

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

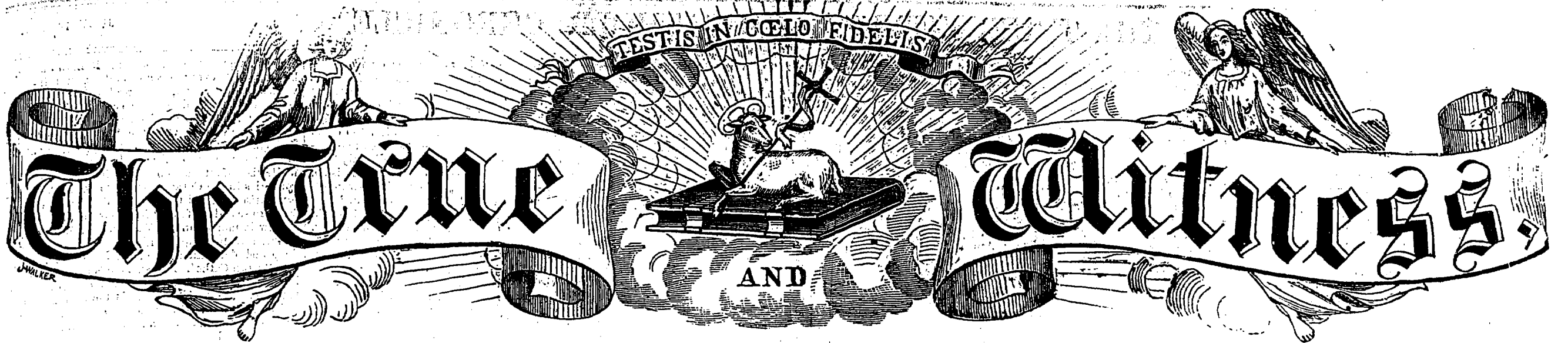
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.—NO. 49. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1877.

HOME RULE.

The home Rule Cause is not dead, but it was sleeping. A gem of news comes to us from the old land giving us hope that there is fight in the ranks of the nation's champions yet. We confess we were becoming discouraged at the apathy of the Home Rule M.P.s. All the national papers in Ireland were becoming discouraged too. The *Nation*, the *Ulster Examiner*, the *Irishman*, &c. &c., were each warning the Irish members that their annual parade of the Home Rule Cause would never make that cause a success. They called for a perpetual warfare upon the floor of the British House-of-Commons. Parnell and Biggar were the first to take up the fight, and for months—alone and deserted—they fought all the powers which the House-of-Commons could bring to bear. But they are no longer alone. They have won friends, and have found no new opposition. We learn from a telegram to a New York contemporary that:—

London, July.—The House of Commons sat from four o'clock yesterday afternoon to seven o'clock this morning, chiefly in committee on supply. There were eighteen purely obstructive divisions and several attempts to count out. The obstructionists were Nolan, O'Donnell, O'Gorman, O'Connor Power, Richard Power and Parnell, Home Rulers, and Mr. Whalley, Liberal. Concern is expressed lest such proceedings, which have greatly impeded business during several sessions, may lead to alterations of the rules of debate, curtailing the privileges of members.

This looks like business. It is upon these "Committees of Supply" that all the harm can be done. Yes, we say "harm" advisedly. Stop the supplies, gentlemen of the Home Rule party, and strike the enemy through his pocket. It is in your power, fairly and constitutionally, to harass the House-of-Commons, as the House-of-Commons has harassed Ireland. If the British Parliament outrages Irish feeling, you are in duty bound to stand to your colours, irrespective of what the "tone" of the House may be. Ireland should be your first consideration. We are slow indeed to dictate or to presume to mark out a policy for your adoption, but we speak the policy that the people will accept and that the National press has applauded. Vigorous action will arouse the nation, may more, it will arouse the sympathy of the Irish people all over the world. Prove that you are in earnest, fight the battle of Irish National autonomy with zeal, and you will obtain the enthusiastic support of the Irish race at home and abroad.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

The Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal has issued its report for the Academic year just closed. The boys are away for the holidays, and the responsible heads of the institution give the public the result of their labours. It is in every way a satisfactory document. The subjects taught would hardly warrant a critic in pronouncing the Commercial Academy the "friend of popular ignorance" as a divine lately called the Catholic Church. There is no subject necessary for a sound commercial education that is not taught at this flourishing institution. Banking, Discount, Exchange, Purchase, Sale, Insurance, and all the elements of commercial enterprise are taught by well qualified teachers. Calligraphy is taught in French and in English, a result we believe not yet attained in any Protestant school in the country. The languages, Commercial Geography, History of Commerce, Commercial Law, and study of merchantable goods, are carefully taught and, as the examinations prove, successfully studied. For a commercial education such a list of studies is in itself sufficient to place the Commercial Academy of Montreal, high upon the list of institutions in this country. It is surpassed by none, it is equalled only by a few. Not alone, however, are the elements of commercial education in all their branches taught here, but all that is necessary to make the pupils accomplished men of the world, are taught as well and Calisthenics, Stenography, Instrumental music, form part of the pupils study. Then we have the Polytechnic School, where Engineering is taught, and thus a new field for the young and ambitious Canadians is opened for the public good. In a country such as ours, where the natural development must be brought about by engineering skill in con-

structing railways and canals, bridging chasms, and tunnelling mountains, the profession of an engineer is one of the most distinguished that a young man can adopt. The liberal professions, law and medicine, are becoming overstocked, and the engineers have as large a field for their labours and less competition in their efforts. We congratulate the Commissioners of the Commercial Academy upon the results which they have achieved. The Commercial Academy of Montreal is a credit to the Catholics of the Dominion and we are sanguine that it will continue to exercise a healthful influence upon our rising Catholic community. One of the remarkable features of this institution is that, as we are informed in the report now before us, "the transactions of the business class are, as far as possible, the same as in a regular office; collections of samples of productions, raw and manufactured, and informations on the most frequent adulterations." This alone is a feature worthy of commendation, and one that is calculated to make the pupil capable of stepping from the school into the counting-house, competent to take his place as a young man already acquainted with all that it is possible to learn outside of the practical work of office life. We learn too that "on the first of October next, the business class will be opened in the evening from 7½ o'clock to 9½ o'clock, for young men engaged in business, or whose occupations will not allow them to attend during the day. Diplomas will be delivered to such pupils attending the evening course, as shall have undergone a satisfactory examination." But this is not all. Necessary as it is to give the youths a sound commercial and classical education, yet religious instruction is not forgotten, and once a week the youths attending the day school receive the highest of all education—THE WORD OF GOD.

GROSSE ISLE.

When the famine, gaunt and spectre like, was on its death promenade through Ireland, thousands of our people flew from the land. Of the terrible story of '46, '47, and '48, we know alas too much. But even the attempt to escape death by famine at home only drove our poor people into the fever ship, and in it thousands of them found a grave in the Atlantic.

The shores of our own great river are honey-combed with their graves, Grosse Isle alone holding the remains of nearly five thousand of those exiles. Last year Mr. Peter O'Leary, who for many sterling qualities is favourably known both in Europe and America, wrote from Quebec a letter on the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of those whose ashes lay so far away from the old land they loved so well.

The correspondence was addressed to his grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who replied in a letter breathing that broad patriotic and Christian feeling for which his grace is so distinguished. He unhesitatingly commended the noble idea, offered to become honorary President of an Association for collecting funds and carrying out the work and volunteering to head the subscription list with a handsome donation. Subsequently a Committee was formed in Quebec, of which his Worship the Mayor was acting president, and many of the prominent Irish citizens were members. Through unforeseen circumstances, however, the matter has since fallen into abeyance. The Archbishop made it conditional on his accepting the presidency that the monument should be to the memory of all who perished on the Island without distinction of class or creed, as there were several Protestant Doctors and some Church of England clergymen yielded up their lives in the performance of their duty on the dreadful occasion. This act of his grace divested the project of anything like narrowness, and it will enable Irishmen of every creed to take his part in so noble a project.

We reopen this question with a view to see something done to commemorate the fate of these poor people. Here in Montreal a rude, but touching—because of the manner of its erection—a monument is raised to the memory

of our people who were buried at Point St. Charles. Cannot something be done for Grosse Isle? Let us not allow the remains of our people to remain any longer unhonoured, but like faithful children of the one old fold, let us raise some tablet to their memory, and save their dust from violation and ourselves from reproach.

REVIEWS.

ELEMENTS OF ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.—This book is compiled with reference to the syllabus, the "Const. Apostolical Sedis" of Pope Pius IX., the Council of the Vatican and the latest decisions of the Roman congregations. It is especially adapted to the discipline the Church in the United States. The author is the Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D., formerly professor of Canon law, author of "Notes" &c., &c. It contains 461 pages and is published by "Benziger Brothers, of New York," printers to the Holy Apostolic See. It has the "approbation" of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York. We are told in the preface that the volume is divided into three parts. The first treats of the nature, division &c., of ecclesiastical law; of the sources whence it emanates; and of the authorities from which it derives its efficacy. Next the nature and force of national canon law, especially with reference to the United States. The second part discourses in a general manner, an ecclesiastic as vested with power or jurisdiction in the Church. Hence it shows what is meant by ecclesiastical jurisdiction, how it is acquired, lost and resigned. It there treats chiefly of the election of the Sovereign Pontiff, of the creation of Cardinals, of the appointment, dismissal and transfer of bishops, vicar-generals, administrators of dioceses, and of pastors, particularly in the United States. The third part treats in particular of the powers and prerogatives of ecclesiastics as clothed with authority in the Church. Hence it points out the rights and duties chiefly of the Pontiff, of the Roman congregations, of Cardinals, legates, patriarchs, primates, metropolitans, bishops vicars-general, administrators of dioceses, pastors and confessors. The book is essentially a book for theologians. It is compiled from the highest authorities, and it is written with a powerful and an elegant pen. Authorities are piled upon each other in every page. To review such a work would require a month of study, but even without the "imprimatur" of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, the name and fame of the author is sufficient to ensure for "The Element of Ecclesiastical Canon Law" a large circulation.

"BOARDING OUT."

Catholics in Scotland have had to resist for years past a plan adopted by the Poor-law authorities in that country of placing out pauper children to board in the houses of working people in the rural villages:—

"The scheme, says the *Tablet*, was no doubt sincerely well meant for the good of the children, and in some instances was found to work well as regards their temporal well-being, but in the case of Catholic children it was both illegal and morally unjust, inasmuch as it removed them, partially always, and in most cases altogether, from the possibility of religious instruction, and subjected them inevitably to influences the most unfavourable to their perseverance. Even as regards temporal well-being, however, painful facts have from time to time, come to light proving that pauper children are better off in the workhouse—bad as that often is—than as inmates in the families of working people. The 'boarding-out' system has now it appears, been adopted by some of the Unions in England, and a terrible case has just been published, showing to what shocking treatment the Poor Catholics to whom it is applied may be and are exposed, even when the checks and safeguards provided by the law are in full operation. At Nantwich, on Saturday last, a case of revolting and systematic cruelty to children was disclosed at the Nantwich Police-court. A labourer and his wife, named Sudlow, lately residing near Audlem, were brought before Mr. Wilbraham Tollemache, J. P., charged with inflicting bodily harm upon two children—probably Irish, judging from their names, Martha and Sarah Dunn—who had been placed in their charge, under the boarding-out system, by the guardians of the Nantwich Union some two years ago. Sarah Dunn, aged nine, said she remembered living in Nantwich Workhouse a long time ago, and leaving there to go to the Sudlows. A few months afterwards they began to abuse her, Mrs. Sudlow knocking her nose up with a stick, and frequently before it could heal, pinching it till it bled and pieces of flesh came away. The child's nose, adds the report, had the appearance of the cartilage having been removed.

Her mistress kicked her with her clogs until her legs were covered with festering sores. She had sticks pushed into her mouth and her hair pulled out by the handful. Witness was dragged about the floor by her hair. The girl added that she was made, under threats of being whipped, to tell the guardians for the district that she was contented and happy; yet she was left in the house by herself, without food, and thrashed for feeding from the neighbours' pigsties. Her face was rubbed in filth, and during the last snow-storm the prisoner, Richard Sudlow, rolled her naked in the snow. Mrs. Sudlow used to stuff her mouth with rags to prevent her screams being heard while she was being thrashed."

RESULT OF THE TWEI FTH.

The following is an extract from a very suggestive letter for the whole of which we have not space:—

"Hacket sacrificed himself to gain an orange victory. He began the quarrel which has not ended with his death and what the Orangemen dare not do on the 12th they accomplished on the 16th with flying colors; they marched in regalia. If the young man had succeeded in slaying three or four of the crowd and escaped through the side door he would have been a hero and his assailants, ruffians, as it is the side door was closed, and four newspapers and a dozen correspondents are telegraphing the 'infamy' of the Catholic Union all over America. We deserve it all. Two thirds of the supporters of that contemptible sheet, the *Star*, are Catholics. Why cannot we have four papers as well as the Protestants or the enterprising French Canadians, so that our side of the question may be reflected."

Why indeed dear correspondent, why have we not one?

LIBERALITY.

We clip the subjoined item from Monday's *Witness*:—

"Last evening, John Cullen, a young man, while under the influence of alcohol, insulted ex-Water Policeman John Cuggy in St. Paul street, and before he could be prevented Cullen drew a revolver, but owing to his clumsiness managed to shoot himself instead of Cuggy. He was handed over to the police by Cuggy, when it was found that the bullet had made a glancing wound on the hand. This occurrence shows what dire results may be expected from the apparent wholesale arming of the city ruffians."

It forgets to state that he is an Orangeman. To show the liberality of the Orangemen in Cornwall we are told that Mr. O'Halloran was serenaded by the Orange band and that the processionists cheered as they passed his house. The liberality of this demonstration would be complete were it not that Mr. O'Halloran is an apostate from the Catholic religion.

A POOR LONE WOMAN!!

This is how the excitement is worked up by a free use of the telegraph wires. The *Quebec Daily Telegraph* says:—

No doubt the Orangemen did not expect such treatment as was meted out to them at Victoria Square, while the congregation were moving out of Knox's church. After having come to an arrangement with all the different societies not to walk, the Orangemen kept their vow, and had no traps set to waylay anyone. As they dispersed in a scattered manner to their homes, no one dreamt that a set of cowardly ruffians would be so mean as to abuse and beat a poor lone woman, for having a lily in her breast. What was in such a flower to bring about a row could not be conceived, and the moment poor Backett saw her attacked, he, as a brave fellow, ran to protect her, but the crowd was too much for him and he had to fly for his life. The crowd ran out from under the trees in the square. They first struck him down, when he got up, they chased him and finally he was shot in striving to get into a doorway, to which he had been refused admittance. There is no end to the excitement among Orangemen over this affair. They say they acted faithfully in adhering to the wishes of the people to observe the day in quietude, that they little expected their wives and daughters would be assaulted in the manner in which they were, while leaving the church.

In all probability the *Telegraph* man refers to Mrs. Booth, well if he happened to meet this poor lone woman on the streets of Montreal with a poker in one hand and a carving knife in the other he would find another channel for his compassion, and get out of her way.

MALTREATMENT OF McCULLOCH.

The Orange Young Britons held possession of the city on Saturday Sunday and Monday thus taking advantage of the flow of public opinion in their favor. Several Irish Catholics were badly beaten and illused amongst others Patrick McCulloch. Says the *Herald* of Monday:—

"On Saturday night pistol shots were heard in several parts of the city, and one man now lies at the point of death thereof. The particulars of the shooting are as follows: Patrick McCulloch, a beer bottler, formerly a driver for Ald. Taylor, was going to his home in the east end. When midway between St. Denis and Sanguinet streets he passed a man who, after he had passed, coughed, and instantly two pistol shots were fired both lodging in the back of his neck. He immediately turned

and wrestled with a man near by, till he succeeded in seizing the man's hat. He felt a slight pain, but proceeded at once to the Central Station and reported the circumstances to Sergt. Kahoe, who retained the cap, and had the man taken to the General Hospital, where he now lies. McCulloch himself believes the shots came from a boarding house kept by a French Canadian named Labelle, and were fired by Orangemen, he himself being an Irish Roman Catholic. When the detectives visited the boarding house, Mr. Labelle was absent, but his wife denies that any shots were fired from the house. She further says that just after the shots her husband saw a man run towards Sanguinet street. Another account is that McCulloch was under the influence of liquor and got into a quarrel with a number of men."

It turns out however that McCulloch's injuries were caused by a bludgeon.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The *Celt* says:—

"Miracles may cease but wonders will never cease." A Tory Government defeated in the House of Lords, is a wonder at which we may marvel. The question is one relating to the burial of the dead. Honour to the remains that once held a sentient, thoughtful, living organism, is a feeling common to humanity, though differently expressed in different nations. An agitation has been going on in England as to the use by Dissenters or Non-conformists of the ancient burial grounds, and the ceremonies to be observed on sepulture. Government attempted to solve this question by a measure, which at best, was a compromise, but like most compromises it failed, and has exposed Government to that humiliating exposure of defeat in the House of Lords. How this will eventuate remains to be seen. Government may take a new departure, and adopt Lord Harrowby's amendment, or it may withdraw the bill altogether, and leave things as they are. The former course would be the more statesmanlike, and would be in keeping with the policy of a Government which aims at the settlement of social questions.

RUMORED MARRIAGE.

We give the following, taken from an Irish *Exchange* for what it is worth, simply remarking that stranger things have come to pass:—

Amongst the many rumors afloat, there is one of a contemplated marriage between the Prince Imperial and Mlle MacMahon, the Marshal's daughter. There can be no doubt that MacMahon, has an old leaning for the Buonapartes—as what French soldier has not—his children and the young Prince played together long ago when the exiles of Chislehurst reigned in the Tuilleries; and between both families there is an attachment above the common. If there be any truth in the story it is a fine card for both the Prince and the Marshal, and one likely to prove a trump.

A GREAT BATTLE.

It is evident the hard fighting and great battles of the war are close at hand. The following is an account of some fierce fighting which took place on the Turkish side of the Balkans on Monday last:—

"A correspondent at Geni Saghra reports on Monday afternoon the Turks, under Liman, had an engagement with the Russians, defeating them, and driving them back into the Balkans with heavy loss. The battle was at Fobditch, twelve miles from Geni Saghra. The Russian forces consisted of infantry and cavalry, outnumbering the Turks, whose first attack was repulsed, and flanking a column of superior force of dismounted dragoons, which greatly imperilled the Turkish position. The Turkish artillery was splendidly handled, raking the Russians and thinning them at every discharge. Perceiving the terrible havoc made by the Turks' fire, General Gourkha ordered the Russians to charge. A fearful hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Turks formed in hollow square. After losing several guns the Russians attacked desperately, and fearful carnage followed. The Russians' flanking movement and desperate onslaught threatened to exterminate the Turks, when suddenly brisk firing on the left announced the arrival of Turkish reinforcements under Rasouf Pasha. The Russians had no artillery, and the rapid advance of the Turkish reinforcements compelled them to face the new enemy, thus affording their opponents the opportunity to renew the attack vigorously. The Russian line thus held between two rows of bayonets was completely overwhelmed. The Cossacks made splendid resistance, fighting with the utmost bravery. The Turkish charge was made over heaps of dead bodies, driving the Russians back into the mountains. The flight was precipitate. The Turks pursued the flying Russians until the mountain pass was recovered. This Russian advance column consisted of Cossack Cossacks, commanded by Colonel Jodolmia. The main body was commanded by Gen. Gourkha. They were in light flying orders, without waggons, transports or artillery. It is impossible to estimate the losses. The Russian main army intended to cross the Balkans at this point, the eighth corps leading. It is not known what effect the repulse of Gourkha's flying column will have on the main advance.

VIENNA, July 17.—A report states the Russian flying corps, south of the Balkans, is endeavoring to cut off all supplies by land from Shumla.

LATEST NEWS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE FAR EAST.—The story of the French ordering an immense amount of war provisions in Chicago, rests on a very good foundation.

POSTPONED.—The Sultan has decided not to raise the standard of the prophet until his case is more desperate than it is at present.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH NEWS.

WAR NEWS.

ROUND THE WORLD.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The New Rochelle School Board has decided to continue the reading of the Bible in Public Schools...

CONVERSION.—We learn from the Herald des Glaciers that eight persons, adults, were received into the Church on June 13...

LONGEVITY.—In a convent of Capuchin Nuns, at Naria, in Spain, a religious 120 years old is reported to be still living...

THE JESUITS.—The Jesuits according to a work annually published by them at Vienna, number 9,546, or 158 more than twelve months ago...

AMENDING IRISH CHURCH ACT.—A bill has been printed, bearing the names of Mr. A. Moote, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, and the O'Connor Don...

ORDINATION TO THE PRIESTHOOD.—On Sunday, at the St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, Bishop Cinnion ordained and admitted to the priesthood the following deacons...

THE EMERALD CONVENTION.—At the meeting of this Convention in Hamilton, on the 11th, the Secretary, Mr. Boland, of Pennsylvania, made an able report of the financial and numerical standing of the organization...

CATHOLIC TRUST PROPERTY.—A case that has attracted much attention has been on trial for several days before Judge Jones. Bishop Gilmore, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, sought to enjoin the County Treasurer from collecting \$3,900 taxes assessed on lands alleged to be held by him in trust for the use of Roman Catholic parochial schools...

THE POPE AND ARCHBISHOP McHALE.—The following reply has been received from His Holiness the Pope to the address of congratulation forwarded to him from the Archbishop of Tuam and the clergy and faithful of the archdiocese...

PROCESSION IN LONGFORD.—At six o'clock on Sunday evening, June 10, in St. Mary's Church, Longford, being sung a procession was formed, headed by the members of the choir...

FORECAST.—Says the Voce Della Verita:—The vigorous and salutary act by which the head of the French Government, caring less for the responsibility to Parliament of some of his senseless ministers than for that of the graver responsibility he has himself assumed for the salvation of the country...

DROWNED.—On June 13, a party of fourteen of the militia recruits started for a bath to the Folly Dam Amagh. Five went into the water and four were about to enter, when one of the former, James Holmes, aged 24 years, and belonging to Kilmore, got out of his depth...

VALUE OF LAND IN TIPPERARY.—Thirty acres of land in the barony of Sliavardagh, held under Landed Estates Court Title, with lease forever, were sold recently for £835.

CARDINAL CULLEN.—His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has been suffering from a slight bronchial attack. The Pope's physician, Dr. Pelogallo, has been in attendance on the Cardinal, who is recovering.

THE NEW M.P. FOR DUNGARVAN.—The London correspondent of the Daily Express, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. O'Donnell took the oath and his seat to-day for Dungarvan. The hon. member was introduced by Mr. Earnell and Mr. R. Power...

ILLNESS OF AN M.P.—In the House of Commons recently, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the member for Louth, was suddenly seized with illness. As he entered the library, the hon. member fell on the floor, where he lay unconscious for some time...

MUNICIPALITY GIFT.—At a recent meeting of the council of the diocese of Ossory, the Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of the diocese, stated that the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe had given the sum of £2,000 to the Representative Church Body, to be invested by them...

MORE OBSTRUCTION.—The House of Commons sat from four o'clock on 3rd inst. to seven o'clock next morning, chiefly in committee on supply. There were eighteen purely obstructive divisions, and several attempts to count out.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS NEAR LISMORE.—Recently the police of Lismore received information that arms were seen in a wood near the Lismore Castle, thrust into a brake of briars, by some boys gathering sticks...

THE CLIPPER PROSECUTIONS.—The case of the Queen against Dean McManus has been decided by the Queen's Bench, on the 21st ult. The case was one in which Charles Grimes sought a writ of Habeas Corpus, to compel the Very Rev. Dean McManus to deliver up Katherine Grimes, a girl aged thirteen...

ELEVATED.—The Holy Father has raised the Right Rev. Monsignor McCabe, V.G., P.P., of Kingstown, to the episcopal dignity. Mgr. McCabe has been nominated Bishop of Gadar in partibus infidelium and Bishop-Assistant to his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Dublin...

OPERATION.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, the actor, has recently undergone a singular operation connected with the eye-lash. It will be remembered that at Drury-lane Theatre Macduff's sword accidentally struck him in the eye, causing an abrupt termination of his engagement...

EXPERIMENTS WITH TORPEDOS IN CORK HARBOR.—Recently a torpedo, containing the explosive power of 100 pounds of gun-cotton compressed, was fired from the steam-launch of her Majesty's ship Thunderer, opposite Queenstown. The torpedo was of the class known as the jigger, owing to its being attached to the end of a long pole which is pushed forward from the bow of the steam-launch as far as possible...

THE GALTEE BOY.—Mr. Casey's defence is not likely to fall through for want of funds. Last week when the trial was expected to begin at once in the Queen's Bench, Mr. Dwyer Gray, M.P., opened "a fair-rial fund" in the columns of his journal, the Freeman, subscribing himself £25, and further authorising Mr. Casey to draw on him in the bank to the extent of £200, till the public came to the rescue...

DROWNED.—On June 13, a party of fourteen of the militia recruits started for a bath to the Folly Dam Amagh. Five went into the water and four were about to enter, when one of the former, James Holmes, aged 24 years, and belonging to Kilmore, got out of his depth, and not being able to swim, just threw up his arms and sank...

BUCHAREST.—A Bucharest telegram denies that the Roumanians intend to cross the Danube on having concluded an alliance with Serbia.

MELBOURNE.—The Vienna correspondent denies that there will be a meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria this year.

GOURT-MARTIAL.—Military and civil commandants of Sistova, Tirova and Osman-bazar, have been summoned thither for trial by court-martial.

BLOCKADED.—The Bucharest correspondent says it is officially reported that Ruscchuk is blockaded by the Russians.

WAR FEVER.—Belgium is mobilising her army, and Holland her navy. These small states smell a political rat and have reason to know the powers are about absorbing them.

NO MEDIATION.—The Russian telegraphic agency says Prince Bismarck has declared it to be his opinion that any mediation is at present impossible.

DECEASED.—It is denied that a convention exists between Roumania and Serbia. Russia, and Austria have agreed to give those principalities good advice without assuming a right to interfere.

CRAN'S MOVEMENT.—The Cran has arrived at Fratesi Station, on the Bucharest and Giurgevo Railroad, where, according to some accounts he is about to take up his residence.

CORRECTION.—A Russian official despatch from Tiflis, states that the Turkish force defeated when Gen. Tergukassoff relieved Bayazid, numbered 13,000, not 30,000, as reported in a previous despatch.

RUSSIAN PURCHASE OF COTTON.—The Russian Government has purchased eight thousand bales of cotton here within a few weeks, and probably three times that quantity since the commencement of the war.

REPULSED.—A doubtful report says the bombardment of Ruscchuk recommenced on Tuesday afternoon, under cover of the bombardment the Russians attempted to take the town by assault but were repulsed after two hours fighting.

ANOTHER ARMY CORPS.—The advanced guard of another Russian corps has arrived at Ploesti. It is reported that a camp of 80,000 men is prepared at Ploesti. A battle is expected at Eski-jumai, where the Turks are concentrated in great force.

BOMBARDING THE CITADEL.—The following official telegram from Bayazid was published yesterday:—The besieged Russians having refused to surrender, the bombardment of the Citadel has therefore been reopened; Gen. Tergukassoff is near Sinck, four hours' march from Bayazid.

TRUCKS WINNING.—The Pera correspondent sends the following, dated Friday evening: I have just heard, on good authority, that the Russians have been attacked simultaneously by Osman Pasha at Plevna, and Ahmed Eyoup Pasha at Monaster. The fighting lasted all Thursday and Friday. The Turks are getting the advantage.

BOMBARDING THE CITADEL.—The following official telegram from Bayazid was published yesterday:—The besieged Russians having refused to surrender, the bombardment of the Citadel has therefore been reopened; Gen. Tergukassoff is near Sinck, four hours' march from Bayazid.

TRUCKS WINNING.—The Pera correspondent sends the following, dated Friday evening: I have just heard, on good authority, that the Russians have been attacked simultaneously by Osman Pasha at Plevna, and Ahmed Eyoup Pasha at Monaster. The fighting lasted all Thursday and Friday. The Turks are getting the advantage.

MONTENEGGINS AGAIN TO THE FRONT.—A correspondent at Cetinje says the concentration of Montenegrin battalions has been ordered before Nicaica, professed for the sake of that place. Prince Kilkta will refuse to entertain any overtures for truce. Several accounts agree that the destination of Suleiman Pasha's army is Adrianople.

RELIEVED.—A telegram was received here from Tiflis, dated Bayazid on the 14th, announcing that the garrison of Bayazid Citadel has been relieved by General Tergukassoff, who completely defeated the Turkish investing force, numbering 30,000, capturing 4 guns and 80 prisoners. The town of Bayazid is destroyed.

MORE CROSSINGS.—Herald cables say two more crossings of the Danube are projected by Russians, one in southern Dobrujeha, to get in rear of the Turks between Merjidie and Kerstendje, and the other near Kalsat. The Turks are pushing forward a large force to Shumula, and the Russians at Sistova now being well provided, cannot longer delay offensive operations.

REINFORCED.—A despatch from Plymouth says the new gun-boat Concord is to be fitted with torpedo apparatus, and sent as soon as practicable to the Danube, where she will with her sister vessel, the Flamingo, under orders of the British ambassadors at Constantinople and Vienna, for the protection of British interests. The Admiralty has by telegraph ordered that the steam frigates Narcissus and Topaz be commissioned immediately.

TROUBLE IN THE CABINET.—Times cables say it is stated that Lord Beaconsfield had two interviews with the Queen this week, and yesterday the Queen presided at a Cabinet Council in Windsor Castle, the subject of which is said to have been the retirement of a prominent member of the Ministry, not Lord Beaconsfield. The Cabinet is also considering fresh despatches from Austria.

RAISING THE SIEGE.—Kiernan's London despatch says a despatch from Erzerom states that the attempt of the Russians under Tegukassoff to relieve the besieged garrison of Bayazid, failed, notwithstanding the garrison made a determined sortie. The Russians, after suffering severe loss, retreated to Mount Ararat, where they were attacked by the Turks and again defeated. The Turks took many prisoners and captured six guns.

DISTRESSING RUMORS.—There is much uneasiness in regard to the Mohammedan population in India, the famine having the effect to render the Indian population unsettled. It is feared that this, in connection with the demands of the Sultan, who is their spiritual head, may lead to widespread outbreaks in favor of Russia, which afterwards may assume dangerous dimensions with reference to English interests. The Russian alliance with the United States proposes Canada and Cuba as the price. The idea is broached by Schouvaloff. The Russian Commissariat is in a frightful condition, and is partially the cause of the delay on the Danube.

FRENCH ARMY SUPPLIES.—The Inter-Ocean publishes as a portentous fact that during the past fortnight secret agents from the French Government arrived in this city, whose presence is known to but a few in France and few here. They have secretly contracted with a few large firms of Chicago packers for immense quantities of army supplies. The contracts specify not only the quantity and quality of the supplies, but the manner of their preservation, and the amount of rations in each package. A condensed soup, capable of preservation for a long period and speedy preparation, has been contracted for. Similar agents have been in a few other large cities in this country and in Canada. Enough food has been ordered to sustain a large army during a long campaign.

Crops reported good all over. Mme. Tilens is again in a critical state. The Auetrians are to occupy Serbia.

Sevastopol is to be attacked by the Turks. It is expected Earl Beaconsfield will resign. Beetles devour potatoe bugs and relish them.

The Russians have again occupied Tinova. The potato bug has squatted down on Irish soil. President Hayes believes in the Munroe doctrines.

St. John N.B., wants a new Chief of Police. A War with Mexico is feared in the States. The population of London in 1876 was 4,286,407.

Deaths from scarlet fever are reported from Ottawa. Bishop Lynch of Charleston is not to be Cardinal McCloskey's co-adjutor.

There was no attempt at an Orange Celebration in Quebec, on the 12th. Wheat is a little slow coming up round London, Ont.

Perhaps it is afraid of the War prices. General Grant dines with Kings—and cuts Grand Duke in the streets.

President Hayes goes in for the suppression of Mormonism. The Peninsulars of Detroit beat the Toronto Club at Cricket on the 9th inst.

A general rising of the United States Indians is expected. Captain Simmons is not altogether satisfied with his late glorious achievement.

The Orangemen and Young Britons celebrated the 12th with their "usual bravery." The Bonapartists have had a grand meeting at Chislehurst.

The Russians have retreated from Kara and the siege is raised. 10,000 Russian troops pass through Moldavia every day.

The licensed victuallers of Toronto have declared war against the Dunkin Act. The remains of General Custer have been taken from the Big Horn to Fort Lincoln.

United States troops crossed the Rio Grand last week and entered Mexico in pursuit of raiders. The remains of Pere Marquette have been discovered at St. Ignace, Ill.

Operations have been resumed on Sections 14 and 15 of the Canada Pacific R.R. The organizers of the Caxton Celebration will have to pay \$400 of a deficit.

Miss Kate Kelly died at Decatur, Ill. on the 11th inst. of the effect of a bee sting. Mr. Moody's watch was stolen in Cohasset. He missed it in the middle of a psalm and was angry.

The Turks are at present successful all along the line. Greece has given up the idea of going to War for the present.

The Union says there should be no such parties as Right and Right centre, they are all Monarchist and should unite in support of a candidate.

The Ottawa papers are furious because Mayor Beaudry did not lose his head on the 12th, and order out the army.

No 12th of July disturbances are reported from Ireland. A papist or so killed in that district is not considered news.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell the lately elected Home Ruler for Dungarven is a young man and a great orator.

The last rail on the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway, between West Franham and St. Lambert was laid on the 12th.

The British fleet at Bezika Bay numbers twenty-four iron clads carrying 150 guns and eight thousand men.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, of London, Ont., held their Annual Pic-nic at Stratford this week.

The French Budget shows a surplus of \$5,000,000 and still the *Witnes* thinks Catholic countries are poor.

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that secret agents of the French Government are in the States and Canada buying up immense quantities of provisions.

It is impossible to tell as yet whether the Conservative or Liberal demonstrations are the more enthusiastic. There is no proper standard by which to measure. The Lincoln tomb robbery turns out now to have been a hoax. The two men who were sentenced to two years imprisonment will however find it no joke.

A strange thing connected with the Russo-Turkish war is that a battle is always imminent and England and Austria are always coming to an understanding.

Lady Ernest Temple has eloped with Mr. Hungerford. The latter is a great friend of the Prince of Wales. The infuriated husband swears he will shoot the gay Lathero.

A number of Young Britons left Montreal on the 11th to take part in the proceedings at Cornwall. The *Witness* says "they played several inspiring airs."

Ella McCloud, a coloured woman in the South, is 120 years old. She has had eight husbands, or one for every fifteen years of her life. She has decided to remain single in future.

A New York despatch of the 13th, says Father McNamara addressed the Orangemen of that city as they were embarking on the 12th, and was courteously heard.

A fight between the Catholics and Orangemen took place in Charlotte town, P. E. Island, on the 12th, the former using stones and the latter revolvers. The Orangemen hauled down their flag.

The Orangemen of Montreal on being appealed to as Christians gave up the "walk." It was very touching. Is it possible if the Toronto boys had been called upon in like manner they also would have refrained.

CRICKET COVERTY.—In view of the fact that after many trials in some parts of the Old World, crickety conroy has been abandoned, we have no hope of its being of any more value here; indeed, as we have corn as a cheap fodder plant there is more to compete with here than there.—*Forney's Weekly*.

THE SWALLOW.—The superstition as to the illluck attached to the killing of swallows is thought to be of Pagan origin; for we read in *Ælian* that these birds were sacred to the Penates or household gods of the ancients, and, therefore, were preserved. We also find in *Athenæus* that the Rhodians had a solemn song to welcome the swallow.

THE BREATHING OF THE WHALE.—The whale's way of breathing is by two spout-holes on the top of the head. When not disturbed, the animals rises to blow once in every quarter of an hour. When pursued, they will sometimes keep under water half an hour or more, though it is observed that a cow with a calf on her tail rises much oftener for the calf to breathe without breathing herself.

THE BEST SLEEPING POSITION.—The food passes from the stomach, to the right side; hence its passage is facilitated by going to sleep on the right side. Water and other fluids flow equally on a level, and it requires less power to propel them on a level than upwards. The heart propels the blood to every part of the body at each successive beat, and it is easy to see that, if the body is in a horizontal position, the blood will be sent to the various parts of the body with greater ease, with less expenditure of power, and more perfectly than could possibly be done if one portion of the body were elevated above a horizontal line. On the other hand, if one portion of the body is too low, the blood does not return as readily as it is carried thither; hence, there is an accumulation and distension, and pain soon follows.

If a person goes to sleep with the head but a very little lower than the body, he will either soon wake up, or will die with apoplexy before the morning—stiply because the blood could not get back from the brain as fast as it was carried to it. If a person lays himself down on a floor for sleep, a portion of the head, at least, is lower than the heart, and discomfort is soon induced; hence, very properly, the world over, the head is elevated during the sleep. The savage uses a log of wood or a bunch of leaves; the civilized a pillow; and if this pillow is too thick raising the head too high, there is not blood enough carried to the brain, and as the brain is nourished, renewed, and invigorated by the nutriment it receives from the blood during sleep, it is not fed sufficiently, and the result is unquiet sleep during the night weariness, without refreshments, to be followed by a day of drowsiness, discomfort, and general inactivity of both mind and body. The pillow should be hard enough to prevent the head sinking more than about three inches.

THE ARCTIC NIGHT.—There is perhaps a very general misunderstanding that the Arctic night is only night in name; that a perpetual twilight reigns; that a reflection of the snow illumines distant objects; that the moon is always at the full; and that the flashes of the Aurora, the merry dancers of the North, are always brilliant. We are not exaggerating when we say that we have, at one time or another, heard each of these propositions, and the figment of a lunar theory, seriously maintained by men who would be generally spoken of as "well informed." It is well therefore, to say that they are each and every one of them misstatements and misconceptions based on absolute error. That in the lower latitudes within the Arctic Circle the twilight at noon is very perceptible; that the moon when full shines through the clear air with great brilliancy; that the Aurora occasionally gleams with splendour and beauty and that what little light there is is intensified by the white lustre of the snow, are points to be readily admitted, but do not alter the great law of nature to which Arctic travellers have to submit. The Arctic night is, practically speaking, as dark as any other night, and the experience of the officers of the officers of the *Tegethoff* affords us some homely measures of its intensity. In the beginning of November, in clear weather, a faint twilight was perceptible at noon, but generally there was no difference between the light of midday and of midnight. The heavens were usually overcast, and the night of the Aurora, during the few minutes of its greatest intensity, seldom exceeded that of the moon in its first quarter. Christmas and the New Year were celebrated with an attempt at German conviviality, in which the dogs took their part. Jubnal, a Siberian dog of great size and strength, found his way into one of the cabins, and refused to quit till he had finished a heap of maccaroni. Sumbu, who, being of a close and saving disposition, had accumulated a private hoard in a depot of his own, got very drunk on the sailors' rum, and his companions, taking advantage of his helpless condition, devoured his stores without scruple. It was thus, then, that through the darkness of a hundred and eleven days—from October 28 to February 16—in ever-recurring danger, and ceaseless dread, fast locked in the ice, they drifted to the North.

THE LAUGHING JACKASS.—The *Illustrated News*, of Adelaide, Australia, gives the following particulars of this interesting bird: "The laughing jackass is almost too well known to need description. His appearance and extraordinary note are familiar to the inhabitants of every country village. Although a kingfisher, he never procures his food from the water, after the orthodox fashion of kingfishers, but has more the habits of a bird of prey. Sitting motionless among the lower branches of some tall gum tree, unnoticed and apparently half asleep, he waits, like Micawber, for something to turn up. Suddenly without noise, he drops of his bough and flies direct to a certain spot, whence he soon returns, bearing in his beak a lizard, a small snake, or perhaps a rat. His acuteness of sight is extraordinary. From his elevated post he seems to mis nothing, and discerns his prey in swamps and crevices of rocks at a distance that is perfectly astounding. The laughing jackass has the advantage of being able to live on almost anything that presents itself; hence it is always in good condition and apparently in good humour. But in spite of his careless happy, happy life, the laughing jackass has his peculiar duty, and he performs it conscientiously. Snake-killing is his speciality; lizards, frogs, beetles, small birds, rats, etc., are his usual food. In fact, nothing comes amiss to him; let a snake appear upon the scene, and the laughing jackass recognizes his quarry at once. Never hesitating, he makes straight for it, his agitation being observable by the quivering crest feathers. With some caution he swoops backwards and forwards, seeking an opportunity to seize the reptile. The snake, with head erect, ready to strike, keeps on the alert. The excitement continues for some time, till the bird finally settles down, close by, on the ground. But all his stolid, heavy appearance is gone. His wings and tail quiver with agitation and eagerness. Fully alive to the dangerous character of his opponent he keeps at a safe distance. Flitting round, his head just out of reach, he continues to annoy him, till becoming exhausted, the snake affords him the opportunity he is seeking. With the rapidity of lightning the bird descends upon his prey, then rises in the air bearing with him the captured snake, neatly held just behind the head, in such a position as to render him perfectly powerless. Rising until he has attained a considerable height, he directs his flight to a more open part of the country, then suddenly backing in the air, he drops the reptile, following it down and reaching the ground almost at the same time. Stunned and bruised, the unfortunate snake is in no condition to renew the contest, and is very soon dispatched and eaten by his victorious enemy."

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 18.

CALANDER—JULY, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 18th—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor. SS. Symphorosa and Companions, Martyrs. Definition of Dogma of Infallibility, 1870. THURSDAY, 19th—St. Vincent of Paul, Confessor. Great fire in New York, 1845. FRIDAY, 20th—St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor. St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr. Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, died at Rome, 1616. SATURDAY, 21st—St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor, (July 15). First Battle of Bull Run, 1861. SUNDAY, 22nd—NINTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. St. Mary Magdalen. Bishop Egan, Philadelphia, died 1814. The Six-Mile-Bridge Massacre, 1852. Garibaldi born, 1807. MONDAY, 23rd—St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr. St. Liborius, Bishop and Confessor. Emmet's Insurrection, 1803. TUESDAY, 24th—Vigil of St. James. St. Christina, Virgin and Martyr. John Philpot Curran born, 1759.

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.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Lecture on Oka, announced to take place on the 17th instant, has been postponed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. W. D."—Your contribution will appear in our next.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The curse of Orangeism is upon us with a vengeance. The descendants of the Ulster fanatics have at last been let loose in Montreal. On Thursday, the 12th of July, Orangeism was in the dust; on Monday, the 14th, its emblems desecrated our thoroughfares. One day the demon of bigotry, like a whipped cur, crawled through our streets, in a few days after hundreds of imported ruffians pointed their revolvers at our people. And how did it all come about? Echo answers "how indeed?" On Tuesday it was decided that the Orangemen should not walk. They had been "petitioned" not to do so. They never would have walked whether they had been "petitioned" or not. It was rumored in Montreal that the Catholics would oppose them to the death. Unprotected by the bayonets of the Volunteers, the Orangemen of Montreal would not have faced an outraged and indignant Catholic people. But they were "petitioned" forsooth. They were urged in the name of "Christian feeling," to abstain from their parade. They cleverly brought pressure to bear upon themselves, when they had no idea in the world of carrying out their threat. But the Protestant and Catholic united in "petitioning" them to abstain from insulting us. And they did abstain. And they were praised for their abstinence. And they were applauded for keeping their agreement. And we were told that the Catholics attained a great "moral victory." "Moral victory" indeed. The Orange organization knows no morality when Catholics are in question, for the blood-stained pages of its record exhibits one long chapter of hate to our faith. But they succeeded in this matter and they "abstained," from doing what they had no intention of doing, and so they were applauded for "Christian feeling." Of course they kept their compact on the 12th of July,—they went to Church as citizens. At Church they heard an inflammatory sermon. The Rev. Mr. Doudiett spoke of "Papists" and lauded the glorious memory of the man who rescued them from the evils of "Popery" and all its surroundings. The Orangemen left that Church full of hate for the Catholic people. They left it after having heard a sermon calculated to make them regard Pope and "Popery" as the enemies of civil and religious liberty. They left it with the inflammatory words of the firebrand "Chaplain" ringing in their ears. One more unfortunate than the rest went into Victoria Square. If he wanted to avoid a row why did he go there at all? Could he not have taken some other way and thus have placed himself out of harm's way? But no the unhappy young man walked through Victoria

Square. The defiant words of the "Chaplain" were in his ears, and no doubt, he felt that if he fell, he fell a blessed martyr. Then there was a soufle about a lily, the deceased went, to help a friend who was in trouble. And here let us pay a tribute of respect to his memory. Yes he went gallantly but madly to the rescue of a friend. We can admire bravery in a foe, just as much as in a friend, and we shall not refuse to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of Hackett. But it was the bravery of a madman. His friend had been beaten, but mark well, no shot was fired. There was no intention of "killing." The man to whose rescue the unhappy Mr. Hackett went was beaten, but no revolvers were drawn until the unfortunate young man himself fired into the crowd. Three shots in rapid succession were discharged from his revolver. Some say that he fired four times before he was shot down. But he drew first, and fired first, and from that moment escape was impossible, and his death became certain. He was shot down in an instant. But here let us regret the manner of his death and express our horror at a number of men attacking one. It is not fair, it is not manly. We disclaim all sympathy with those individual assaults, and we ask our friends to do all in their power to combat Orangeism as an organized conspiracy to upset the Church of Rome, but under no conditions to draw upon themselves the censure of all right-minded men of making war upon individuals. But when Mr. Hackett was shot down, the papers say that a clergyman "attempted" to say a few consoling words to him as life was passing away, but that he was "prevented by the mob." This is not the truth! We challenge the press to produce the clergyman: we challenge the press to name him. They cannot do it, and being unable to do it, on their heads rests the slander. Then police and military were called out. The Orange Organization passed defiant resolutions, and Protestant societies, and the Protestant press condemned the Mayor. And as to those defiant resolutions, we find them back into the teeth of the Orange Organization, and we tell them that we accept the challenge, while we repudiate the lie they carry. Yes Orangemen of Montreal the Catholics of this City will we are sure take up the gauntlet, and sling it into your teeth again. There will we hope, be no more "petitioning," you not to walk. There will, we hope, be no more bending the knee to your order; but we expect that there will be a bold and united front shown to your spirit of bigoted aggression. Every legal means will be exhausted to combat your evil influences in this Dominion. There can be no "reconciliation" now, no turning the cheek for another blow, but we shall give you back—measure for measure—full to the brim. And then about the abuses heaped upon the Mayor. We say Mayor Beaudry has acted throughout this business with consummate skill. If the military had been called out it is not one, but it might have been a hetecomb of dead that we would have had to follow to the grave. The military are, with the exception of the French corps, Protestants almost to a man, and we have a strong suspicion which side they would take in the event of a general disturbance. Yes we say this boldly, and we deliberately charge Colonel Bond, of the Victoria Rifles with allowing his men to sing the "Protestant Boys" through the streets of Montreal. What security can we have when military commanders thus openly take sides, nay more, when they incite to assault? We call upon the military authorities to see to this gross breach of military law, and we promise Colonel Bond that, if we can, we shall probe this violation of order to its very source. What confidence could the Mayor have in such men? Colonel Bond is a bigot before he is a volunteer. Hatred of our Church is to Colonel Bond a far higher "duty" than the strict observance of military law. We call upon Mr. Devlin to see to this matter, and to protect the Catholic citizens of Montreal against the possible onslaught of a fanatical bigot. These questions must now be faced and fought, and it is our own fault if we do not insist upon such a distribution of force as will no longer leave us at the mercy of such men as Colonel Bond. But of the Mayor, if he is censured by the Protestant press, that no reason why in this matter, he should not be applauded by us. We hope the Catholics of this city will stand by their Chief Magistrate, and present him with a handsome testimonial in recognition of his cool and manly conduct during the trying days just gone past. This is a time when we must stand shoulder to shoulder, and exhibit that free bearing which indicates a resolute mind. But as the "12th" was their day of humiliation, so was the 16th the day of triumph for the Orangemen of Canada. Under the protection of the military and the pre-arranged forbearance of the Catholics, the Orangemen walked in full regalia through our

streets. They were for the most part a hard and ragged lot of men. They were dirty but they looked determined. Nine-tenths of them were a low lurking lot of fellows, the few respectable members being Montrealers. They looked like farm-labourers, and some of the females who accompanied them along the route, were not of a respectable class. However there were some respectable women of whom we have nothing to say. Once along the line of route, they drew their revolvers, and were nearly firing into the people. Well they buried their "brother." Returning from the funeral they played party airs—"Croppie lie down," "The Protestant Boys," and the "Boyne Water." Our people bore it all. They knew that a day of reckoning would come. It was reported that they had a flag of a most insulting character, but we have not been able to trace the rumour to any reliable source. But they returned, and "brother" Robinson, a chief from Kingston, said that they "intended to insult no one." After playing "Croppie lie down," "no insult" was intended. After shouting the "Protestant Boys," "no insult" was meditated. Yes, yes, insult was intended and insult has been accepted, and unless these Orange displays are stopped in this Province at least, we fear bloody work is in store for us all. The Catholic people of this country will welcome strife rather than submit to persecution. They will hail civil war with joy rather than be trailed at the heel of an Orange ascendancy. We, for our part, now repudiate all the overtures and resolutions made during the past week—we have gained fresh experience but only to make us more determined in our resistance to Orange aggression. The editor of the paper is not long in Canada. He did not like to take upon himself any responsibility. That was for men who had been here all their lives. But overtures and peace resolutions to the winds now—a new leaf is turned—our liberties and our altars are at stake and we must stand by the temple of our God at any and at every hazard. French Canadians this issue is as much yours as it is ours. If Orangeism triumphs our liberties are gone. Stand by us in this battle and united we will remove from our path the dangerous elements which threaten us. Not against your Protestant friends, not against Protestant institutions, not against Protestant liberties—no—you must guard them as you would guard your own, but against Orange aggression pledge yourselves with us to stand up for the Church of your fathers, and swear a solemn oath to resist all efforts to destroy that Church if needs be at the risk of your lives.

THE GAZETTE.

The Gazette of this morning advocates the abolition of all processions, national, religious, and political. It says "why should not the Catholics give up St. Patrick's Day, the Frenchmen Fete Dieu and the Orangemen the '12 of July.' Surely the Gazette is joking!! What! give up our peaceful processions because an illegal society, bound together by oath to destroy the Church of Rome, imports armed ruffians to intimidate the Catholic people? Because these same ruffians sing.

"Holy water, Sleet and Slaughter
We'll trample the Catholics every one,
Cut them asunder, we'll make them lie under,
The Protestant Boys will carry their own."

And we are to give up National, Religious, and Political processions, all because of a society that is neither national, religious, or political. We are in fact to lick the dust before the hated emblem of our faith. No, no, we shall do nothing of the kind. Party processions—away with them if you like, but now, national and religious processions, we shall insist upon more determinedly than ever. We ask our Irish lawyers to see to this Orange organization. It is illegal and the authorities have violated the law by protecting them at all. The right of the Catholics to walk is guaranteed by the articles of capitulation. Of that there is no mistake, and next week we shall give the text. These other rowdies, the admired champions of the Gazette have no right whatever, yet we forsooth are to abandon all our rights because of the terror inspired by the ragged groups that walked through Montreal on Monday. We may be compelled to do so by law, but to consent to it, the Catholics of this Dominion never will. We "would rather be a dog and bay the moon" than consent to such a humiliation. Catholics of the Dominion, this is no time to waver in your resolution. This is no time to grow weak in your determination. The crisis is upon you, now or never, stand side by side, rally around the one Baptism, the one Faith, the one God.

THE 12TH OF JULY

IN MONTREAL.

VERY LITTLE ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

A CURIOUS SERMON.

RIOTING IN THE STREET

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

A MAYOR THAT WAS NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED.

THE ORANGE "LADY" AND THE CATHOLIC "FEMALE."

HACKETTS FUNERAL.

Montreal Press Prejudging the Prisoners.

HAVE CATHOLICS ANY RIGHTS ORANGE-MEN ARE BOUND TO RESPECT.

CONDUCT AFTER THE FUNERAL—MILITARY OCCUPATION.

(By our own Reporter.)

On the twelfth of July, 1876, an Orange celebration was attempted in Montreal and succeeded to a certain extent. Emboldened by this, it was contemplated by the Lodges to organize a procession on a grand scale in 1877, but the Irish Catholics took the alarm and dreading that the scenes of Toronto and other places, where Orangeism is powerful, might be enacted here, formed what is called the Irish Catholic Union, and, it is said, resolved to prevent the procession by force, if necessary. They, in justification, contended that the Orange was a secret and disloyal association, that the object of the celebration was to commemorate the victory of the Boyne, gained 188 years ago over their ancestors through the cowardice of an English King, that their flags were offensive, and their party tunes insulting to their religion and nationality, and that, in a word, it would be cowardly to stand by and see a body of men trampling as it were on the faith and honor of their motherland without

expressing their dissent by every means. The burning of the Seminary and Church at Oka a month ago at the instigation, and with the assistance of the Orangemen of Como, and the serio comic defence of that transaction by the ultra Protestant press of Montreal, intensified Catholic feeling, not only among Irishmen, but their French co-religionists who, caring little for the results of the Boyne, were shocked at the length to which their bitter enemies were prepared to go in their blind hatred of the Catholic Church. As the twelfth of July approached rumors of coming preparation filled the air and disquieted the minds of peace-loving citizens, Catholic and Protestant. The Orangemen held anxious meetings at which they could not decide as to what should be done, and meetings of the Irish Catholic Union were also called. Arms—especially revolvers—were extensively purchased and imported, and it was known that the Customs had detained a number of Carabines and small arms, until the twelfth had passed over. On the night of the 10th, as reported in our last issue, steps were taken by the different Societies—national and religious—of the city which extricated the Orangemen from an awkward position, and they promised not to march. Montreal breathed more freely for a day, but on the evening of the 11th, disquieting rumors having been circulated to the effect that the Young Britons had not bound themselves and intended to walk, and that bodies of the brethren were coming from Ottawa and other parts to their assistance, the public mind was again unsettled, the

STUPID ARTICLES

in the evening papers not at all tending to allay the excitement. Early on the twelfth men appeared on the streets—roughly dressed for the most part, and comprising representatives of all the nationalities of the city, or to speak more correctly French, Irish, and Anglo-Scotch; and here may be the proper place to observe that the majority of the Orange body of Montreal is not at all composed of Irish or men of Irish descent, but includes even Negroes and Indians, who would be somewhat puzzled to locate the Boyne water or give a lucid explanation of

THEIR PRINCIPLES.

The largest numbers congregated on St. James St., and Victoria Square and lounged about or sat down waiting for events to shape themselves. It is presumed most of them were armed with revolvers for now and then they might be observed moving their hands softly outside their coat or trousers pockets as if to assure themselves

EVERYTHING WAS CORRECT.

In the meantime the Orangemen and Britons to the number of about 200 went in twos and threes to Knox Church, on Dorchester street, where service was to be held and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Charles A. Doudiet, Deputy Grand Chaplain of the Supreme Grand Lodge of British North America, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the Quebec, &c. &c. &c. Many of the congregation was rather a small one, including several ladies, wore Orange lilies, and the Rev. Grand &c. was in full regalia. He took the following passage for his text:—

"For we have found this man a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world, and a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes.—Acts xxiv, 5."

"Then said Paul, I stand at Caesar's judgment seat, where I ought to be judged; to the Jews I have done no wrong, as thou very well knowest." "For if I be an offender, or have committed anything worthy of death, I refuse not to die; but if there be none of these things whereof these accuse me, no man may deliver me unto them. I appeal unto Caesar.—Acts xxv, 10 & 11."

After comparing himself to St. Paul, the eloquent preacher went into a defence of Orangeism, describing it as a meek persecuted order of Christianity, after having first however launched out into a tirade against the Catholic Church, and indulging in the usual phrases, "drunken with the blood of the saints," the woman that sitteth on the seven hills," papists and traitors, and such expressions, the usual stock in trade of Grand and Deputy Grand Chaplains. He roundly abused the Editor of a Catholic paper of this city—True Witness, who, he said, a few days ago had written an article, stating that the Orangemen burned down the Catholic Church at Oka, and that the volunteers had armed the Indians! When the service was over the congregation dispersed as they had come in small groups in different directions—and all would have ended as peacefully as it had begun, and the four Protestant newspapers of Montreal, morning and evening, would have been sadly disappointed if one "woman," or, let us quote the *Witness*, if a Catholic "female" had not seen a lily in the breast of an

and snatched it. We find this Orange lady later on in the evening running a muck through St. Joseph Street with a carrying knife in one hand and a bunch of lilies in the other, defying the powers and using expressions not commonly found in the gospels. Whether one was a "lady" and the other merely a "female," and where the difference begins, if any difference there be, is what we are not prepared to say, but the female strove to tear the hateful emblem from the lady and the spark was ignited. The lady—both ladies in fact—spoke loudly and attracted a crowd. This took place on Beaver Hall Hill, and as the crowd around the pair of amazons increased, multiplied and became menacing, the person escorting *la dame aux lilies* drew a revolver upon which one of the opposite party did the same. A young man, well dressed, and having the out of a gentleman, now interfered and requested the cavalier to put up his weapon when all would be well, but unfortunately used other words which angered the still increasing crowd and drew their attention away from the advisee to the adviser. He was

ROUGHLY HANDLED.

beaten and kicked, but not the slightest attempt was made to shoot him although, as could easily be perceived, a hundred armed and excited men were around, and others advancing to the scene of the turmoil. He ultimately took to his heels and gained the corner of Radegonde and Jurors St. where he entered Mr. Ansel's cigar store for protection, the proprietor at once locked the door. The crowd became furious at seeing their prey escape and commenced forcing the door when Mr. F. B. McNamee placing himself in the doorway harangued them and begged them for God's sake to desist. He was soon after joined by Mr. M. P. Ryan and Alderman Kennedy who united their prayers to his. The crowd at first refused to forbear and even menaced Mr. McNamee, but reason ultimately prevailed as the excitement wore off and the

MAN WAS SAVED.

Mr. Henshaw who had interfered to rescue the person above described was also badly beaten by a part of the same crowd but no shot was fired at him and he was ready for duty the same night in his company. Another part of the original crowd which had first collected on Beaver Hall Hill followed a young man of about twenty years of age who wore orange emblems, and carried a revolver in his hand, as far as Dunn's store at the corner of Fortification Lane and Victoria Square. He was accompanied by a few others who fortunately managed to get away without injury and it seems he was the first man who had drawn a revolver on that 12th of July day. He tried to gain admission to the store but failed and becoming fearfully excited turned round on the steps and fired promiscuously amongst the crowd, wounding Mr. Edward Giroux, who was accidentally on the spot in the neck and another man slightly, in a moment the unfortunate man was shot in two parts of the head and fell dead at the bottom of the steps, a victim to his own rashness and the excitement produced by the *Star* and *Witness* in their efforts to surpass one another

IN CIRCULATION.

We append a report of the unfortunate affair from each of the city papers. The *Herald* certainly the most impartial says:—

"The service over, each one made his way homeward or down town, but as the female portion of the community have often precipitated and brought on crises, which otherwise might not have occurred so in this instance was the first difficulty due to one of them. Coming down Beaver Hall Hill, a young lady carried an orange lily on her breast, to which persons on the street objected. They gathered round her and gesticulated wildly, some of them using remarks of most insulting character to the female, whose companions in order to protect her hurried her into a store on Radegonde street. Before however, this was effected several blows were exchanged and one individual, dressed in gray clothes, who had acted as one of the woman's protectors was compelled to take to his heels in the direction of Victoria Square, where he ran the risk of being very roughly handled but managed by dodging to avoid injury. Meantime Alderman Kennedy, Messrs. M. P. Ryan and F. B. McNamee were endeavouring to conserve the peace and so far fairly succeeded.

There are so many stories as to the shooting of Hackett, that we present to our readers this morning several of them. One of them says that two women met in Victoria Square, in the neighbourhood of Fortification Lane, one of them wearing an Orange lily. The other ordered her to take it out, which was refused, and a tussle ensued between them for the possession of the flower. Eventually a crowd gathered, when a man in light clothes interfered, but getting in danger rushed for Dunn's store, into which he entered, from the steps several parties came down to defend him and the woman, when a shot was fired which was followed by several others, the unfortunate man Hackett falling down dead. Shots were fired about this time in several parts of Victoria Square and much excitement prevailed. It was a long time before any satisfactory information could be obtained as to the name of the deceased, some saying it was Brownley, or Browning, others said Hick, but presently his identity was satisfactorily established. It was during this same melee that the other parties who were wounded received their injuries. The police, who were not upon the square, were at once sent for, and coming down in force there was no further firing, a detachment being left to patrol the locality."

"This is what a *Gazette* Reporter saw:— After the first skirmish at the foot of the hill I went into Mrs. Putney's restaurant or lunch room on Victoria square, and had been seated there some seven or eight minutes when I heard a shout, followed by a cheer. There was another cheer shortly afterwards, but having heard many false alarms I paid little attention to it. The dining-room, however, was cleared in an instant, the diners, returning in a few seconds. Immediately after this I heard one, then another, and finally a perfect fusillade of shots. At the first shot I reached the footpath, where I obtained a view of the whole scene. There must have been seven or eight hundred in the mob. At the corner of Fortification lane I saw a tall, fine looking man dressed in a greyish suit, who seemed to be fighting a score of assailants. Further on was another party who seemed in pursuit of a light, slim-looking man dressed in dark clothes. This man tried to get into the door of the store of Messrs. McIntyre French & Co., but found the door closed against him, and on coming down stairs he tried to get into the door of Messrs. Robert Dunn & Co's building. I could see the tall man in the grey suit, whom I afterwards found to be Mr. Henshaw fighting his way along through the crowd, his arms flying in all directions. He reached the stairs leading to the door of the Messrs. Dunn as the door closed in the face of the smaller man, and two men rushing up tore the young fellow down to the ground. All this occupied very few seconds, and the firing still continued. I saw nothing more of the young man, but Mr. Henshaw rapped on the door and seemed in the act of begging to be allowed to go into the store. He then turned and faced the crowd, when I heard two shots fired apparently from the crowd. Mr. Henshaw was standing on the upper stone step of the staircase leading to the store and appeared to be wiping the blood from his face. At the first shot fired at him he seemed to wince a little, and at the next almost stumbled, so that I thought each of them must have hit him.

He then staggered feebly down the steps and seemed to faint, but I afterwards learned that he walked away unmolested further. I could not see him after that, as the crowd intervened between myself and the sidewalk. My attention was then directed to another assault which took place on Craig street end of the square, but I could not note the details of it, except that a man who had received two or three blows was hastily running up the street. Near where J. stood, on the western side of Victoria square, there occurred another row and a man was knocked down. By this time the firing had ceased, and the crowd which commenced to scatter at the first shot had effectually cleared away, so that I could not see that Henshaw had escaped, and in full view was the body of the unfortunate man Hackett. Mrs. Patney and the ladies present were greatly excited, but the practical sympathy of the lady urged her to call out that no one was assisting the wounded. I asked for a pitcher of cold water, under the impression that such a fusillade would certainly have wounded a large number. Being supplied with a glass of ice water I hastened to the scene. Seeing a group of men struggling along as if carrying some one out of the square at the Western side, I rushed in that direction, and found that there was a controversy over another young man who had been beaten. One of the party claimed him as a friend, and begged the others to desist from striking him. The poor fellow got several blows before he was allowed to go, and I was astonished at the respectable appearance of his assailants. After pleading with the men to let the young fellow alone, I hurried over to the spot where I saw the wounded man. On reaching him I found Mr. Patterson holding his head, and he did not appear to breathe. It seemed he was still alive, however, as when the cold water was poured through his partially opened lips he smiled faintly, and that, I think, was the last of him. I did not notice him more afterwards.

Among other versions the Witness says:— "A crowd of Irish Catholics had been watching in Radegonde street for the man who had taken refuge in a house there after protecting a lady who had been insulted for wearing an Orange Lily. About twenty minutes past one a young man dressed in light clothes who went past from the house was believed to be him, and as he had an Orange Lily the crowd rushed after him. When he got in front of the new buildings adjoining Ald. Clendinning's store, he endeavored to run into Fortification Lane, but the crowd was too close on his heels, and then a gentleman dressed in dark tweed clothes and with a moustache, interfered, stating that he would take the young fellow's part. At this the mob turned from the young man first pursued, and attacked the other on Victoria Square. The first man then got clear, and rushed into Dunn's. The second endeavored to rush after him, but the mob was so close that those inside shut the door suddenly, and he was at the mercy of the crowd. In this alarming position, elevated above the surging multitude, he drew his revolver, and fired into them. Previous to this, a shot was also fired from the door or window of the store, and then several men in the wildly excited crowd began firing. The man on the steps endeavored to get away, but when he had come down the steps, and about reached the middle of the pavement, a man standing just off the pavement fired on him twice, and he fell heavily stone dead.

The Star whose reporters seem to be always excited states:— "Around Victoria Square an immense crowd of all kinds of citizens had gathered awaiting the advent of the expected Orange procession from the church; suddenly a young man was seen flying for dear life around the square towards Fortification Lane, and a shout arose from the assembled crowd, who were immediately seen starting in hot pursuit. They caught him in the lane and immediately mobbed him; soon they issued forth once more, and moved in an excited platoon down towards Clendinning's store; soon a shot was heard, then another, and following on that score of revolver chambers were emptied, finishing the existence of one unfortunate man, name unknown, and wounding two other men named Giroux, a painter, and Boon, as well as a woman, name unknown. Deceased has two bullets in his head. The shocking scene created an intense feeling of horror and excitement among the lookers on, but not a policeman was in sight until the shooting was over, and then two appeared on the scene. We heard a remark, in an undertone, from a party in the road, on Victoria Square, that they were only waiting for the word, and they would be ready."

This is its second version:— "Another story of the fatal affair is that two women wearing Orange-colored ribbons were set upon by a crowd who rushed upon them as they passed Clendinning's buildings, Victoria Square, and snatched the ribbons from them. A scene of confusion ensued, in which several shots were fired. Some of those present then attempted to enter Robert Dunn & Co's store, when the persons on the steps, probably thinking that the mob intended an attack upon the premises, fired a few shots, which caused the intruders to run back. One man, however, evidently the deceased, continued his attempt to enter the store, when a ball fired, some say from the store, sent him to the ground. At the same instant, two revolvers were dropped on the sidewalk. A man here immediately picked one of them up and fired at deceased, who was in the act of trying to rise to his feet. Deceased was attended by Dr. Ward, but a wound over the right eye proved fatal. His body was sent to the Morgue."

When those occurrences became known there was great excitement in Montreal not lessened by the reporters flying around in the most crazy manner listening to the story of every person they met, and then running to their offices the facts being multiplied as they went along until through the agency of the telegraph the Dominion was ringing with the "slaughter" in Montreal. The Star had as a heading to its last edition "A BLOODY DAY"

During all this time the police were faithfully doing their duty, indeed some of them as will be seen in the sequel were doing a good deal too much whatever partisans may think or say to the contrary. We doubt if all the police in Canada can calm the passions of men or prevent religious bigotry, what surprised the Witness and others, who would delight in seeing the streets red with the blood of Catholics, was the quiet attitude of the Mayor and the absence of the military. "Why said the Witness, in a voice of agony," does he not call out the military? It seemed to forget that the Hon. Mr. Beaudry is not an Orangeman and therefore might be excused if he was not so eager for blood as his culminating. If the military were called out they could not prevent the killing of Hackett but they, as they are mostly Orangemen, could have taken a terrible vengeance and there is little doubt that they would. Besides when His worship was conscious of real danger and that more harm could not be done by their presence than without he gave the order for their being called out. It is a strange thing connected with the military that when the order was given they had no occasion to go to their armories for their rifles. They had them in their possession as individuals although they should have given them in according to order on the 11th Inst. When they were dismissed at night and everything was profoundly quiet they re-united and with fixed bayonets marched through the streets singing "Croppies lie down," the "Protestant boy," uttering party cries, and cheering, and all this with their officers at their head. They ceased

while passing the Catholic districts but recommenced when they had left them, nor was this all, for they

at Point St. Charles until three o'clock in the morning—Comically enough when a report of this noise and confusion reached the authorities an order was sent to one of those same companies to march to the spot—Wellington Bridge—to quell the disturbance, that is to say, to put down the riot they themselves were creating. We mention these facts not as a set off against the death of Hackett but in order to show that the Mayor was warranted in delaying as long as possible the calling out of those zealous Orange partisans. The following choice morceaux from the only "religious daily" will show what efforts were made to prolong the agony.

POINT ST. CHARLES. "This portion of the city had received repeated messages during the whole of yesterday as to what the "Union" would do when the shades of night closed in. Mr. Lomas, of the St. Charles Club house, had received, early in the day warning that his house would be fired. He at once sent word to the Chief of Police of the menace, but received no reply, and the only protection given the whole day to the Point, up to 10.30 p.m.—when Sergeant Hilton and about ten policemen arrived—were Acting-Sergeant Lecuyer and one policeman. Mr. Lomas seeing that no protection was likely to be given, closed his house, throwing the whole responsibility of any damage to it upon the Corporation. In consequence of rumors Guardian Beckingham and the men of No. 9 Fire Station got ready for an attack, and were quite prepared to give a very hot reception to any blackguards that should make their appearance. Threatening rumors were freely circulated. By ten o'clock p.m. nearly 200 determined men stood near the railway crossing, ready for the 300 ruffians who had filled the Union headquarters in the old Baptist church on Centre street, accompanied with yells that would have done no discredit to wild Indians. No trouble appearing, after posting sentries to give the alarm, the main body of the men at the Point returned to their homes. About one o'clock the sentries gave the alarm of the approach of a large body of men along Wellington street. The alarm flew from house to house, the men turned out half-dressed, and in less than ten minutes the whole of the two hundred stood on Wellington street ready to defend themselves. The excitement grew stronger as the steady tramp of the approaching force sounded on the night air; suddenly singing is heard, and the strains "Red, White and Blue" strikes on their ear, but still they are not certain whether it is friend or foe. "Be steady, boys, perhaps it is only a ruse," cries out a voice, and steady they remained, till another tune caught the ear,—it was "Rule Britannia." "They are our fellows surely," cry out the crowd, and suddenly "Hold the Fort" is commenced, and then out burst a cheer—such a cheer!—as the volunteer company appeared returning home. The ruffians at once left their headquarters and by three o'clock safety was finally established. One of the defenders was heard to remark when he heard the singing of the volunteers. "This puts me in mind of Lucknow and the bagpipes playing the 'Campbell's are Comin'."

This is pretty good considering that the poor people in that district were in mortal terror of their lives from the military and that very little excuse was required for a wholesale fusillade and bayonetting. At the annual meeting of the Orangemen held in the evening of their hall on St. James, St. the following resolution were unanimously adopted:— "Resolved, Whereas the Orangemen of Montreal, with the Christian forbearance so characteristic of the Orange Association and at the earnest entreaty of the representatives of various, national and benevolent societies of this city determined to forego the celebration of this day by a public procession. And whereas the aforesaid representatives pledged their word of honour that they would take such steps as would prevent any insults being offered to women or children going to or returning from church, and also to restrain their co-religionists from making any demonstration of an insulting or riotous character; And whereas the aforesaid representatives having failed to keep their word, so sacredly given, but on the contrary, allowed the streets of the city to be monopolized by a rabble of disloyal and disorderly ruffians, organized for the special purpose of insulting peaceful and loyal citizens, male and female, and, finally, committing the most dastardly and cruel murder ever perpetrated in this city. We, the Orangemen of Montreal, declare that we can no longer place the slightest reliance upon any profession of peace and good will, that may at any future period be addressed to us, and that we shall take such measures as will effectually protect us from the assaults of such cowardly and bloodthirsty ruffians; and henceforth we shall not only claim, but exercise the right to parade the streets of Montreal in the same manner as other societies, and, further, no threats of violence from enemies or entreaties of false friends shall ever influence our councils in future.

"Second, Whereas the Orangemen of Montreal, in the exercise of their rights to hold a procession to Church, were threatened by violence and bloodshed by the members of a certain Roman Catholic Society known as the Irish Catholic Union, and having made application to his worship the Mayor and several other Magistrates, upon sworn affidavits, for civil and military protection. And, whereas both Mayor and magistrates refused to grant such protection, and allowed a lawless rabble of ruffians to congregate in thousands in the streets and squares of the city, during the greater part of the day, menacing the lives of orderly and peaceable people, and endangering the peace of the city. And, whereas no measures were taken to disperse these crowds, consequently riot and murder resulted from want of proper measures being taken by the Mayor to preserve peace and order; we, therefore, hold the Mayor to be in the highest degree culpable for all the evils that have occurred, and morally guilty of the murder perpetrated in our midst."

The above resolutions were passed when the Orangemen were very much excited and under the circumstances were only natural. They seem however to have forgotten that if the Catholic Union had acted as an organized body the consequences would have been still more serious. The prominent Catholics that were seen in the vicinity of the scene of the disturbance such as Messrs McNamee, Ryan, Kennedy, &c., acted strenuously and successfully in the saving of lives and after all Hackett was the first to draw a revolver. Even now it is not known if his death wounds were inflicted by people in Dunn's store or by the crowd in front. It is a fact that to-day there is more real and

SINCERE REGRET at the untoward occurrence between the Catholics of Montreal than among Protestants. As an instance of the overzeal manifested by some of the police it may be mentioned that a French communist named Lacroix passed and repassed several times the National Hotel kept by Mr. John McGrath, Craig and St. Dominique streets in such provocative and arrogant manner as to impress the proprietor with the idea that he was being studiously insulted. He remonstrated with the man, who was drunk and had it appears, been prompted to the offensive proceeding, and on Lacroix still persisting Mr. McGrath, dealt with him as he deserved, i.e., kicked him from his door. A policeman named Maguire—an Orangeman,—appeared on the scene and notwithstanding

that Lacroix confessed he was in the wrong and knew not what he was doing Mr. McGrath was busted off to the station and fined \$10, and costs by the Recorder for

RESISTING THE POLICE. Verily it is good to be of a religion that has four newspapers to advocate its views right or wrong, and an army of volunteers to defend it right or wrong, and a zealous policeman who always appears in the proper time and a Recorder who views the thing in

A PROPER LIGHT. The following document was issued to the world for its information on Friday by the Orange Grand Master.

To the Public of the Dominion: As many mistaken ideas prevail as to the Orange order, we state here by way of preamble and in the very words of our printed constitution that the Loyal Orange Association is formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power, the principles and practice of the Christian religion, and maintain the laws and constitution of the country, afford assistance to the distressed members of the Order, and otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the ordering of religion and Christian charity and the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom; and whereas, when we had intended this twelfth of July, 1877 to celebrate the day by a procession from our Lodge rooms to church, there to return thanksgiving for the great deliverance he granted the nation on the day of the Boyne in 1690. We have been threatened with violence in consequence and have asked the authority of Montreal for the civil and military they have shown themselves unwilling to accord, we had resolved to ourselves and to God to carry into effect our intention, feeling that the same liberty, which other societies enjoy, to walk in procession through our streets when it suits them, was refused us, and a crime was committed against the rights and liberties of loyal British subjects which necessitates vigorous resistance on their part, but, whereas, we have on the tenth day of July been approached in a different spirit—not with threats, but with the earnest request of honorable representatives members of the various national and benevolent societies of Montreal, representing all creeds and nationalities here that for motives of Christian charity we should abstain from the said public procession this year, we have, after due consideration by our brethren in their Lodge assembled resolved to comply with the said request, at the same time hoping that our example may induce others to likewise abstain from public displays."

"Christian forbearance has a magnificent sound but it was scarcely carried out by the brethren in Toronto a few years ago when they almost caved in the skull of a Piedmontese organ grinder, who, in the ignorance and innocence of his heart, happened to be in the act of grinding out "St. Patrick's Day" when the Young Britons procession was entering the Queen's Park on Queen St. At a meeting of the IRISH CATHOLIC UNION on Friday night the following resolution were unanimously passed:— "Resolved,—That we, the members of the Irish Catholic Union, representing the various branches of that organization, deeply deplore the calamity which the foolhardiness of one individual, and the impulsive onslaught of others precipitated:—That we hold that the Orange Association is no more answerable for the proceedings of that individual than the Irish Catholic Union should be held responsible for the acts of persons outside of its ranks or in them, acting in disregard of the solemn injunctions given by their officers and leaders, and in direct contavention of the discipline enjoined for the occasion. And further, that the Irish Catholic Union repudiate all sanction or approval, before or after, of such acts, and regret with all earnestness not excelled by any class of the community, the proceedings by which a solemn compact for peace and forbearance would appear to have been violated. Resolved,—That the Irish Catholic Union hereby warn its members, collectively and individually, against any interference in any form, by look, word or action, with the projected funeral of the deceased T. L. Hackett; that we caution all members of the Union against any display or appearance in the streets calculated to be interpreted into opposition, and will hold any violation to this resolution or council thereto as coming from an enemy, not only to our organization, but to our race, country and creed."

The circumstances surrounding the death of Hackett not being gloomy enough the Star invented a story to the effect that a clergyman who was on the spot to offer religious consolation to the dying man was prevented by the crowd. It must be understood that not only were the above and other horrors freely inserted in the local press, but telegraphed to all parts of Canada and the States; for the reporters are also correspondents for the Associated Press and the principal Canadian dailies. Where the Star man obtained his information is up to this shrouded in mystery. If a clergyman was present no one recognized him as such, Mr. P. Carroll in refutation of the charge wrote the following letter. To the Editor of the Star. Sir,—In your elaborate description of the twelfth of July proceedings, you have—I trust inadvertently—fallen into a gross error, to correct which is now my object in addressing you. In alluding to the circumstances surrounding the shooting of young Hackett, you state that a clergyman, who was present, offered the consolations of religion to the dying man, but was abruptly prevented by the crowd, or, as you are pleased to designate it "the mob." Now, sir, I will answer your charge in a single roundabout fashion, and in a series of positive denials. I assert emphatically that a "Protestant clergyman" was not "rudely pushed back." I further assert that a "Protestant clergyman" made no attempt "to offer up prayer for the dying man," and, lest you may consider this contradiction wanting in explicitness, I assert with equal emphasis that there was neither a "Protestant" nor any other "clergyman" on the spot at the time at all. In support of these statements, I beg to say that scarcely had five seconds elapsed between the firing of the fatal shot and my arrival, in company with Mr. C. J. Stiel, Dr. Ward, Mr. Martin Tracy and other gentlemen by the side of the unfortunate man, and there were no Protestants at all, much less a Protestant clergyman, to render to poor Hackett either physical or spiritual assistance. I have only to add, in conclusion, that the present excitement cannot be materially allayed by the publication of a false and exaggerated coloring of an event happily rare in the history of our good city. Yours truly, P. CARROLL.

No. 16 Wellington st. It now appears that much as his death is to be regretted, the late T. L. Hackett was no martyr after all, and from circumstances that have come to light, which the Montreal papers seem inclined to ignore, that his action on the 12th WAS PREMEDITATED. On Thursday before he went to Church, he gave over his money to Mr. Harris, a fellow clerk, and received a receipt for it—the amount being \$53.00. When his clothes were searched at the Morgue no less than 63 rounds of ammunition were found in

his pockets, which certainly looks as if he meant business. He had no prayer book at church. It was he who

FIRST DREW A REVOLVER and when he retired to Mr. Dunn's store he could have entered were he so minded the side door being open. His intention evidently was to kill some of his opponents and then enter

UNFORTUNATELY FOR HIM, as those inside saw the crowd outside increasing and danger to themselves at the same time becoming imminent, they closed the door thus cutting off HIS LINE OF RETREAT.

The excitement on Saturday and Sunday was intense. The boat from Cornwall on Sunday morning emptied on the streets of our city two hundred of the most villainous looking men ever seen in Montreal. They represented the lowest type of humanity and scattering themselves over the city in groups at once engaged in rows with anybody and everybody they could find willing to oblige them. One of them whose name we cannot at present discover was arrested by a water policeman for acting in a disorderly manner.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION. was posted up on several street corners on Saturday night and attracted great crowds. Several fights and shooting affrays occurred in the streets on Sunday initiated principally by the Orange ruffians imported from Ottawa, Cleveland, Cornwall and other places, who went round shrieking for vengeance and mad with whiskey. The funeral took place on Monday and was attended by about twelve hundred Orangemen and Orange young Britons proper and a number of respectable sympathizing Protestants. A company of the city police marched in front with trailed arms and in line, next came two troops of volunteer cavalry and a battalion of infantry followed by a battery of artillery and then the Orangemen and Britons. The hearse containing the coffin of the deceased Hackett was followed by another company of police. It was the same hearse in which the remains of Guilford were conveyed to the Cemetery that carried those of Hackett. When the cortege commenced to march some of the bye-standers cheered. Another company of police together with the Prince of Wales battalion brought up the rear. The lodges WERE IN REGALIA.

A few trifling disturbances, caused chiefly by women and boys, took place along the route, but nothing of importance occurred to impede the procession. At one of these disturbances the Orangemen were confused, and some voices from their ranks shouted to fire on the crowd on the sidewalk, but the leaders commanded them to refrain and fortunately were attended to.

After the funeral the procession marched down Beaver Hall crossed McGill and turned up St. James St. in the full flush of victory and as each battalion in succession came along towards the lodge it struck up a choice party tune, which made a gentleman on the sidewalk remark he thought he was

AT HOME IN TORONTO. The bands played the tunes "Croppies lie down" the infantry sang it, the cavalry hummed it, the whole horse foot and artillery chorused it until the city rang again, and as the Orange army passed St. Lawrence Hall its enthusiasm broke forth again and again as a servant girl flourished a dirty old white apron through one of the windows of the hotel. They were dismissed at eight o'clock and went to their homes or to the taverns as they choose. The astonishing celerity with which they divested themselves of their colors and regalia was very remarkable and showed they were not tied on with black knots, or perhaps in this as their organ the Witness tells us they shed "their usual Christian forbearance." As may be supposed those proceedings excited the deepest indignation in the breast of the Catholics, some of whom did not pause to consider that their enemies were merely making a cowardly exhibition of their strength and were doing unto the Majesty of the British flag and its miniature army what they shrank from under less favorable circumstances. "My God, said a bye stander at the corner of St. Peter and St. James Sts, these people are in a position to bayonet us first and afterwards to telegraph abroad that we are in the wrong for they possess the car of the world and grasp the

HILT OF THE SWORD." From that hour until the following morning, and indeed up to the present time the city of Montreal is in the hands of armed Orangemen and well do they know it, and with a high hand do they hold the reins of power. They perambulated the city in squads up to a late hour, on Monday night with bayonets fixed singing offensive songs, or filled the taverns yelling like

INCARNATE DEMONS. The Grand Master of the Kingston Lodge waved his banner above his horse's and his own head on St. James' St., and made use of the following remarkable expression which was cheered to the echo by the volunteers and the ragamuffins under his command

"WE HAVE COME TO PROTECT THE ORANGEMEN OF MONTREAL ON THIS OCCASION, BUT WON BETTER THIS CITY IF WE EVER HAVE TO COME HERE AGAIN!"

As a crowd of Young Britons numbering about 300 were passing over Wellington Bridge on Monday night singing party songs they were hooded by some small boys in the vicinity and immediately commenced firing off their revolvers. A rumor spread to the effect that they were about to attack St. Anne's church and a party of Catholics turned out and chased them from the place wounding in the fray a young man of the name of Elliot rather severely in the back and neck. As an instance of how completely the ascendancy made themselves felt throughout Montreal we may mention the following circumstances. An ex-water policeman named Cuggy—a highly respectable young man, at one time a member of the Irish Constabulary was attacked by half a dozen Young Britons on Sunday near St. Paul street. He ran away from them, being unarmed, and was overtaken by one of them a rough named Cullen who fired at and narrowly missed him. Cuggy turned on his pursuer captured and gave in charge to a policeman. He was examined before the Recorder on Monday and put back for the quarter sessions. On the evening of this plucky capture, Cuggy visited the Chaboillez Square station where Cullen was incarcerated and happened to see there another of his assailants whom he at once identified and requested to be taken into custody. To his great amazement Sergeant Meaher, in charge of the station, refused and gave no reason and we can only conclude that the awe of the lodges was too much for his spirit of justice. We trust that the conduct of the Sergeant will be fully investigated. We may state that Cuggy who acted courageously and legally throughout the whole transaction left the water police at his own request after obtaining a better situation.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING FROM THE HERALD REPORT OF THE FUNERAL PROCEEDINGS:— "Mr. Robinson, the Grand Marshal, then addressed the man. He advised them to go quietly to their hotels and behave themselves as they always did—like gentlemen. They should on no account whatever give an insult, but on the other hand to see no brother attacked without resenting the affront. They should all remember that they did not come to Montreal to walk its streets to show themselves, but to bury a brother, who had been foully murdered, and they had done it (applause), and done it

well, and would always do it. (Renewed applause.) They had not come to intimidate anyone, but to assert a right, and he could say, if ever they had to come to Montreal again for a similar purpose, woe to Montreal."

As deputations seem to be the order of the day would it not be well if a body of our citizens were detailed to go to Kingston to assuage the wrath of the heroic and conquering Robinson?

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE ORANGEMEN. The appearance of the brethren as they marched in procession on the twelfth was the subject of general comment. The noses of most of them were scarcely as large as so many marbles, and speaking generally their faces were not like that of Apollo. In Robinson's command from Kingston were specially hard-looking cases. When this body was marching down McGill street to the boat, which was to wait them to their homes, a little boy innocently remarked, in answer to a question from a gentleman, "I suppose they are going back to the Penitentiary."

"PREMEDITATED WHOLESOME MURDER." This is the sensational heading of the Star in its edition of Monday, and beneath it says:— "The following epistle has just been received by County Master of the Orange Order:— MONTREAL, 16th July, 1877

Sir,— I have reasons to inform you that the water at the cemetery for drinking will be poisoned today. I could not rest in peace till I had informed you of it, and know I have done my duty. It was a plot overheard yesterday at St. Jean Baptist village, Mile End. Believe me to be, yours, truly, A FRIEND. G.L."

Since the Orange embroglio began the Star seems to have gone crazy, and daily vomits forth its illiterate, ungrammatical spleen on the heads of the Catholic community. It must feel very confident in the gullibility of its readers and supporters two thirds of whom are Irish, when it ventures to traduce them in the manner it has done and is doing daily. We wait for more plots.

THE ORANGE TROUBLES. (Extract from La Minerve July 16)

The trouble of Thursday was neither spontaneous nor capricious. It was the explosion of discontent for a long time has remained under control, of one of these ill directed popular indignations which neither the counsel of wise men, reasoning, nor cool common sense can in any way control. Our Protestant brethren know that for many years they have not been placed in the character of victims in the religious disputes which have agitated the country—while the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, thanks to guarantees generously conceded, occupied a privileged position in our province, the Catholic minority of New Brunswick passed through a period of persecution which nothing has been able to temper or in any manner diminish.

While the Catholics, in their extreme good faith, showed themselves ready to condemn certain acts of Riell in the North-west, and even went so far as to find him guilty of murder, the jury being composed of his own countrymen, not one Protestant raised his voice to demand the punishment of the other guilty parties against whom the blood of Guilelet cries out with equal justice, and the determined manner in which price was placed on Riell's head will live long in the minds of the Catholics as a souvenir of hatred and intolerance.

Is it necessary to refer to the insolent discourse of Hon. Mr. Huntington, to the incendiary crusade of Sir A. T. Galt, to the invectives of Rev. Mr. Bray, to the insane harangues of Chiniquy, or to the war waged every day against Catholics and Catholicity by the Witness, Star, Herald Leader and other English papers?

Not one Protestant voice has been raised to condemn the atrocity at Oka, but on the contrary, money and Protestant arms and volunteers to protect the perpetrators. The Witness and Star did not by any word denounce the conduct of the parties who committed the Oka outrage.

The hot heads of Toronto we would advise to remain quiet, and we tell them in the name of a million Catholics whose opinion we express "you will never deprive us of the privileges which have been granted us by generous England, never, never." This is an oath which we will make at all times, and make you understand by all means. Abandon, at once, these foolish ideas and threats which have no effect upon us.

Let the Witness before attempting to dictate to our priests, teach its ministers their first duty, tolerance and the ability to discern criminal actions. Let them condemn the crime at Oka before exacting anything from others.

INFORMATION WANTED. Montreal, July 17th 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—Would you kindly ask through the columns of your excellent paper if the Collector of Customs ordered a bunch of Orange lilies to be placed on the desk in the warehouse keepers office, on the 12th inst., or if the emblems were the property of J. R. Thomson, one of the clerks. The public have a right to know, as both these gentlemen are public servants, and neither should be permitted to do anything calculated to annoy or give offence to any class of persons having business with the department. ANTI-HUMBUC.

EMBUETS ON THE WAY TO THE CEMETERY. MONTREAL, July 17, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—In the account of the Orange procession, which appeared in the "Extra Edition" of the Star of last evening the following item appears:— "Hardly had the procession got fairly started before a middle-sized man, whose name is unknown, walked from opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, and speaking to an Orangeman in the procession drew a revolver from his hip pocket in a threatening way. The Orangeman was quicker with his weapon, in an instant the muzzle of his pistol was between the eyes of the braggart. The Orangeman said no word, but there was a rush at once, and the fellow who provoked the first disturbance took the opportunity to sink away." Now, Mr. Editor, the above statements are incorrect in every particular, and as I was an eyewitness of the whole occurrence, along with some others of my acquaintances, I hereby give you the particulars of the case which are substantially as follows:— While the procession, or funeral, was forming on

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

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 M. O'DOWD, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week of Five days, ending July 7th, 1877. 4,291 Same week last year. 4,208

INCREASE. 83

July Cheap Sale.

"DO NOT FORGET OUR JULY SALE." In the Show Room we are offering great bargains. Lace Jackets, extra large sizes, prices from \$5.50 to \$12.50.

Silk Jackets reduced to very low prices. Cashmere Capes and shawls, reduced to \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50, original prices \$8.00 to \$24.00.

Waterproof Ulsters very cheap, our own make and good style, prices from \$4.75. Shawls. Real Llama Lace Shawls from \$4.50 to \$16.00.

Shetland Shawls from \$1.00 to \$3.00. Camel's hair Beige Shawls from \$1.50. Heavy wrap Shawls from \$2.50.

Costumes. A handsome Linen Costume reduced to only \$3.00. Our own make in Linen Costumes from \$3.75, these are by far the cheapest Costumes in the city.

Skirts. Good washing Skirts only 50c. All our Skirts are reduced to much below cost, so as to sell them quick.

Underclothing. All Cotton Underclothing is reduced to very low prices, the most of it much below cost.

Dress Goods. Tremendous bargains in Dress Goods all this week. S. CARSLY. 393 & 395 Notre Dame Street.

A NEW INVENTION. DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS. LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP, For Destroying Insects, Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees.

Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color.

CATHOLIC ART. THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

A. FITZPATRICK & CO. STAINED GLASS WORKS, Stapleton Staten Island, N. Y.

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

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE. 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price.

Mens' Linen Coats. from \$1.00 Mens' Lustré. from 1.50 Mens' Lustré Dueters Mens' Linen Ulsters

Boys and Youths' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustré Coats. Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well.

Youths' Suits ditto ditto Mens' Suits ditto ditto 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. May 30. ly

P. DORAN. UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

BEGS to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]

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

HOUSE IN FRANCE: GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing.

Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859).

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. [46-52]

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

THE ROMAN PONTIFF. Continued from Second Page.

of their Holy Father's wrongs, or have even turned their very sword against him. And has the Papal dynasty ceased? Or does it give indications of death or of decay? Let the whole life of Pope Pius be the answer. Even as he paces his prison, or labours under all the physical infirmities of an extreme old age, every act he performs, every word he utters, is duly reported at the telegraph office and made to traverse the earth, is greedily sought after by millions in every clime, and of every creed; even sovereigns and statesmen always hear his pronouncements with respect, and often with fear-stricken consciences.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

DIOCESAN TOUR.—Archbishop Taschereau returned, having completed his annual tour to the various parishes of his diocese.

DELAIED.—Owing to unforeseen delays Lord Dufferin will not be able to leave Ottawa for Manitoba till the 30th inst.

A MIRACLE.—The most astonishing miracle is reported from La Bonne St. Anne in the case of a lame and infirm woman from Cap St. Ignace while on a pilgrimage to that place.

RECOVERING.—Mrs. Sayers of Kingston the victim of her own or her husband's violence, passed a good night, considering her condition. There are hopes of her recovery.

FEROUS.—Last night a man named Goulden was attacked by one Pelletier, in a Clarence street hotel, Kingston. A fight ensued, during which a portion of Goulden's nose was bitten off. Pelletier has been arrested.

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.—The first prosecution since the recent proclamation against sheath knives took place at the Police Court on the 13th inst., in Quebec, by the trial of a seaman of the barque "Alice Wilson." The case was dismissed, counsel for the prisoner establishing that he had fled from the violence of twelve people on board his ship.

ATTACKED.—A man named Reid, whilst returning home from the City Hall, Ottawa, with his wife on Thursday night was attacked by Letter O roughs and badly beaten. He was struck with a stone, and had his jaw broken. The crowd then kicked him. He is better to-day. There is no special reason for supposing that religion had anything to do with the attack. Reid is not an Orangeman and said or did nothing to any one. Mrs. Reid does not remember anything said by the rowdies.

DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.—His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic arrived in Kingston on Friday, accompanied by Vicar-General Farraday, Father Reddy, and Father Conway. He was met at the station by Bishop O'Brien and a large number of clergy, and escorted to the palace. At his own request there was no public display. The church, however, and the palace were beautifully decorated, and the bells were rung. The Delegate's stay will be but short for the present. He leaves for Montreal to-morrow morning by the steamer.

STRANGE DEATH.—An unknown man died suddenly on the steamer, "Bermuda" on Tuesday, while on the passage from New York to Halifax. Just before the sailing of the steamer, on Wednesday night, he went aboard and took possession of a stateroom. When asked for his ticket he had none, and promised to pay here. Early on Friday the steward found him sitting on the cabin steps unconscious. He was removed to his stateroom, and remained in the same state till 2 p.m., when he died. In his pockets were one dollar and fifty cents American currency, two baggage checks, a silver watch, and a note addressed "Nettie" and signed "Wm." stating that enclosed would be found cheques for a trunk and carpet bag now in the passenger depot of the Eastern Railway, Boston. An inquest will be held.

TWELFTH JULY ROW.—After the Orangemen were dismissed on the evening of the 12th at Charlotte-town several stood out in front of the lodge room. They were greeted by a shower of stones thrown by roughs in the streets, and two were severely hurt. Another volley followed. A pistol shot from the lodge room wounded a man. Great excitement ensued; volley after volley of rocks from the streets were answered by about 20 shots from the lodge room. Two persons were wounded by the bullets, and one severely hurt in the head by stones. For an hour the city was in the hands of the mob; the police were useless. The Stipendiary Magistrate, to make peace, got the Orangemen to lower their flag, when quiet was restored. The Orangemen held an excited meeting on the 13th, condemning the police and Stipendiary Magistrate. One hundred special constables were sworn in, and 28 warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders were issued. Several arrests have already been made.

A TRAGEDY AT SEA.—MONTREAL, July 11.—Rev. J. A. Vernon, of the French Canadian Missionary Society, who sailed from Quebec for Liverpool per steamship Memphis, on the 11th of June, in a letter to a friend in this city gives an account of a shocking tragedy which occurred on board during the voyage. A young man named Fenley, some 25 years of age, was the only son of a wealthy family in England, was on his way home to arrange the affairs of the estate with his three sisters, to whom it had fallen by the death of the father a few years since and the recent sudden death of the mother. One evening until twelve o'clock he was with the captain of the ship, and afterwards promenading the deck in the moonlight until two o'clock a.m., when he went to his cabin. Two hours later the steward discovered blood on the floor of the saloon, which he traced to Fenley's cabin, and opening it found the mutilated body of the young man lying in the midst of a pool of blood. He had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a small pair of scissors. During his sojourn in Canada he had acquired a large and fine farm property at Belleville.

A. LEVEQUE, ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

J. JAMES KEHOE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office: Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ottawa.

MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

NO CURE NO PAY. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made. State your case, enclosing 3 cts. stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence, R.I. [lyunec]

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

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

W. STAFFORD & CO., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

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

WE KEEP IN STOCK and MAKE TO ORDER the LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES.

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED and CRYSTAL GASALIERS, SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS, New Designs. UNION WATER METER COMPANY METERS AT CHANTELOUPS

P. A. MURPHY & CO., IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH and FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ELASTIC WEBS, &c., &c., &c., No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

J. G. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHER and PUBLISHER, OF STEREOSCOPIC and OTHER VIEWS, LANTERN SLIDES, &c., Has imported some of the FINEST INSTRUMENTS to be had for Portrait work, and is second to none in that line.

IF you wish something fine give him your order. J. G. PARKS, MONTREAL.

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

JOBBER CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m]

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.

AT LOW PRICES!! COOKING RANGES and STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, RUBBER HOSES and SPRINKLERS OUTLERY, TRAYS, WINDOW CORNICES and POLES, STAIR RODS, &c., &c., BABIES' CARRIAGES, At 652 CRAIG STREET, Near BLEURY, MEILLEUR & CO.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1830.) THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address MENEELY & CO., West Troy N. Y.

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

AWAY.—Whilst the Orange procession was returning from the Canada Central Station, Ottawa, on the 14th inst. a Frenchman threw a stone into the crowd, striking District Master Clarke on the head, and slightly injuring him. The procession stopped, but no disturbance occurred.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour, Superior Extra, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Extra Superfine, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Fancy, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Spring Extra, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.75; Strong Bakers, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Fine, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.00 to \$2.15; Pollards, \$1.50 to \$1.60; U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.60; City, Bags, delivered, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Oatmeal, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Wheat, Canada, Spring, \$2.00 to 2.00; Corn, 563 to 57c; Oats, 32c to 41c; Barley, at 65c; Peas, 91c to 95c per 60 lbs; Butter, 15c to 16c; Cheese, \$1 to 91c; Pork, Mess, \$17.00; Thin Mess, \$16.00; Lard, 11c to 11 1/2c for tubs and pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pot at \$4.00 to 4.10, according to fare; Freight, 3s 6d to 3s 6d per q., heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool and 4s 6d to Glasgow.

KINGSTON MARKETS. Flour—XXX per bb \$9.50 to 10.00, XXX per 100 lbs \$5.00 to 5.50, Family per 100 lbs \$4.30 to 4.50. Grain—Barley per bushel \$0.90 to 1.00, Rye do \$0.70 to 0.75, Peas do \$0.50 to 0.55, Oats do \$0.50 to 0.55, Wheat do \$1.50 to 1.75. Meat—Beef per 100 lbs \$7.00 to 8.00, Pork, per 100 lbs \$7.10 to 8.00, Mutton per lb \$3.07 to 0.98, Lamb do 0 to 0c, Ham do, in store \$0.00 to 0.90, Bacon do, \$0.00 to 0.00. Hides—No. 1—Inspected \$7.00 per 100, No. 2 \$6.00 per 100, No. 3 Hides (all kinds) \$5.00 per 100, Grubby Hides \$0.00 to 0.00, Sheep skins \$0.25 to 0.00, Cat Skins per lb \$0.00 to 0.00, Deacon Skins \$0.00 to 0.00 Tallow rendered \$0.07 to 0.08. Poultry—Turkeys, each \$1.00 to 1.25, Chickens, per pair \$0.50 to 0.75, Geese, each \$0.80 to 1.00, Ducks, per pair \$0.55 to 0.70, Fowls per pair \$0.00 to 0.00. General—Potatoes, per bag \$1.25 to 1.50, Cabbages per dozen \$0.90 to 1.00, Butter, per lb \$0.00 to 0.00, print \$0.15 to 0.17, Eggs, per dozen \$0.11 to 0.13, Lard \$0.12 to 0.15, Cheese, \$0.10 to 0.12, Turnips per bag, \$0.00 to 0.00, Onions per bush, \$1.00 to 1.20, Beets per bush, \$0.00 to 0.00, Hay, per ton, \$12.00 to 13.00, Straw do \$2.00 to 0.00, Wood, hard, \$4.00 to 0.00, Coal delivered \$9.05 to 0.00

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.

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS and REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

HARDIMAND & 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; CORNICES, CORNICE POLES and STAIR RODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 CRAIG STREET, Montreal. (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.)

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS and SHOES, 333 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand

F. B. M'NAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, 444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

F. B. McNAMEE, A. G. NISE, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT. OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from M'GILL ST.) Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 19-12m.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L.

D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine, 19-12m.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A Choice Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. J. C. STONE, 32 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-3

FOR GENTLEMEN and THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or TO MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PABISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free HENRY MOSHANE & CO., Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hammers, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, &c. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. VAN DUSEN & TFFT, 102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.

Madame FOY'S CORSET SKIRT Supporter Increases in Popularity every year. And for Health, Comfort, and Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY F O Y & H A R M O N, 28-13-60W NEW HAVEN, CONN.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS, and STEAM-FITTER, 675 CRAIG STREET.

TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. — [April 2 '75

INSOLVENT ACT 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS. In the matter of BATTLE BROTHERS & SHIEL, of the City of Montreal, Booksellers and Stationers, Insolvents. I, the undersigned, John Fulton, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet in the office of Rhind & Fulton, 26 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of July current, at Eleven o'clock forenoon, to take into consideration the offer of composition made for the estate by M. Christopher J. Shiel of twenty-five cents in the dollar, payable with security at six and twelve months from date. JOHN FULTON, Assignee. Montreal, 11th July, 1877. 49-1

INSOLVENT ACT 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS. In the matter of BATTLE BROTHERS, of the City of Ottawa, Booksellers and Stationers, Insolvents. I, the undersigned, John Fulton, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet in the office of Rhind & Fulton, 26 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of July current, at Eleven o'clock forenoon, to take into consideration the offer of composition made for the estate by Martin Battle of thirty-three and a third cents in the dollar, with security, payable at six and twelve months from date. JOHN FULTON, Assignee. Montreal, 11th July, 1877. 49-1

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A large Assortment of FRENCH COATINGS, TWEEDS, &c

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and firm of LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH, and will carry on the business of Assignees, and Accountants, at Nos. 64, 66, and 68 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

ONION MAGGOTS.—Before concluding that nothing will destroy the onion maggot, let readers pour over the bed attacked, water just off the boil, and perhaps they will be surprised to find how much more heat vegetable can stand than maggot life.

FEED FOR HOGS.—Three pens, three hogs each, nearly full grown and about equal in weight and thriftiness, were fed four months as follows: One pen, soaked corn; one pen, cooked corn meal; one pen, dry corn.

REMEDY FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—An officer who commanded artillery during the late war informs us of the following simple remedy for colic in horses, which he tried with perfect success in hundreds of cases.

NEW PEAS.—The Rural New-Yorker gives in substance the following notes of experiments on some of the newer varieties of the pea: Carter's First Crop, as early as any in cultivation, small, rather deficient in flavor.

BEARING REINS FOR HORSES.—The disease of bearing reins for horses is attracting attention in England. Prominent men are lecturing on the subject, largely attended, says the Agricultural Gazette, by gentlemen, cab proprietors, etc., a large number of coachmen, groomers, and drivers.

SOWING MACHINES.—The farmer who in the London Country tells of sowing his grain from on horseback, will no doubt be credited by many with laziness. But Americans are generally ready to adopt any labor saving expedient, and if as the writer says, he "could distribute seed grain more regularly from the saddle than on foot, and with far more ease and comfort," then it is not a notion to be laughed at.

WEED SEED.—A single head of wheat has been made, on its fourth sowing, to increase to one hundred and twenty bushels. But that does not compare with the doubling up which weed seeds will accomplish if simply left alone.

THE TIME TO CUT HAY.—All the best authorities concur in advising early mowing.—If your field consists wholly of timothy or wholly of clover, it is easy to judge when it is time to start the machine. But it is usual to sow clover and timothy together, and they do not ripen at the same time.

THICK VEGETATION THIN SOWING.—No greater waste in kitchen garden is known to me than sowing good seed thickly. This does not apply to one kind of seed more than another; and the waste is not only in sowing more seed than is necessary, but little plants which come up in a thick mass are always very much inferior to those which have sufficient space to develop themselves from the first.

A SELF-SUCKING COW.—Among the noteworthy things that have transpired on our farm since the last chronicling, the discovery that one of our cows had converted herself into a calf, and was sucking her own milk, may be mentioned. She was discovered, lying at ease, with head bent around to her bag, taking "a pull" with all the gusto of a toper enjoying a sherry-cobbler.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

ALMOST ROYAL.—An Ottawa despatch says that the Duke of Argyle is spoken of as Lord Dufferin's successor.

THE SIOUX.—It is reported that the Sioux Indians in the North-west forcibly took possession of a quantity of powder and ball belonging to a Winnipeg trader, and made off to the Black Hills.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Governor-General is expected at Winnipeg on the 7th prox. It is believed that His Excellency will leave Montreal on the 24th inst.

A 10c CONTEST.—The gold-headed cane contest at the Roman Catholic picnic at Napanee, on Tuesday, resulted in Mr. Cartwright's winning the cane from Sir John Macdonald by 390 majority. 1,090 votes, at ten cents each, were cast.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Edward Sayers, who was arrested at Kingston on the morning of the 12th July for the attempted murder of his wife, was remanded till the 19th. Hopes are entertained of her recovery.

STROCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm on Thursday afternoon, near Tamworth, a line-repairer in the employ of the Montreal Telegraph Company, at Napanee, named Basville, of St. Anne's, P.Q., was struck by lightning and killed while trimming some trees. He was the only support of a widowed mother.

TORONTO AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—The by-law granting \$90,000 to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway, by the municipalities of Pickering, Reach, Scugog and Port Perry, was carried on the 13th by a large majority, placed at 273. The Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway will be formally opened on the 31st. Through passenger and traffic trains will commence running on the 1st of August.

INSURANCE.—The agents of the leading insurance companies doing business at St. Johns, publish a resolution to-night, binding themselves not to accept or grant any insurance upon any wooden, veneered, brick-cased or iron-plated building hereafter erected, or any stone or brick building hereafter roofed with shingles, or the contents thereof, within the city limits of the City of St. John.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK every T U E S D A Y for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL. MONTANA..... 4320 Tons. WYOMING..... 3716 " WISCONSIN..... 3720 " NEVADA..... 3135 " IDAHO..... 3132 "

ALLAN LINE.

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 under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:— Vessels Tons Commanders. SARDINIAN.....4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. R. CIRASSIAN.....3400 Capt. J. Wylie. POLYNESIAN.....4100 Captain Brown. SARMATIAN.....3600 Captain A. D. Aird. HIBERNIAN.....3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. R. CASPIAN.....3200 Capt. Trocks. SCANDINAVIAN.....3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R. PROBUSIAN.....3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R. AUSTRIAN.....2700 Capt. J. Ritchie. NESTORIAN.....2700 Capt. ——— MORAVIAN.....2650 Capt. Graham. PERUVIAN.....2500 Capt. R. S. Watts. MANITOBIAN.....3150 Capt. H. Wylie. NOVA-SCOTIAN.....3300 Capt. Richardson. CANADIAN.....2600 Capt. Millar. COINTHIAN.....2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. ACADIAN.....1350 Capt. Cabel. WALDENIAN.....2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen. 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

Table with columns: FROM QUEBEC, Caspian, Sarmatian, Sardinian, Peruvian, Polynesian, July, 21st, 28th, 4th, 11th, 18th.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin..... \$80, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation) Intermediate.....\$40 00 Steerage from Montreal..... 25 00

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation.

Table with columns: Manihaban, Canadian, Phenician, Waldensian, about 19th July, 26th, 28th.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW. Cabin.....\$60 Intermediate..... 40 Steerage..... 25

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. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYVE or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AEG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNIS; in Rotterdam to G. P. IRTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GARNERHORN, 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.

ORDER YOUR CARDS AT GEO BISHOP & CO'S ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS 169 ST JAMES ST

THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.

To MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, MASS. DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNERBERT. Price \$5 per package. Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions. B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.

J. P. NUAGENT MERCHANT TAILOR 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Sign of the Red Ball.) FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP Guaranteed. A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 19-12m.

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.

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-extra-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. On 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, \$2; 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.

ESTABLISHED 1864. GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE, 424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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. GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy.

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart, And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET, And of M. P. RYAN, Esq., O. L. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LARQUE, Esq., C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEVART, 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, 2,000 00, 1,000 00, 500 00, 100 00, 50 00, 25 00, 500 Building Lots, valued each at 500 00, 50 Prizes, 20 00, 42 00, 8 00, 12 00, 12 00, 290 00, 1000 00, 2000 00, 1 00, Total \$273,594 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 FIFTENTH 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, 286 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

COAL AND WOOD.

LACKAWANNA, PITSTON, and WILKESBARRE COALS, DIRECT FROM MINES. UPPER CANADA FIREWOOD at Lowest Market Rates. OFFICE AND YARD: 135 St. Bonaventure Street YARDS: 240 St. Joseph and 237 St. Bonaventure Streets. FRANK BRENNAN & CO. Box 154 P. P. O.

JAMES FOLEY, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STR. (Opposite Dow's Brewery), LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in great variety. —ALSO— Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK, LADIES' LINES, and CHILDREN'S SUITS. June 27, 1877

WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT, No 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle. Families Supplied. The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz: Thos. J. Howard, 173 St. Peter Street; Jas. Virtue, 39 St. Vincent; Geo. H. Allo, 156 Fortification Lane; Thos. Ferguson, 289 St. Constant Street; Jas. Rowan, 132 St. Urbain; Wm. Bishop, 697 St. Catherine; Thos. Kinsella, 144 Ottawa Street; C. J. Maisonneuve, 385 St. Dominique Street.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO., ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. 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. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 35 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves & c. 1-y-38

CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, 195 FORTIFICATION LANE. All orders promptly attended to.

WALKER, PALLASCO & CO., DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF WOOD, Corner of CRAIG & BLEURY STS MONTREAL. We beg to intimate that our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined, and in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Outs will do well to obtain estimates from us. J. H. WALKER, PETRUS PALLASCO.

LINENS!

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 Spindles (369,000, 317,000, 866,000).

Table with 3 columns: Country (England, Scotland, Ireland) and Operators (19,800, 49,900, 55,100).

Hurrah for Ireland on the Linen question. These Irish Linens may be had in every variety

at CHEAPSIDE, 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

- 100 yards Grey Chambray 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. Chambray 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. 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. 1 Case Ladies' Lace Ties, Scarfs & Bibs. 1 Case French Cambrics. CARDINALS, NAVY'S, SEALS, 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. at CHEAPSIDE, 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET, A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

THE ORANGE TROUBLES.

Continued from Fifth Page. St. James street, a young Irishman, wearing a green badge quietly sauntered down, and when opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, a stalwart "gentleman," bedecked in Orange colors, rushed out of the ranks, and tore the badge off the breast of the young Irishman, and quickly rushed back into the ranks again, followed by the "braggart," as the Star styles him, who seized him by the collar, and made him hand over his green badge, which he coolly pinned once more on his breast, and then put his fist under the nose of the "gentleman," processionist, whereupon one or two Orangemen rushed off for the police, succeeded in bringing one to the scene, when the young Irishman, or "braggart" quietly walked down the street undaunted or undismayed by the Orange hords. Now, sir, I unhesitatingly assert, and can prove the above facts under oath, not only on the part of myself, but by numerous by-standers, all of whom were loud in the praise of the pluck of the so-called "braggart," and in denunciation of the ruffianly conduct of the Orange bedecked "gentleman."

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will give this insertion in the columns of your valuable paper, I am, dear sir, Yours, etc., AN EYE-WITNESS.

CITY ITEMS.

THE INQUEST.—As the enquiry into the death of Hackett proceeds it becomes the more evident that Farrell had no hand in the death of deceased.

PIC-NIC.—St. Bridget's Society hold a picnic to-day (Wednesday) at Boucherville Island in aid of the poor under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

ACCIDENT.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning a young man was terribly crushed by the falling of a tub into the hold of the steamship Redewater, where he was working.

VOLUNTEER WOUNDED.—A bugler of the Royal Fusiliers was struck on the head on Monday, with a stone. He was attended by Dr. Burland, who put a few stitches in the opening.

PISTOL PRACTICE.—A shot was fired on Place d'Armes Hill Monday night about 12 o'clock, and the man pursued, but he escaped. Several shots were heard in various parts of the city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An old man, aged 92 years of age, named Peter Kenny, was run over on Sunday, the 8th of July, on the 6th con. west Wawanosh, County of Huron, and died the next morning. Mr. Kenny was a Catholic.

CORRECTION.—In our last issue in the vote of thanks to certain gentlemen by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society Mr. C. A. Briggs was mentioned as being one of the contractors for the Inland Cut. It was a mistake of the Secretary.

DEMONS.—It is said that the County Master, who invented the well poisoning at St. Jean Baptiste for the benefit of the Star has no existence, though strange to say he says he has a conscience. If the suspicion of our informant be well founded, the canard inventor is not far from Craig street.

THOUGHTFUL.—Outside several houses on the route of the procession on Monday, were placed ice coolers, for the benefit of the thirsty souls on the march. These evidences of kindly feeling elicited frequent bursts of applause from the grateful processionists.

FOURTH ESTATE.—On Monday night several of the reporters who ventured too near Point St. Charles beyond the Balkan Mountains—had stones and other missiles thrown at them. Mr. Wallace, of the Star, was slightly hurt, one of the other party mistaking him for a Union man.

FOR TRIAL.—Patrick Dwyer who so wantonly drew his revolver on Messrs. Duchesne and Lemay on Monday—mistaking them for Orangemen—was put back for trial at the Queen's Bench. He pleaded as an excuse that he was drunk and knew not what he was doing.

WITH AND WITHOUT.—There was an immense difference, observable in the physique, dress and general appearance of the Protestants who attended Hackett's funeral on Monday, through sympathy and the Orangemen proper. The former looked like gentlemen and behaved like gentlemen and were disgusted at the conduct of the brethren on St. James St.

ASSAULT.—Three men dressed in uniform, it is alleged, attacked a party of men in the East end, about 12 o'clock Monday night, knocking one man down and kicking him, and inflicting several injuries. One of the assailants drew a revolver and was about to fire at the defenceless man, but was prevented from doing so by his comrade. Application is being made for a warrant against the soldiers.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—About one o'clock, during the storm, the house of Mr. Westgate, of the firm of Davie and Westgate, 126 St. Mary street, was struck by lightning and slightly damaged. Mr. Westgate, the only occupant at the time, received a severe shock, which rendered him insensible for some seconds. He describes the sensation as rather puzzling. His hearing was not affected, but he was unable to move for about half a minute.

AN OFFICIAL PARTISAN.—Mr. Robinson of Kingston who made the great bloodthirsty speech on Monday while in command of the Kingston detachment fainted twice, from what cause we cannot say, probably from emotion. He is, we are informed, an official connected with the Kingston Penitentiary and if so his conduct is a proper subject of enquiry, we call the attention of the Dominion Government to the matter.

INQUESTS.—The enquiry into the deaths of John McKeown and Thomas L. Hackett are still proceeding, and as the sworn testimony is taken considerable light is thrown upon matters which modify in a grand degree the pre-conceived ideas of the Star and Witness. The canard about the clergyman having been refused the duty of praying over one of the dead men is completely refuted, and as Mr. Carroll asserts in his letter, there was no clergyman present whatsoever.

OKA.—Judge Coursol arrived at Oka on the 16th and opened the investigation by order of the Quebec Government into late affairs at Oka, Fathers Lacan, Thibault and others were examined, and their testimony was found in accordance with the statements as they appeared in the True Witness. An Indian woman named Ponspelle, testified to the firing of the cannon and the setting fire to the Seminary by armed Indians, and on the strength of the evidence adduced His Honor issued warrants for the arrest of three Indians, alleged incendiaries, one of which was executed, and Xavier Decaire placed in durance.

IN A BAD WAY.—William Elliott, the Orangeman who was wounded in the fray near Wellington Bridge, on Wednesday night, is in a precarious condition. The bullet entered near the spine, at the small of the back, and lodged in the kidneys. Slight hopes of his recovery are entertained. A report of his death was bruited abroad yesterday, but there was no foundation for it. He is reported as progressing favorably this (Wednesday) morning, and is able to tell his own story. Of course he and the party he was with behaved like lambs and actually did nothing, and, of course, his assailants were everything vile. One thing however is certain that after wounding him they put him in a cab and sent him straight off to the General Hospital.

INSURANCE. DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL. FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ALEX. W. OGLIVIE, M.P.P., 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. Reference is made to over Two Hundred recipients of indemnity, on account of Injuries from Accidents, as to the treatment of Claimants at the hands of the Directors. THIS IS ESSENTIALLY THE ONLY Purely Accident Insurance Company IN CANADA AND THE ONLY ONE THAT HAS MADE The Special Deposit With Government FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS POLICY HOLDERS.

DIRECTORS. SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, K.C.M.G., President. JOHN RANKIN, Esq., Vice-President. THOMAS CRAMP, Esq., EDW. MACKAY, Esq., D. L. MACDOUGALL, Esq., R. J. REEKIE, Esq., JOHN MOLSON, Esq., JAS. ROSE, Esq., ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., WM. MOORE, Esq., Quebec. Manager & Secretary, EDWARD RAWLINGS. HEAD OFFICE: CORNER ST. FRANCIS XAVIER & NOTRE DAME STS, Montreal.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. Williamstown, (near Lancaster), C.W.

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, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$105.00. 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 11-15-3m.

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 CRATHEEN, 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. 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET. May 30 6m42

MONSIGNOR FABRE AT ST. ANTOINE ABBEY.—The Pastoral visit of his Lordship Bishop Fabre to St. Antoine Abbey on Saturday and Sunday the 14th and 15th was the occasion of more than ordinary ceremonies. Besides administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to 350 children, his Lordship raised to the Holy order of Priesthood Rev. J. Mallette and M. Charbonneau, theological students of St. Therese Seminary. His Lordship in an eloquent discourse in both languages clearly defined the series of ceremonies attending the Mass of Ordination and demonstrated the grand dignity of Priesthood, he also complimented the parishioners for the good will manifested and generous sacrifice made in the erection of a nice commodious stone Church and a presbytery since his previous visit three years ago: Many of the Clergy and laity of the adjacent parishes were present. ACQUITTED.—The volunteer Fitzpatrick who bayoneted McKeown, has been acquitted by the jury. The following is the verdict:—"Wherefore the jurors aforesaid, upon the rolls aforesaid, do say and declare that, having given patient and close investigation into the cause of the death of the late John McKeown, which occurred on Wednesday afternoon, the eleventh day of July instant, in the city of Montreal, we are unanimously of opinion, after hearing full evidence, that the deceased John McKeown came to his death by a bayonet wound, in resisting arrest, at the hands of Francis Fitzpatrick, private of the 65th Regiment of Rifles, Canadian Militia, in consequence of having unlawfully interfered with the said Francis Fitzpatrick, while engaged in the duties of sentry at the Quebec Gate Barracks, and in the discharge of his proper duties as such, and we exonerate the said Francis Fitzpatrick from all criminal culpability in the premises."

CANADIAN ITEMS. DIVIDEND.—The Quebec and Lavis Ferry Company have just paid a half yearly dividend of six per cent. A few shares of this company's stock have recently been sold at forty-five premium.

RECEPTION.—Montreal Orangemen are expected in Toronto as a delegation to the Grand Lodge; arrangements are being made for a reception and banquet on Thursday evening.

RECEPTION.—A mass meeting of Orangemen was held in Ottawa, on Monday evening, when arrangements were made to give the brethren who went to Montreal a grand reception on their return home.

DIED.—A woman named Hickey, an inmate of the county goal, arrested for vagrancy last May, died Monday morning about 5 o'clock, in Ottawa. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of death from diphtheria.

DROWNED.—A store keeper named James McBride was found drowned at Newton Brook on Sunday; one report stated that he was seized with a cramp while in the water and another that he committed suicide.

POSTPONED.—At the Police Court, Toronto on Monday, the preliminary investigation into a charge made of conspiring to defraud the shareholders of the Toronto Gold Mining Company, was postponed till August 16th.

INQUEST.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of the old man who died on the steamer "Bermida" terminated in a verdict of death from natural causes. The name of "W. Schouler" was marked on several articles of his clothing.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The steamer "Traid," with the Governor-General and countess of Dufferin, arrived in Quebec from a fishing cruise in the gulf at an early hour on Monday. Their Excellencies left for Montreal by boat this evening, en route for Ottawa and Manitoba.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm at Waterford, Ont., on Monday, the lightning struck the house of David Lester, and running down the stovepipe struck Mrs. Lester in the breast, and coursed down her body to her feet, setting fire to her clothes, and burning her severely. Though fearfully shocked, it is thought she will recover.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening a deputation from St. George's Society waited upon Captain Simmonds, on board the "Queen Victoria," and in a quiet manner, presented him with a copy of a resolution adopted at a special general meeting of that body recently held. The resolution was finally engrossed on parchment, and bore the corporate seal of the Society.

THE INDIANS.—Traders from the West report that now two thousand lodges are in the vicinity of Wood Mountain, and the band led by Sitting Bull has recently arrived. It is thought here that the outrage at Wood Mountain was not a very important affair, because the trader, whose brother it is alleged had been carried away a prisoner, remained in Winnipeg two days without communicating with the authorities or newspaper offices. The Free Press states that the total emigration of Sioux into the West does not exceed six hundred lodges. The recent outrage at Wood End occurred two mile south of the boundary.

HOMICIDE.—A shocking homicide took place in the township of London on Friday night last. That evening two men, named William Willis, and Josiah Badfield, the latter a blacksmith of Devis, were walking home together from Prospect Hill. On the way, feeling weary, both lay down for a sleep. The story goes that Badfield was awakened by his friends endeavours to rob him. A fight ensued, which culminated in Badfield being struck by Willis a blow over the head with a club, from the effects of which he died two hours afterwards. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death by a blow at the hands of William Willis. The latter was arrested and brought to London gaol under a commitment for trial at next assizes. The prisoner is a farmer of about 27 years of age, and a native of the township of Blanshard.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, OTTAWA. At a special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa, which was held on Sunday 15th July 1877. Thos. Dunn, Esq., Vice President in the chair. It was moved by D. J. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., seconded by John Grant, Esq., that in view of the late proceedings on the 12th July, in Montreal. This Society, as an Irish Catholic Association, deeply deplores the death of the late T. L. Hackett, and feels satisfied it was in no ways instigated by the Catholic Union. TERENCE MCGUIRE, Asst. Sec.

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 \$100. For further information and prospectus, address July 18-17 LADY SUPERIOR.

THIS PAPER is kept on File with GEO. P. BOWELL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, where Advertising Contracts can be made. THIS PAPER is kept on File by E. N. FRESHEMAN & BROS., ADVERTISING AGENTS, 186 W. FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O., Estimates Furnished Free. Send for their Manual.

PREMIUM BOOKS FOR 1877.

PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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. SADIET & 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 Sœur 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. Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 6th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 7th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 8th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 2 00 per box. 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 50 per box. Catholic World Library, containing Nelly Nettaville, 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., 12 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 Politeness, 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. The Irish Library, containing Irish Soldiers in Every Land, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box..... 2 40 per box. Maguire's Library, containing Irish in America, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 3 vols in box..... 3 00 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 4 00 per box. Irish Historical Library, containing Irish Rebellion of '98, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box..... 2 40 per box. Grace Agullar's Library, containing Mother's Remembrance, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box..... 4 00 per box. Canon Schmidt's Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Library of Wonders, Illustrated, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box..... 1 25 per box. Fabiola Library, containing Fabiola, St. Bernard &c. &c. &c., fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 4 00 per box. Do do do &c. &c., full gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 5 00 per box. Calista Library, containing Calista, Catholic Legends, &c. &c. &c., fancy cloth, 10 volumes in box..... 5 00 per box. Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box..... 6 70 per box. Conscience Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 7 20 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt backs, sides and edges, 12 vols in box..... 9 00 per box. Carleton Library, containing Willy Reilly, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 7 vols in box..... 4 89 per box. Gerald Griffin Library, containing Collegians, &c. fancy cloth, 10 vols in box..... 6 70 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 8 40 per box. St. Aloysius Library, containing Life of St. Aloysius, St. Therese, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 12 00 per box. Any of the above books sold separately out of the box or set. Lace pictures at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60, 75cts., \$1.00, \$1.25, and upwards, per dozen. Sheet Pictures from 40c to \$2 per dozen sheets, each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four pictures.