touch of that experience which the Ulster fanatics inflicted upon the Catholic people of Ireland. We want peace but it shall not be at the sacrifice of honour. The Catholics of this province are more peculiarly circumstanced than are the Catholics in any other part of the Dominion, or even on the continent of America. Here they have certain rights guaranteed to them by the articles of capitulation, and which prove that according to solemn treaty, a treaty which Catholics are now asked to abandon because a few ragged footpads invaded our streets a short time ago, that they have a right to the full exercise of their religion. Here are a few of the original articles of capitulation:

ARTICLE XXVII.

"The free exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, shall subsist entire, in such manner that all the States and the people of the Towns and countries, places and distant posts, shall continue to assemble in the churches, and to frequent the sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any manner, directly or indirectly. These people shall be obliged, by the English Government, to pay their Priests the tithes, and all the taxes they were used to pay under the Government of his most Christian Majesty.—Granted, as to the free exercise of their religion, the obligation of paying the tithes to the Priests will depend on the King's pleasure."

ARTICLE XXXII.

"The communities of Nuns, shall be preserved in their constitutions and privileges; they shall continue to observe their rules; they shall be exempted from lodging any military; and it shall be forbid to molest them in their religious exercises, or to enter their monasteries, safe-guards shall even be given them, if they desire them.—Granted."

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The preceding article shall likewise be executed, with regard to the communities of Jesuits and Recollets and of the house of the priests of St. Sulpice at Montreal; these last, and the Jesuits, shall preserve their right to nominate to certain curacies and missions, as heretofore.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

All the communities, and all the priests, shall preserve their moveables, the property and revenues of the Signories and other estates which they possess in the colony, of what nature soever they be; and the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions.—Granted."

Here then are the plain issues. We have rights—solemn and sacred rights, the Orangemen have as a body, none, and yet we are coolly asked to surrender all we possess to allay the bitter feuds which are growing up around us. We hope the Catholics of this Province will never consent to this humiliation. There is in our opinion a better way out of the difficulty, and that is the enforcement of the law and the prohibition of Orange parades. We hope that this will be done, and if the Provincial Government require loyal men to sustain them, there are enough of law abiding citizens in the Country to see that the authority of the law is enforced in face of any disloyal opposition, from Orangemen, from their friends, or from any misguided fanatics who may support them.

THE EDITOR'S BOX.

This week we have been the recipient of an unusually large number of letters. They were of three kinds, threatening, abusive, and complimentary. There were three with the usual raw head and bloody bones, with "M. W. K." and "Editor," and "K." "shot 1877," roughly executed on the lid of a coffin. Two of them were from Montreal, and one from Sherbrooke. Then there were a couple of abusive documents, one of which bore the choice phrase you "b—r you'll die for this."

But we can allow these assassins pass us by, and turn to a more genial theme. From all parts of the Dominion we have received telegrams and letters thanking us for our poor effort of last week. The complimentary letters we have received are too numerous to reply to by post, and we ask our kind friends to accept our thanks through our editorial columns. We have heard of but two Catholics in Montreal who have disagreed with us, while the rest of every shade of politics have kindly sustained us in our efforts.

We wrote as we felt, and as we knew the Catholics of the Dominion felt too, and now in reply to a paper that asked us to tone down, we answer—we repeat every word we wrote last week altering not a line, not a sentence.

NOT A WORD, NOT A LETTER.

If we have wronged the volunteers we are prepared to make an honourable amende, but as to the key notes we struck last week, we rejoice in repeating them to-day word for word, letter for letter.

DUNN'S STEPS.

The unfortunate event which has cast so much gloom over our city since the 12th inst., has made the steps of Messrs Dunn's store a point of historical attraction. The marks made by numerous bullets are still visible around the spot where the late Thomas Lett Hackett gave up his life as a sacrifice for the glory of Orange fanaticism. But what are we to think of the men who were inside "dodging behind the goods" and who unmercifully shut the door in the face of one man who was fighting against a hundred? The evidence taken at the inquest stamps the employees of Dunn's store with the brand of cowardice, and leaves them exposed to the charge that had they behaved as men they might have saved the life of Hackett. We are certain that had it been a Catholic establishment the employees would have acted otherwise, for we know our people sufficiently well to feel assured that they would not be "dodging behind the goods" when a fellow creature was in peril, and when a helping hand might have saved him. But Catholic and Protestant alike must despise those poltroons, and the censure which some people so freely bestowed upon the members of the Catholic Union might be transferred to the cowardly employees of Dunn's establishment who saw a co-religionist shot down before their eyes, while they were "dodging behind the goods."

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

Of late there has been a great deal of mud throwing at the members of the CATHOLIC UNION. One gentleman said that he would not have sat with the President of the Union if he had known that the organization was established "to oppose Orangeism." Young Britons were known to vow vengeance against its members, and denunciation was general amongst the Protestants of the city. One paper implied that they were akin to the Molly Maguires, while with Protestants generally, all men's hands were against them. And why all this outcry? What have the members of the CATHOLIC UNION done to deserve the condemnation of their Protestant fellow-citizens? Composed of young men of good character and manly bearing, they spread their branches like wild-fire over the city at large. They won the support and the respect of every Catholic in the community, and men who had never belonged to any organization flocked to their standard. Whatever the object of the CATHOLIC UNION is, it had some special charm for the Irish Catholic, and in about ten months 1200 or 1500 men were counted upon its muster roll. None but men of good character are, or were, admitted. Not one charge was ever made against the Union, either individually or collectively, until the 12th inst. It is not a Secret Society, but like all other organizations there may be, for aught we know, some features in connection with their order which are not for the public ear. But is this not the case with all Societies? Is it not the case with Patriotic, Benevolent and Religious Societies as well? Do St. George's Society, the Caledonian Society, the Protestant Benevolent Society, invite the press to all their meetings? Are there no private sittings where the inner affairs of the society are discussed among the members alone? There certainly are, and the CATHOLIC UNION is no more secret than the rest. If the object of the Union is to uphold the Catholic Church and to prevent Orangeism from trampling it in the dust, then we wish the gallant men who compose it God speed? If their object is to see that the Orangemen of Montreal will not be allowed to break the law, and insult the people by singing—

"WE'LL KICK THE POPE BEFORE US,"

then we shall rejoice to see the ranks of the Union swell out, and column after column added to their number. If they intend to prevent Orangemen from parading the streets of Montreal playing—

"CROPPERS LIE DOWN,"

then every Catholic in the city will hail the men of the CATHOLIC UNION with satisfaction. The times are ominous, and if we are men we will resent insult by every means that the law allows. We want never again to hear the "PROTESTANT BOYS" in our thoroughfares, and if we are worthy of the name of Catholics and men, it never can occur. If Orangeism is determined to insult us, then let it take the consequences. We have God and the law of the land upon our side, and every Catholic in the country, French Canadian and Irish will, we are sure, stand ready as one man to uphold authority against all the law breakers in the land. But passive sympathy is of no use to such an organization as the CATHOLIC UNION—it should receive active assistance. It should be able to muster 5,000 men in twelve months hence. Let not the Catholics of Montreal flatter themselves that they stand where they ought. They have been outflanked and humiliated, and it is time that they opened their eyes to the fact: We ask them to think and act for themselves—

trust to no man—but let the people work out their own destiny. The future is in their own hands, and neither political purposes nor party ends should for one instant be allowed to stand in the way of CATHOLIC RIGHTS.

The French Canadians already, and in spite of all Le National can do we expect to win them all. The Orange association means to destroy our faith if it can, and it is not Le National that can prevent French Canadians from rallying around the Church when danger is looming upon the horizon.

THE VOLUNTEERS. Last week we charged Colonel Bond of the "Victoria Rifles" with allowing his men to play party airs during the Orange procession on Monday week.

PROTESTANTS LIE UNDER. "PROTESTANTS LIE UNDER," (CROPPIES LIE DOWN) then disperse their assemblies and scatter their banners. There is no analogy whatever between an inoffensive Catholic procession, and an insulting Orange parade.

THE GRAND MARCHAL'S STORY. He told how the procession returned home, how scarce the roughs were, how that hardly one was to be seen all the way from the cemetery to the city, how that he found himself elevated beyond his knowledge, the military officers, even taking their directions from him, and how, contrary to instructions the bands one after another struck up party tunes and continued to play them until they marched to the Orange Hall.

THE "GAZETTE" AND THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Gazette thinks proper to censure the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, because of certain resolutions passed by that Association, condemnatory of the press and laudatory of the Mayor. The Gazette thinks that the Young Irishmen, must be "very young indeed" because there was an accidental slip of the pen in the communication it undertook to criticise.

LE NATIONAL AND THE "GLOBE." Le National has gone against us on the Orange question. However with the Minerve and Nouveau Monde with us, we can afford to do without the communistic support of Le National.

LETTERS FROM KINGSTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—It is seldom that I think of picking up a pen to write to the newspapers, but I think there is not a Catholic in the Dominion but who will lift both his voice and pen against the scenes that were enacted in Kingston during the past week by a body of men called Orangemen.

another mass meeting is held, as soon as it is over, at 10 o'clock in the evening, they are out again with flags and drums and from that hour up till 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning they are around all the religious houses with the same drama on the boards as they played on Sunday morning, giving insulting music and threats.

I am dear sir, Yours &c. A YOUNG IRISHMAN

LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, July 21, 1877. THE "NOBLE FIVE HUNDRED." Of course, your Orange excitement was more intense in Montreal than here, but we have had it bad enough. The Ottawa contingents which went to "protect" their brethren in Montreal, returned on Tuesday evening last. There was a procession of Orangemen and "lovers of civil and religious liberty" forsooth, which met them on their arrival and escorted them around the streets.

A WORK OUT POLITICIAN TURNED FANATIC.

Among those who figured at the front of the demonstration which was made for the "noble five hundred"—bloodthirsty heroes who visited Montreal is Dr. Sweetland of this city. It will be remembered that he is the party who said at the time of the election for the House of Commons in Ottawa two months ago that the Scotch Presbyterians "would not vote for an Irish Catholic."

CHEAPLY EARNED REWARDS.

Capt. Simmond's of Papal flag notoriety is in luck. Presentations are being made to him, among others there being a purse of \$1,000. Considering the foolishness and incapacity he displayed, the captain no doubt chuckles to himself at the idea of how easily he earned the money.

Another party who is to be the recipient of a testimonial is the fellow of whom I spoke as having carried the Orange standard in Montreal. Then again poor Hackett is to be honored (?) by having an O. Y. B. lodge called after him, which already number 83 members. These are all certainly cheaply earned rewards now-a-days to be glorified in to be shot whether rightly or wrongly, and it matters not whether he is a disturbing bar-room loafer like his prototype notoriety, or whether he carries a revolver and provokes his own murder as did poor Hackett.

THE ORANGE "LADY" AND CATHOLIC "FEMALE."

Style of expression has found its way into the Ottawa press. Thus we read in our city papers of "Irish rowdies," while in the same column there is an account given of an "Orange gentleman" who was insulted by some "roughs," whereupon the aforesaid "gentleman" drew his revolver on aforesaid "roughs," wounding one of them and narrowly escaping killing him.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

There has grown up a strong feeling among many of our people here to unite themselves more friendly together, and I understand that a movement is to be made towards organization. Thus gains wide sympathy among the Catholic people, and doubtless a powerful Association will be the result.

FIGURES.

We have had no political pic-nics in this section yet, but our Irish societies are doing a little in this way. The St. Patrick's Society Pic-nic was held on Thursday last, at Island Park situated on the Ottawa river, three miles from the city.

and as to the latter, it certainly is to be greatly deprecated and I trust that we will not have another exhibition under the auspices of an Irish Society. On Wednesday next the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will have another pic-nic at which an immense gathering is expected.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

(From La Minerve, 20th July, 1877.)

On their return to Ottawa, the Orange deputation, which we saw at the funeral of Hackett, was the object of a demonstration flattering to them, but insulting to Catholics—Dr. Sweetland presented them, in the name of the friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, with an address in which they were congratulated on having assisted at the funeral of Hackett, and having shown their attachment to Protestantism and also to "that liberty which the glorious, pious and immortal Prince of Orange, founded and against which the gates of Hell will not prevail."

These blasphemous words are evidently directed against Catholicity.—We, Catholics, in the eyes of Dr. Sweetland and the Protestants and Orangemen of Ottawa are the gates of Hell.—Without being as insolent as Mr. Sweetland, the Protestant journals of Montreal attach the same significance as to the demonstration of Monday, and it is considered by many as a feeble echo of the famous speech of the late Hon. Mr. Huntington at St. Andrews.

Now that quiet is sufficiently restored in Montreal, to permit us to reason with our Protestant fellow citizens, we must tell them that the funeral of the unfortunate young man Hackett were nothing else than an insult to the Catholics of our city. For that unfortunate victim of the riot which Catholics and Protestants regret, the morning processionists had no sorrow—they wished to outrage the feelings of the Catholics, and to defy them, and they have succeeded.

Was it not an insult to the Catholics to flaunt, as was done, the banner of William of Orange in the face of the descendants of those Irishmen of whom he had been the victor and the tyrant? They are welcome to talk civil and religious liberty in memory of the Prince of Orange, the persecutor of Ireland, and the initiator of those persecutions which have depopulated Ireland.

Was it also in the name of religious liberty that the different bands played the following well known airs, so insulting to the Irish? Protestant Boys, "Croppies lie down," the battle of the Boyne? How rejoicing it is for us Catholics to hear these words of the "Protestant Boys."

"Water, water, holy water, Sprinkle the Catholics every one Will cut them asunder, We will make them lie under, Us Protestant boys, will carry our own."

Really if this is what is understood by civil and religious liberty the Protestants and Orangemen have reason to be proud. They had a large portion of this liberty on Monday, more than they deserved, and more than we are disposed to grant them.

By what right was this funeral procession transformed into an anti-Catholic demonstration—Our Protestant fellow citizens would have had this right if the Irish Catholics had assumed the responsibility of the events of the 12th July.—But these same journals which talk to us of civil liberty, took the pains to inform us that they regarded the riot of the 12th as the act of some isolated individual. The deed was repudiated by the great majority of the Irish.—Did we not see their chiefs endeavoring to maintain peace and to avoid a conflict. Since the killing of Hackett was, in the eyes of Catholics and Protestants, but the result of a riot, why was such an anti-Catholic character given to the procession? Why insult a whole population for the act of an individual? Do not all the Nationalities in our midst possess individuals of uncontrollable characters for whose actions they would not hold themselves accountable on any consideration?

Founded even on the declaration of Protestants, we are justified in saying that last Monday the Catholics of Montreal were, without any provocation on their part, insulted and scoffed at. And after that they talk of religious liberty.

Frankly it is time that we have some explanations from our Protestant friends, and it becomes a matter of urgency that they should know what we think. For a long time we have continued to give them marks of our good will. We respect them, we acknowledge their qualities, while they cry out in speaking of us: "Cut them asunder"—while they say to us "Croppies lie down," we call them our separate brethren, and pray for them in our churches. We wish them to enjoy their rights in the widest acceptance of the term, but we cannot go any farther. The constitutional regime is a regime of concession and compromise, and upon this Canadian society must model itself. We cannot live in peace except by concessions and compromise. We have to choose between reciprocal persecution and mutual tolerance. We Catholics have adopted the latter system and of this we have given the proof. For some years past, a number of our Protestant friends seem to believe that concession and submission should always come from our side. This is a game with which (even the best intentions in the world) people must soon become disgusted.

We have for a long time made it a principle to respect Protestants, in what we, in all sincerity, look upon as their errors; we respect the Ministers of their faith, and the prejudices of their race. On their side it is sometimes the Globe, sometimes the Leader, and always the Witness and the Star that attack our belief, turn our priests into ridicule and vilify us without cause.

In the meantime we see nearly all the Protestants, under the pretext of civil and religious liberty, entering boldly into the sanctuary of our religion, and lending a strong arm to renegades, as in the Guibord affair. Whatever may be the opinion of Protestants in the matter of religious liberty, they should know that in the Guibord case they wounded the feelings of the Catholics, who, despite the judgment of the Privy Council, are convinced that a grave attack has been made upon their religious liberty.

The Protestants well-know that their attitude in the Oka affair has been a cause of irritation to Catholics. Under pretext of protecting the Indians, whom the Methodists or Orangemen have rendered impious robbers and incendiaries, they attacked the most sacred rights of property, because in so doing they make a direct attack on Catholics, and these same papers which have found such fine language to deplore the death of Hackett, and to denounce his aggressors, had not one word of blame to address to the incendiaries of Oka!

Verily the Protestants abuse our love of peace and conciliation. It is time we should have an understanding with them, in order that we may agree with each other better in the future. It is time we should reclaim our civil and religious liberties, the more so as we have serious grievances, while they have only illusory ones. They claim the civil and religious liberty of insulating us, while we only claim the right to practice our religion in peace, and to regulate our ourselves the affairs which concern us exclusively.

PERSONALS.

DUFFERIN.—Lord Dufferin is going to Manitoba.

BURKE.—Father Burke is still lecturing to delightful audiences.

RACINE.—His Lordship Bishop Racine and the Canadian Pilgrims have returned from Rome.

McNAMEE.—Mr. F. B. McNamee has left Montreal for Ottawa, and the Welland Canal.

BUTLER.—General Butler has been presented with a testimonial by the New York Irishmen.

MURPHY.—Mr. Owen Murphy has been appointed Assignee of the Dinning estate at Quebec.

LEPRANDI.—It is said the mother of the famous Russian General Leprandi, is an Irish woman.

CONROY.—His Excellency Bishop Conroy is at Chicoutimi.

CONROY.—The Apostolic Delegate has taken a house in Quebec, where he intends living during his stay in Canada.

DONOVAN.—Alderman Donovan has subscribed the handsome sum of \$100 towards the Catholic daily.

FATHER BROWN.—Father Brown's parishioners of St. Ann's subscribed upwards of \$1,000 for a new Catholic Daily last Sunday.

GIROUX.—Mr. Edward Giroux who was wounded in the late riots, while going about his business, is recovering rapidly.

ELLIOTT.—The wounded man Elliott has left the hospital and is out of danger. He is gone home to Lennoxville.

O'HARA.—The portrait of the late Colonel O'Hara, drawn by Miss Ellis of New York is to be seen in the shop windows of Toronto.

FLAMONDON.—Father Flamondon, one of the Canadian pilgrims, was enthusiastically received by his parishioners on his arrival at Quebec.

BURY.—George M. Bury has been appointed Official Assignee for Montreal. He is the only Catholic holding that appointment in the city.

GILLIES.—Mr. Gillies, former proprietor of the True Witness, has returned to Montreal from Ireland, in good health and spirits.

CANADIAN.—The strike has extended to Canada. The employees of the Canada Southern struck yesterday all along the line.

FABRE.—The French press are loud in praise of Mr. Hector Fabre, the Canadian journalist, whom they consider a fine writer.

CURRAN.—Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C. has been retained by the Irish Societies to watch legal proceedings on behalf of the Catholics arrested during the late riots.

GOULD.—Jay Gould predicts a monarchy and says he would give a million dollars to see Grant in the White House. He most likely expects to be a duke.

McGAUVAN.—In the absence of Father Connolly Rev. Mr. McGauvan, officiated at the blessing of a new bell in the Catholic Church of St. Anastasia de Nelson at Megantic.

STANLEY.—People are beginning to be uneasy over Stanley the Great African traveller. He has not been heard of for a long time, and it is known he is in a dangerous district.

WALLER.—The Orangemen of Ottawa, are very angry with Mayor Waller for allowing untamed men out on bail and it is said they attempted to stone him.

FERGUSON.—Mr. John Ferguson, the Home Rule leader in Scotland, is a Presbyterian, yet he is giving lectures for the purpose of building a Catholic Church.

ROBINSON.—The orator Robinson is a landing waiter at Kingston. We hope the Government will see to it that he can give a satisfactory explanation of his slaughter-breathing absence.

DEVILIN.—Among other names mentioned as likely to obtain the vacant Judgeship is that of Mr. Bernard Devlin, M.P. His appointment would give universal satisfaction.

HOURE.—The American of that name prosecuted the three Volunteers, whom he charged with assaulting him, yesterday. The case was adjourned and is going on to-day.

COSGROVE.—Mr. Owen Cosgrove has been Grand Marshal of the Irish Societies of Toronto for several years past. The fact will account for the fact of his house having been wrecked so often.

MOSES.—The statue of Moses, which is the centre piece of the Catholic Centennial Fountain at Philadelphia, is 17 feet high, and weighs 15 tons. It is one of the largest pieces of marble statuary in the world.

BEAUDRY.—His Worship Mayor Beaudry has grown universally popular of late. Numbers of people take their hats off to salute him on the streets, a very unusual thing in this Western world. Honor to whom honor is due.

SHIELDS.—General Shields continues to receive marked honors in New York State. Lockport gave him an enthusiastic reception on July 2. He was escorted to his hotel by the military and citizens, and in the evening he spoke to a large audience at the Opera House.

BRENNAN.—Mr. F. Brennan, President of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, presided at a meeting of that Association on Monday night. The meeting was held for the purpose of ascertaining the names of Irish Catholics discharged from their employment during the late troubles and, if necessary, assisting them.

SULLIVAN.—Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, recently underwent a singular operation. While in Drury Lane Theatre a sword in the hands of a brother actor struck him in the eye, but he was, as he thought thoroughly cured in a short time. But he was still troubled with a curious affection of the eye, and as it continued to increase in annoyance he went to an oculist, who concluded there was something in the eyeball, and that the latter would have to be opened in order to reach it. Mr. Sullivan consented to the necessary operation; the eyeball was cut open, and from it was taken an eyelash, which had been trust in at the point of the sword.

AGENTS WANTED.—A Full Report

of the ORANGE RIOTS in Montreal will be shortly issued, giving the Catholic side of the question. The report will be in pamphlet form, having for a frontispiece the "Orange Lady and the Catholic Female." Canvasers wanted. Call at this Office.

THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

A LARGE 48 Column Newspaper with illustrated heading is now out. It is an honest Guide for all classes of immigrants seeking homes and employment in the West, and describes without color or prejudice the best localities in all the Western States. For sale by all News Dealers. One copy mailed free. Address

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S. CARSLY'S WEEKLY TEST. Number of purchasers served during the week ending July 14th, 1877. 4,304.

STRANGERS TO THE CITY. Visitors to the city will do well to see CARSLY'S READY-MONEY STORES, and compare the prices with Credit Stores, before buying elsewhere.

OUR ANNUAL JULY SALE IS NOW GOING ON. Sale commences EVERY DAY at NINE o'clock. Sale commences EVERY DAY at NINE o'clock. Sale commences EVERY DAY at NINE o'clock.

NOTICE THE REDUCTION. OUR SHOW ROOMS. Handsome Black Alpaca Costumes only \$8 worth \$12.50.

SKIRT DEPARTMENT. We have gone over all our Skirts, this morning, and made a still further reduction, so as to clear them all out during our sale.

GRFAT BARGAINS IN OUR SHOW ROOMS DURING THIS MONTH. S. CARSLY. 393 & 395 Notre Dame Street.

NO CURE NO PAY. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

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CATHOLIC ART. THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

The Prize-Windows Now for Sale—Cheap. Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine," "St. Omer," &c.

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE. 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Began to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSESES, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL. GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

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MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. OTTAWA, July 19th 1877. To the Editor of the True Witness: DEAR SIR,—It was with great pleasure that I read your leading article on the late Orange demonstration in Montreal.

How can the sympathizers of such an organization, (if there be such among intelligent Protestants) call this "civil and religious liberty"? Is this the doctrine that teaches "peace and good will to all men"?

Here in Ottawa we have a press and class of people who hold their eyes up in holy horror at what they call the Sabbath desecration by a few boys who amuse themselves by playing a harmless game of ball or take part in other juvenile sports, but we heard nothing of that when on Sunday night last, 18th inst., the gallant defenders of "civil and religious liberty, thronged our public thoroughfares at half past eleven o'clock with their instruments of death in their pockets and murder in their hearts, making night hideous with their howls while embarking on board of the steamer Queen for Montreal, their band playing that "classical" piece "Arise ye sons of William."

Now, sir, is this a state of things to be tolerated in a mixed community like ours? How long will those mistaken fanatics comprising the Orange order be gullied by such firebrand and mercenary travellers such as Doudiet, Chiniquy, &c., whose only aim is to incite inflammatory and unwholy passions in their auditors for their personal ends? They are a disgrace to the cloth they wear.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, GUELPH. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANS. The following is a description of the plans prepared for the erection of the Church of Our Lady of Guelph.—The church consists of nave and aisles, apsidal chancel, transepts, chancel ambulatory or surrounding aisle, and numerous chapels, which will be dedicated to the tutelary saints of the church, radiating from the axis of the chancel and from the transepts.

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, will allow the usual discount TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES: NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED "do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts), AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. APPLES (very choice, for table use), ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet), LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street. DOMINION METAL WORKS. We are now prepared to fit up our PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS, FOR WARMING BUILDINGS, at very low rates, if early application is made. ECONOMY IN FUEL, AND PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED. CHARLES GARTH & CO. 538 to 542 CRAIG STREET. May 30 6m42

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COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

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W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chabouillet Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

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MATTHEW GAHAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c., 61—INSPECTOR STREET—61 MONTREAL.

JOBBER CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m] AT LOW PRICES!! COOKING RANGES and STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, RUBBER HOSES and SPRINKLERS CUTLERY, TRAYS, WINDOW CORNICES and POLES, STAIR RODS, &c., &c., BABIES' CARRIAGES, At 653 CRAIG STREET, Near BLEURY, MEILLEUR & CO.

STILL GOING ON! THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADY'S, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 20, 1y]

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, will allow the usual discount TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES:

DUTIES.—Amount of duties received in the Ottawa port on 24th July, 1877, was \$1,205.65. CONDEMNED.—The 'Prentice Boys' Association, of Toronto, unanimously passed a resolution condemning of Mayor Beaudry's recent conduct. Mayor Beaudry must be deeply grieved.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour, Superior Extra, \$5.00 to \$5.15; Extra Superior, \$7.50 to \$7.60; Fancy, \$7.30 to \$7.35; Spring Extra, \$7.10 to \$7.15; Superfine, \$6.80 to \$6.90; Strong Bakers, \$7.25 to \$7.30; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Middlings, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Pollards, \$5.50 to \$5.75; U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.00; City Bags, delivered, \$6.00 to \$6.75; Oatmeal, \$8.00 to \$8.15; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$5.00 to 5.00; Corn, \$7 to 58c; Oats, 50c to 41c; Barley, 50c to 55c; Peas, 90c to 98c per 60 lbs; Butter, 15c to 19c; Cheese, 9c to 10c; Pork, Mess, \$18.00 to \$17.00; Thin Mess, \$19.50 to \$16.00; Lard, 11c to 11c for tubs and 00; Tallow, \$10.15 to 0.15; Potatoes per bag \$1.50 to 1.75; Beef, per cwt \$5.00 to 7.00; Hides, per cwt \$5.00 to 5.50; Sheepskins \$5.00 to 0.00; Wool \$5 to 0.30; Pelts 0.26 to 10; Lambskins 0.55 to 51.

GUELPH MARKETS. Flour, per 100 lbs \$4.00 to 4.50; White Wheat, per bu \$1.45 to 1.55; Treadwell do \$1.45 to 1.55; Spring Wheat, (Glasgow), per bu \$1.40 to 1.50; Spring Wheat (red chaff) per bu \$1.40 to 1.50; Oats, per bu \$0.55 to 0.65; Barley, per bu \$0.50 to \$1.00; Peas, per bu \$0.65 to 0.68; Hay, per ton \$8.00 to 10.00; Straw, \$3.00 to 4.00; Wood, per cord, \$3.25 to 4.00; Eggs per dozen, \$0.14 to 0.15; Butter, dairy packed \$0.15 to 0.17; Butter, rolls \$0.15 to 0.16; Potatoes per bag \$1.50 to 1.75; Beef, per cwt \$5.00 to 7.00; Hides, per cwt \$5.00 to 5.50; Sheepskins \$5.00 to 0.00; Wool \$5 to 0.30; Pelts 0.26 to 10; Lambskins 0.55 to 51.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Kirkfield Station, F N L, 2; Cote St. Paul, D J, 1; Helena, P B, 1,50; Silley Academy, P L, 1,75; Kingston, M J L, 1,50; Sister, L, 1,50; Burritt's Mrs M J B, 1; Chepstow, J P, 2; Bayville Mrs M J B, 1; Guelph, J M, 2; Stayner, D McD, 2; Frederickton, F & O McG, 2; Chesterville, M McD, 2; Woodstock, J O N, 2; Kingston, J B, 2; Lachine, J McL, 2; Bedford, P Q, J H G, 2; Harrison, J B, 2; St Amice, J S, 2; Warwick, N C, 2; Eganville, J H, 1; West Winchester, N McJ, 2; Centerville, J T, 2; Sherbrooke, W G, 2; DMON, 2. Per P L Allumette Island—Rev Mr L, 2; J C, 2; J B, 2; W L G, 2; M D, 1. Per M McA, Hemmingford—J M, 3; J A, 1,50; J B, 50c. Per Miss W—Rev Mr C, St Andrews, 2; Dr L, 2; J E M, 2; P K, Grenville, 2; P F, Carillon, 2; J B, 2; G N B, 2; J B, 2. Per J O B, Inverness—H P, 1,50; W C, 1,50; P B, 1,50.

J. H. SEMPLE. IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

WANTED by a young temperance man, a situation as coachman, messenger, assistant storeman or porter. Can make himself generally useful. His last situation was that of coachman. Best of City references. Apply by letter "C.U." this Office.

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Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

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A HEAD LYRIC. Said B 2 A the other day, Whilst they together sat, Let U & I just go and buy At Robertson's a hat. Said A 2 B I plainly C You know the place quite well, His hats fit me just 2 A T And none can them X L. 232 M'GILL STREET.

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HALDIMAND & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SIGN OF THE LOCK. 253, 255, & 257 St. Paul St., Corner of St. Vincent, MONTREAL.

Have constantly on hand a complete and extensive assortment of Cooking, Single and Double Stoves of all kinds, and Patterns, Potash and Sugar Kettles, Paint, Glass, Putty, House Furnishing Hardware, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Coal, Bar and Hoop Iron of all sizes, Churns, &c. and a large assortment of SHELF HARDWARE. PRICES MODERATE.

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOKING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75 00. REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CHURNS; ALSO, CORNICES, CORNICE POLES and STAIR RODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 Craig Street, Montreal. (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.)

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FARMERS' COLUMN.

DESTROYING SCALE AND MEALY BUG.—The following modes of destroying scale and mealy bug which have been found successful by Mr. Kerr at Netherby are worthy of being tried by others who are troubled with these destructive insects: Scale on peach trees—two wine-glassfuls of paraffin oil to three gallons of water; mix thoroughly and syringe the trees. Mealy bug—two table-spoonfuls of paraffin to one pint of water; apply with a sponge.—London Cottage Gardener.

LIME.—Lime is one of the greatest renovators in use. Its indirect uses are of more value than its direct. It acts as a powerful agent in placing the insoluble stores of plant food. It attracts the insoluble potash, ammonia and phosphoric acid united with or in the form of silicates, and liberates them in a soluble condition for the use of plants. Organic matters in the soil, by its action, are disintegrated and prepared for the use of plants. Its use upon clayey soil is highly beneficial in reducing them to a pulverulent condition and promoting their productivity.

POTATOES.—The Chicago Times says:—The best potatoes that comes to this market are raised on Beaver Island, near the Straits of Mackinac. Of course the seasons there are very short, the snow often remaining on the ground till the middle of May. Vegetation, however, makes a very rapid growth when it gets a start, and potatoes mature in a few weeks. As snow often falls on these islands before the ground freezes, potatoes do not require to be dug till the spring after they are planted. Occasionally farmers plant potatoes in the fall, they being protected over winter by the heavy coating of snow. It is practicable on these islands to plant potatoes in the fall and to dig them a year from the following spring. Although the tubers have been in the ground so long a time their period of growth was limited to a few weeks. There are occasional instances of potatoes growing wild on these islands as they do on the mainland of northern Michigan. The soil is little affected by frost, as the snow completely protects it during weathers that freezes mercury.

SMALL FRUITS IN GARDENS.—But few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family, when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick, perhaps, from 6 to 12 quarts a day. You have them on your table as a desert, if you please at noon, and your tea table is loaded with them at evening, and you want little else but your bread and butter. Your family consume, in one way or another, about 8 quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries come to continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries where the climate is not too cold for cultivated varieties; then the currants ripen, which remain until the early grapes mature; and taking the season through any family with a half acre of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time hundreds of dollars can be saved in the supply of the table.—Chatauga Farmer.

FARMERS' GARDENS.—We know how it is so few farmers have gardens. One reason is, that they need attention just when the rush of spring work is on. Wheat is more important than cabbage, onions and "garden sass" generally. So the wheat is cared for, and the garden stuff goes to the wall. Another reason is, that farmers imagine that garden work must be done with the spade, instead of the plough. If you find a garden on a farm it is usually in some corner so hemmed in by trees and fences that there is no room for a plough to work. A 1/20 garden requires considerable time to "make," if it must be done with the spade. We have heretofore advocated the allotment by farmers of a clear, large piece of ground for garden purposes, in order that most of the work may be done by horse-power. As we have preached, so we have practised. We have laid out about an acre, worked it with the plough, and sown it with the drill. Everything is in rows wide enough apart to work the cultivator between them. We have a row of radishes, a row of onions, a row of beets, and so on. This may be waste of land, but it is economy of time and labor. If you consider that the soil is less exhausted by only half the usual space being cropped, perhaps there is economy of land after all. What is an acre out of a hundred? The too common fault is that we till too much land. It we till less, and did it better, we should gain more in the long run.—Western Advocate.

SELECTING DAIRY COWS.—A good constitution is important. This may be judged of by the lustre of the hair and the brilliancy of the eyes and horns. Constitution depends mostly upon the heart and lungs, the size of which may be determined by the depth and breadth of the thorax. They should have a good development, enough to secure health and vigor, but the lungs, in particular, should not be excessively large. When very large, they burn up, by increased respiration, the fat-forming material. By the extraordinary energy they create, they induce unusual exercise and motion, which make a rapid waste of tissue and a rapid assimilation to repair it, and thus divert nutriment from producing milk. If too small, the animal may be an excellent milk producer while she lives, but will be feeble and short-lived. The capacity of the lungs corresponds with the size of the apertures, though which they are filled. Large, open nostrils indicate large lungs, and vice versa. In the same way, the indications of the mouth correspond with the size of the stomach. The chin is regarded as an index to milking capacity. When it is double, it denotes breadth of vertebrae, which corresponds to the broad, open structure, which is favorable to a large flow. It is an accompaniment of broad hips, and these in turn denoted a large cavity, which is essential to good milkers. The milk mirror, or escutcheon of Guenon, is one of the leading indications of milking capacity. It consists of the peculiar appearance of the hair on the udder. Looking at the hind part of the cow, more or less of hair which covers the udder and adjacent parts, will be seen to turn upward and outward. This reversed hair forms the so-called escutcheon. If the space occupied by the upturned hair, especially the lower part of it, is very large and broad, so that it extends far outward on to the thighs, it is regarded as indicating a large flow of milk. If the upper part of it is broad and smooth, it is regarded as favorable to a prolonged flow. If the reversed part of its narrow and irregular in its upper part, it is unfavorable to a prolonged flow. The manner in which the inverted hair connects with the hair adjacent, is supposed to have significance. A gradual blending, rather than abrupt connection, is preferred. The connection of the escutcheon (or scutcheon) with the flow of milk, is accounted for by Magne, who says that the hair turns in the direction in which the arteries ramify, and that the reversed hair on the udder and adjacent parts indicates the termination of the arteries which supply the udder with blood. When these arteries are large, they are not confined to the udder, but extend down through it, and upward and outward, ramifying on the skin beyond the udder giving the hair the peculiar appearance which distinguishes it from the rest of the surface. If the arteries supplying the udder with blood are very small, they are not likely to extend much beyond the udder, and hence from a small escutcheon. Hence, a small escutcheon indicates a feeble supply of blood to the udder, and consequently but little material to make milk out of, and hence a small flow of milk.—L. B. Arnold's American Dairying.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

LORD DUFFERIN.—Lord Dufferin is soon to be recalled. NEW HAY.—New hay has been offered on the market. FRASER HOUSE.—Mr. A. White, of Cleveland, has purchased the Fraser House, Port Stanley. ESCAPE.—A prisoner escaped from the Central Prison on Thursday, and has not yet been captured. ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS.—The Orange Young Britons are going to have a demonstration in London on the 15th of August, when a large number of outsiders will be present. THE CROPS.—The Great Western Railway Company of Canada have issued a crops in the districts traversed by that railway, which confirms previous reports of the excellent condition of the crops. BLACK CURRANTS.—Mr. J. Tomlinson, of Westminster, has shown us some of the largest black currants we have ever seen, which he picked in his own garden.

Review.—A military review of all the volunteers in this district is to be held in Toronto next month. POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—Mr. W. T. Forsyth, of the Post Office money order branch, left Friday night for the Maritime provinces. His instructions are to arrange all accounts between the several provinces of Canada, with respect to money orders, as he finds them to have existed from the period of Confederation. IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, OTTAWA.—Irish Catholic Temperance Society of Ottawa, July 1877. Moved by J. J. Kehoe, seconded by H. F. Sims, and Resolved: That this Association has learned with deep feelings of regret the death of Hugh Gallagher, who in his lifetime was one of the most active and useful of its members, and who in his adherence to temperance principles was a singular example of fidelity and zeal in the great cause and be it also Resolved, That the Association hereby tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Gallagher, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his widow, to the city newspapers, to the True Witness, Irish Canadian, and Toronto Tribune. P. G. LYNEN. Rec. Sec. y.

FOR NINETY DAYS FROM DATE Elegant Table Silverware

Can be secured by all on compliance with the following conditions: The National Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Pure Coin Standard Silver-Plated Ware, will send to any one who receives this Notice, a Set of Double Extra-Plated Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spoon any desired initial. You are required to cut out the following Silverware Coupon and send it to the above Company, with your name and address, and also to enclose with it 75 cents to pay all the charges, including cost of engraving initials, packing, boxing, and express charges. The Spoons will be sent by express (or mail, if you have no express office), and delivered in your hands without further cost. These Spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and equal to the best Silver-Plated Ware made, as the following letter from the Company will testify: OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. To whom it may concern.—The Spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of best quality, first heavily plated with pure nickel (the hardest white metal known) and a double-plate of pure Coin-Standard Silver added on top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver-Plated Ware manufactured. We will honor no order which does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper. (Signed) NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SILVERWARE COUPON In receipt of this Coupon, together with 75 cents to cover all charges, including: express or mailing, engraving and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any address: a set of our pure Coin-Standard double-extra plated SILVER SPOONS, and on each Spoon engrave any desired initial. All charges are to be prepaid by the 75 cents sent us, and the Spoons will be delivered at destination free of any other charge. Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is null and void. (Signed) NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Should it be desired, any one of the following articles will be sent in lieu of the Spoons on payment of the following charges: Six solid steel knives, blade and handle one solid piece, best steel, double nickel and silver plated, \$3; six forks, double nickel and silver plated, 95 cts. If all these goods are desired, enclose the total charges, which will be 75 cts. for spoons, \$2 for knives, and 95 cts. for forks—total, \$3.70—thus securing for \$3.70 what would cost you much more in another way. Remember that each article, except knives, will be engraved with any initial desired without extra cost.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. This liberal offer holds good for only ninety days from date, therefore it is to the interest of all who can secure its benefits to see to it that they are not debarred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to the NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., No. 704 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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NOTICE. OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics to be Sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50. TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs—over 1,000 Patterns to select from. TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6. BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards. GOLTSMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy. S. GOLTSMAN, Merchant Tailor, 424 Notre Dame Street.

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF His Honor JUDGE COURSOUL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart, And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET, And of M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq., C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq. And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect. The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes: 1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000 00; 1 " " 2,000 00; 1 " " 1,000 00; 1 " " 500 00; 5 " " 100 00; 5 " " 50 00; 25 " " 10 00; 25 Building Lots, valued each at 500 00; 20 Prizes, " 24 00; 20 " " 20 00; 42 " " 18 00; 8 " " 6 00; 12 " " 32 00; 12 " " 6 00; 12 " " 30 00; 290 " " 3 00; 1000 " " 2 00; 2000 " " 1 00; 1 " " 4 00; Total \$272,594 00

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeit, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. The FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director F. X. COCHUE, 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK every TUESDAY for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL. MONTANA 4320 Tons. WYOMING 3716 " WISCONSIN 3720 " NEVADA 3135 " IDAHO 3132 " CABIN PASSAGE \$55, \$65, \$75. INTERMEDIATE—or Second Class, \$40. STEERAGE—At Lowest Rates. For further particulars apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York. Or to HART BROTHERS & CO., Cor. St. John & Hospital Streets, Montreal.

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Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS 1877—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1877 This Company's Lines are composed of the undenoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:— Vessels Tons Commanders. SARDINIAN 4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. B. CROASSIAN 3400 Capt. J. Wylie. POLYNESIAN 4100 Captain Brown. SARKISIAN 3630 Captain A. D. Ald. HIBERNIAN 3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. B. CASPIAN 3200 Capt. Trocks. SCANDINAVIAN 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. B. PROSSIAN 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. B. AUSTRIAN 2700 Capt. J. Ritchie. NESTORIAN 2700 Capt. MORAVIAN 2650 Capt. Graham. PERUVIAN 2600 Capt. R. S. Watts. MANITOBIAN 3150 Capt. H. Wylie. NOVA-SCOTIAN 3300 Capt. Richardson. CANADIAN 2600 Capt. Millar. CORINTHIAN 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. ACADIAN 1350 Capt. Cabel. WALDENSIAN 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephan. PHOENICIAN 2600 Capt. Menzies. NEWFOUNDLAND 1500 Capt. Myllys. The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched FROM QUEBEC. Caspian 21st July Sardinian 28th " Sardinian 4th Aug Poruvian 11th " Polynesian 18th "

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An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARBER; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDECRUCK or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in HAVRE, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BROSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to ACO. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNIS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROOS; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & BIALGORIN; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GARRISON, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal July 10, 1876.

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Linen fabrics were made long before the first pages of authentic history were written.

Linen has been used by those same persons for over three thousand years without being worn out.

Ireland at present is the great seat of manufactures in Linen, as the following table will illustrate:—

Table with 3 columns: Country (England, Scotland, Ireland) and 2 rows of Spindles (369,000, 317,000, 866,000).

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100 yards Grey Chamby Flannels, only 30c a yard. Ladies' Fans, 3c each.

Ladies' Corsets, 50c, worth 75c. Ladies' Collars, 7c each.

Gents' Stripe Cotton Hose, 10c pair. Ladies' Hose, 10c pair.

Ladies' Umbrellas 40c, worth \$1.00. Chamby Flannels 30c, worth 50c.

Dress Goods, 10c yard. Black Lustres, 12 1/2c up to 25c.

Brilliantines, 20c up to 35c. Oxford Shirtings, 10c yard.

White Piques, great bargains. Splendid Prints, 33 inches wide, 6c yard.

Heavy Grey Cottons, 6c yard. Gents' Ties, 10c each.

Gents' Stanley Scarfs, 25c each. Good Croydon Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 25c yard.

Gents' Merino Shirts, 33c each. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Under Shirts, 40c.

Gents' Heavy Ribbed Drawers, 40c. Best Canadian Yarn, 60c lb.

Splendid Irish Linens, 25c yard. Very Best Irish Table Linens, 40c, 45c, and 50c yard.

Gents' Regatta Shirts with 2 Collars, 1.00 each. Better goods than cash stores sell at 1.25

Gents' Oxford Shirts Extra Sizes, 50c each. Stripe Twill Linens for Boys wear, 20c well worth 35c.

3 Boxes of Ribbons to be cleared out at 1c, 2c, 3c, a yard worth 10c 12c and 15c.

Cheap Towels 5c each. Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 12c well worth 25c pair.

1 Case Ladies Scarfs. 1 Case Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

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MYRTLES, &c., &c.

1 Case Lace Curtains Greek Pattern, worth 5.50, your choice at 3.00 pair or two pair for 5.75.

1 Case Silk Scarfs. 1 Case New Gloves, 75c.

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PROPRIETOR.

CHRISTIAN SPIRIT OF ORANGEMEN.

To the Editor of the "True Witness."

Montreal, 1877. Mr. Editor.—Much is said in a certain press about the Christian spirit of the Orangemen of Montreal, and about the dignified attitude which the "brethren," or those connected with them, kept on the 12th of July last.

I am not aware that it is the fashion among ladies to point out to gentlemen, and still less to priests, whatever they may happen to wear around their neck.

That this was done for an insult, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

A PRIEST.

THE ORANGE DELEGATES.

Kingston, July, 23rd, 1877.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR.—The Orange Delegates from the City of Canada, immortalized themselves in your City, at the burial of poor Hackett.

The hairbrained Tom Robinson, Grand Marshal! so graphically described by the New York Herald's correspondent, during the visit of the Prince of Wales Canada.

The head of the Customs Dept. or the Collector of Kingston, should explain, or the public will hold him responsible as participant in his lawless proceedings.

To cap the climax, our would be hero, got a threatening letter telling him he was to share the fate of poor Hackett.

The question of the day is—who is to blame. The Orangemen at Montreal walk to the tunes of "We will kick the priests and Pope before us!"

The Orangemen at Montreal walk to the tunes of "We will kick the priests and Pope before us!"

Our Protestant press are so blinded with bigotry that they can see no harm or insult to Catholics in saying—"To hell with the Pope!"

Let the followers of the German usurper overate his glorious and immortal memory—but Catholics, if you must assert your rights—it must be done with your own right hands.

Congratulating you—Mr. Editor—on your manly editorial on the Orange rampage—Believe me, Very sincerely, A WELL WISHER.

THE NATIONAL AND THE ORANGEMEN.

(From Le Nouveau Monde, 21st July.)

The National has not one word of blame or reproach for the Orangemen who played and sang the most insulting airs to Catholics at the funeral on the 16th of July, such for example as "Croppies lie down."

The National has not one word of blame for the revilings of the same Orangemen, vociferated beside its own office against the civic authorities of Montreal, revilings of which the Herald has spoken but dare not name, so intensely gross were they.

The National has not one word of reproach against the provocation given by the Grand Marshal Robinson, who has been heard to say, while returning his sword to the scabbard, "woe be to Montreal if we come here again!"

The National reserves all its indignation for the Catholics, and particularly for the True Witness and Nouveau Monde. It published this morning an article full of the most cowardly slander against the former, which commences thus:—"In the course of an article in the True Witness, with which we do not exchange, which has been reproduced by the Herald of Thursday, it makes the most virulent appeal to the fanaticism of the Irish Catholics to engage them to fight against the Orangemen with all the means in their power."

The article terminates with the following attack on ourselves:—"The same may be said of the Le Nouveau Monde on account of the article which I published the day before yesterday. It is not in insulting Protestants as it has done, nor in naming as hideous the standards the Orangemen carried in their demonstration that it can hope to put an end to the deplorable disunion which signalizes the conflict of Protestant and Catholic. This appeal to fanaticism can produce but one effect, a conflict of religion which we shall have to deplore more than the misfortunes of the fatal twelfth day of July, 1877; and where the number of the victims will be greater on the side of the Catholics than on the side of the Protestants."

The National does not wish that we should treat of the hideousness of the banners because it would interfere with the harmony between Catholics and Protestants, but it cannot reproach the Orangemen who seek to disturb the peace by playing "Croppies Lie Down." Were we wrong in saying that all its sympathies are with the Orangemen.

The National lies in saying we have insulted the Protestants. We blame those only who have insulted our religion, as we blame Catholics who permit themselves to be insulted with impunity, and who on the contrary like to defend the insulters like the cowards of the National.

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DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL. FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.E. President. HENRY LYE, Secretary. C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector. June 6, 1877.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The business of this Company for the year 1876 was more than Three Times THAT OF ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES transacting Accident business, combined.

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The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work. Scholastic year, ten months, payable quarterly in advance.

Board and Tuition in French and English.....\$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument.....2.00 Drawing and Painting.....1.00 Bed and Bedding.....1.00 Washing, and &c.....1.00 Entrance Fee.....3.00

No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in a case of sickness. Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superiors of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniform: Black and Plain. Board during the two months vacation, if spent at the Convent \$10.00 The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June. The classes will open this year, on the First Tuesday in September.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THIS Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau Valleys. The playgrounds are vast; the city water-works supply pure fresh water, and the heating system employed is of the best kind. Its Civil Engineering Course deserves special recommendation. The Classics and the various branches of Science and Commerce are taught in English. French is also carefully attended to. The Degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred on deserving candidates.

Tuition and Board, Boarding, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$185.00. Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half yearly in advance. For future information consult the "Prospectus and Course of Studies," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. July 11-45-3m

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario.

Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto. Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September. The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education. For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR, Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 25, 77-1y

M. FERON, UNDERTAKER, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. July 25th-70 1y

HENRY TENESON, AGENT FOR WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 1 and 3 Place d'Armes. July 25th-50-1f

IRISH CATHOLICS—Read the list of books we are offering at twenty-five cents per week:—Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons (including his debate with Froude), MacGeoghegan and Mitchell's "History of Ireland," Life of O'Connell. Lives of the Irish Saints. Family Bibles. Life of the Blessed Virgin, and a splendid assortment of Prayer Books and Albums. All of the above named books are beautifully bound and illustrated, and will be delivered on receipt of the first payment, at JAMES GORDON'S BOOK STORE, CRAIG ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE COTE. 50-3

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

CITY ITEMS.

DISCHARGED.—One of the compositors has been discharged from the Star because he was a member of the Catholic Union.

DISCHARGED.—Several firms in the city discharged their Catholic workmen who were absent on the Twelfth amongst others Mr. Becket the Printer and Bookbinder on Craig Street. It is presumed that Mr. Becket will also refuse to trade with Catholics.

THE RIOTS.—Booksellers and news dealers can have the pamphlet on Orangemen and the late riots in Montreal by addressing, J. C. Fleming, True Witness Office. The frontes piece will be composed of a drawing "the Orange Lady and the Catholic female."

FORFEITURE.—All day long on the Twelfth the driver of the street car wearing badge 37 had on an orange lily openly and defiantly and was not molested. Those having a hatred towards that innocent emblem of intolerance knew that if any movement were made on the street-cars ladies might be hurt, and therefore refrained, but yet it was not in good taste of the wearer to take advantage of his position.

ARRAINE.—Sergeant Holbrook of the Water Police arrested three men on Wednesday for the attack on Elliot. Elliot took five minutes to scan their faces and then thought McAllister was the man that shot him (as he was the man who helped him into the cab) and that the other two (Byrnes) had maltreated him. This will teach McAllister to be cautious in acting the good Samaritan in future. Is it likely that if McAllister shot Elliot he would wait to be recognized?

SENSATIONAL OR NOTHING.—The Star is nothing if not sensational, every little accident it multiplies by ten or twenty. Here for instance is an item in its issue of the 16th inst.—BOMB OVER.—James Morris, accused of having unlawfully carried firearms and firing on Mr. Gray on the first of July inst., has been released at the request of his counsel, Mr. Charles Outmet, upon giving good and reliable bail to keep the peace for six months. The real at all truth is that Mr. Morris did not fire at Mr. Gray, but through sport in the water, and the bullet ricocheted and grazed the latter.

VERDICT.—On Friday afternoon the following verdict was returned by the Coroner's Jury, convened for the purpose of enquiry into the death of the late T. L. Hackett:—"Wherefore, the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say and declare that upon the 12th day of the month of July, A.D. 1877, some person or persons to us the jurors aforesaid unknown, did, in the City of Montreal in the said District of Montreal, feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, kill and murder one Thomas Lett Hackett, of the City of Montreal in the said District of Montreal, gentleman, against the form of the Statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her Crown and Dignity." Signed, A. Laberge, file, foreman; John Fraser, W. T. McNicce, A. G. Lord, D. C. Brosseau, Joseph Robert W. W. Halpin, W. M. Dangerfield, E. O. Mathieu, Charles F. Smith, Oct. Giroux, Joseph J. Greaves, Joseph Leveille, B. Furniss, Edmund Rothwell. Farrel was then discharged. The Coroner gave the public to understand that the enquiry will be continued.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.—The Irish Catholics of Ottawa held a meeting on Saturday night for the purpose of forming a branch of the Catholic Union which all the young Irishmen of the city would join. A copy of the Constitution was ordered to be had from Montreal.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Ottawa River Navigation Company, after the Pontifical Zouaves affair, ordered that no party flags should in future be allowed to fly on board their boats. Captain Simmond in direct contravention of this order, allowed the Orangemen to run up their returning from the funeral. An their way home while at Oka they behaved as Orangemen only can behave, sang insulting songs and behaved with all their usual vulgarity.

EXCURSION.—The Young Irishmen of Toronto, went on an excursion to Buffalo on Monday. A strong detachment of the police was stationed on the wharf to protect them.

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AGENCY.—Henry Teneson has been appointed Inspector and special agent for the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company. His office is at No. 1 and 3 Place d'Armes.

DIED.

CHILEY.—At Joliette, P. Q., on the 17th inst., Francis Joseph, age 10 years and 10 months, son of John Criley, of John Criley & Co, Paper Manufacturers, Montreal.

MOONEY.—Died at Elberton, on the 18th inst., Mary, daughter of Lawrence Mooney, aged 31 years, 1 month, and 18 days. May her soul rest in peace.

CORBETT.—The death of Alexander Corbett, in the parish of St. Raphael's, Gleggarry, occurred on Saturday, the 14th inst. Although he had attained the advanced age of seventy-seven, he always enjoyed perfect health and was as vigorous as when a young man. He came to Canada in the beginning of this century from Gleggarry, in the Highlands; that portion of Scotland which clung to the faith through weal and woe. The immense number which escorted his remains to the grave on Monday, testified to the esteem in which he was held. His funeral services was sung by his son, the Rev. George Corbett. Besides him were also present the Rev. John Masterson, Gouthier, O'Connor, and McDonald. May his soul rest in peace.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 25th inst, at 8 o'clock sharp, in the Hall of the Association, McGill Street. Every member is requested to attend, as matters of importance will be submitted for consideration. W. GUERIN, Rec.-Sec.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. A MEETING of No. 6 BRANCH will be held in their Hall, corner Alexander and Craig streets on (this WEDNESDAY EVENING), July 25th, at 8 P. M., sharp. Every member is requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted. J. FOSBRE, Secretary.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING of No. 8 BRANCH will be held at their Hall, Alexander street, on THURSDAY evening the 26th inst., at eight o'clock. Every member is requested to be present, as very important business will be transacted, including nomination of officers for the coming year. C. McGUIRE, Secy.

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For further information and prospectus, address: July 25-1y

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Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium season of 1877. When ordering give price and style of Binding.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 vols in box.....1.00 per box. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....1.60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series paper bound, 12 vols in box.....1.68 per box.

Do do do fancy cloth.....2.64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3.24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, second series paper bound, 12 vols in box.....1.68 per box.

Do do do fancy cloth.....2.64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3.24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound, 6 vols in box.....0.84 per box.

Do do do fancy cloth.....1.32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....1.63 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, 6 vols in box.....0.84 per box.

Do do do fancy cloth.....1.32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....1.62 per box. Sister Eugenie Library containing Sacrae Eugenie, God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box.....2.40 per box.

Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3.20 per box. Faber's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 9 vols in box.....7.60 per box. Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....1.32 per box.

Little Catholic Girl's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....1.32 per box. Catholic Pocket Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 13 vols in box.....1.43 per box. Sister Mary's Library, 24mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....2.00 per box.

Brother James' Library, royal 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....2.00 per box. Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo first series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box.....2.40 per box.

Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box.....2.40 per box. Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box.....3.20 per box.

Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2.00 per box. Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2.00 per box.

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Catholic Magazine Library, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box.....2.40 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3.20 per box.

The Young People's Library, containing One Hundred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box.....1.35 per box. Do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box.....2.10 per box.

Spanish Cavalier Library, containing Spanish Cavaliers, Elinor Preston, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....1.87 per box.

Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth.....2.87 per box. Catholic World Library, containing Nelly Nettville, Diary of a Sister of Mercy, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....5.00 per box.

Ballantyne's Illustrated Miscellany, 12 vols, fancy cloth, gilt back and sides, containing "Chasing the Sun," &c. &c. &c., 13 volumes in set.....2.60 per set. Lorenzo Library, containing Lorenzo, Tales of the Angels, 5 vols, fancy cloth.....1.87 per box.

Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth.....2.35 per box. The Golden Library, containing Christian Piety, Peace of the Soul, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols assorted in box.....0.80 per box.

Leandro Library, containing Leandro, Simon Peter, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....5.00 per box. Alfonso Library, containing Alfonso, The Knout, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....3.34 per box.

St. Agnes Library, containing Life of St. Agnes, St. Margaret, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....3.34 per box. Young Catholics' Library, first series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....3.60 per box.

Young Catholics' Library, second series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....3.60 per box. Fireside Library, containing Orphan of Moscow, Life of Christ, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box.....4.00 per box.