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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 4.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum

THE ORANGE LEADERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEFT. 4TH.

This case was resumed this afternoon. Mr. lienzaire Dowire appeared for the defence. Mr. GEO. WALLACE, CKy editor of the Star, was recalled and re-examined by Mr. Barnard as follows :-

Q. Will you look at the Star of the 11th of July last and state whether it centains what purports to be the obligation of the Orange order? 4. It speaks for itself; it is headed "Orange obligation;" I have never read it over before.

Q. From whom was that obligation obtained! A. I haven't the slightest knowledge; I believe I have seen it before, but never read

O Can you give any information by whose authority and how it came to be published? A. It must have been given into the office, but by whom I have no knowledge; quite possibly it may have been taken from some other

Q Please give the names of the parties cannot say positively; I don't know of any others likely to give any more information.

know only by sight.

Q. You have written a number of articles information as to the movements and inten-tions of the Orangemen? A. As the matter has now entirely passed from my memory, I require the production of the articles in order

to refresh my memory.

Q. From whom did you derive the information contained in the article of the Star of the 8th of July? A. His Worship the Mayor, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Mr. Bethune, Q.C., and several other lawyers and gentlemen of that

description. Q. From what source did you derive the information that the statute was wholly inoperative, as published by you in the Star of the 8th July? A. I got it from the circulars which was sent into our office to be printed. Q. Do you know who sent that notice? A. Ido not; such affairs are transacted in the

basiness office. Q. Please state the names of the employees of the Star who are likely to know? A. Mr. Ichnson is the bookkeeper of the business office; there are several other employees in

the office whose names I cannot give. Q. Name the party who alone could have authorized the insertion of the advertisement in question, on which the paragraph is and disunion exists. of my recollection, he would be the most to give information concerning the

question. Q. Who inserted the paragraph in the Star of the 8th of July, headed the "Mayor's Action?" A. I did not write the article, but Ibelieve it was written by Mr. O'Connor, a member of the Star's staff.

Q. Are you aware that during the night preceding the 12th, the leaders of the Orangemen in Montreal met several magistrates for the purpose of discussing the question of abandoning their intention of walking on the the 12th? A. I heard they had a conference together in St. Lawrence Hall, but I didn't see them together, and have no personal knowledge whatever of what occurred, and I derived my knowledge from outside parties.

Q. Have you ever spoken to any of the defendants? A. Yes, I have spoken to Mr. Grant on the day before the 12th and on the

Q. About the party procession? A. Probably about the procession or their intention

Q. You knew at that time, did you not, that a proclamation had been issued, calling upon the Orangemen to walk in procession? A. Yes: I knew that a proclamation had been issued by David Grant, but at that time I did party as the defendant now in custody bearing same name. I looked in the directory, and finding the name David Grant, I proceeded to his house, and not finding that gentleman in, I was directed to where I could and David Grant; I found him shortly afterwards, and to the best of my knowledge I made no reference whatever to the proclamation: nor did he.

Q Would you please give us the nature of the interview? A. It would be impossible; the conversation was very short, and was confined exclusively to the question of the Orangemen walking, and he gave me to understand that they would walk in procession, if protected.

Q Did you go to him because you knew him to be an Orangeman, and did anything occur during the interview to convince you that he was? A. I never asked him if he was an Orangeman, and he never admitted he was

(The evidence of this witness was here suspended to allow the examination of Mr. Craig, Official Assignee.)

Mr. David Craig, official assignee to the estate of David Grant, was asked if he could recognize the signature of Grant, but he could not do so as he was only the nominal assignee, having lent his name to Mr. Fulton, a private

Continuation of the examination of Mr. Wallace.

Q. Did you think Mr. Grant is an Orangeman? A. I knew nothing whatever about it, but have heard so from public report.

Q. Can you state whether you know if the last have avowed themselves to be Orangemen? A. I have no personal knowledge of heir having done so.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DOUTES.

Mayor enforce his proclamation by keeping by the crowd on the way to the evening.

the streets clear of a crowd of people on the police station. I remained the whole Q. Can you produce a copy of the letter rethe streets clear of a crowd of people on the said 12th of July? A. He did not, and I per-sonally remonstrated with him for allowing a menacing crowd to block the streets in the vicinity of the Orange Hall.

Q. From your information and your personal knowledge, do you think that a breach of the peace would have originated with the Orangemen? A. I do not, unless they were attacked, and I believe the greatest danger of attack was from the special constables, who were armed with staves.

Q. Am I to understand that the 500 special constables on the 12th of July were of no protection to the city in preserving order? A. They seemed to aid in preserving order, unless when the Orangemen were on the street. 'NB-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Barnard—When you say from your personal knowledge no breach of the peace, as far as the Orangemen themselves were concerned, would have resulted from their walkwho might give information in this respect? ing in procession; please state how your per-A. Mr. Humphries and John Norris may conal knowledge is derived? A. I have not likely be able to give the information, but I stated that it was from my personal knowl-

edge.
Q From what source did you derive the Q. Do you know personally any of the personal knowledge mentioned in that article? defendants? A. None except Grant, whom I A. I may say I was informed that the Orangemen intended walking peaceably to church and afterwards back to their lodge room, and loth before and after the 12th of July in the the information I obtained was from the pub-Star relating to the Orange question, and if so lic press and public rumor. I never heard will you state from whom you derived your any person say there was any apprehension of a breach originating with the Orangemen. Q. Have you any more personal knowledge

of the peaceable intention of Orangemen than you have concerning the existence of Orange-men in Montreal? A. I have no personal knowledge of Orangemen being peaceful and law-abiding. I am not an Orangeman, and never have been; at the same time, not being an Orangemen, I have no personal knowledge of the existence of Orangemen in Montreal. To the best of my recollection I have never metany person in Montreal professing to be an Orangeman.

Q. Have you not some serious doubt whether any Orangemen exist in Montreal? A. I believe the order does exist in Montreal, but I have no personal knowledge of it; I have never been in their lodge rooms.

Q. Have you ever tried to satisfy yourself

as to form a conviction on the subject? A. I certainly have not, as I have no sympathy with any secret society tending to disturb the harmony that should exist amongst my fellowcitizens and fellow-countrymen, as I am sorry there is too much disunion among my fellowcountrymen, as it is among them the trouble

tacking any person who differed from him in street, and I had some conversation with him his religious belief? A. I have heard of ruf- as to the desirability of his requesting Gen. fianism by drunken blackguards on both sides | Smyth to come down from the Windsor Hotel, and have known of it as well. Q. Did you ever know of a body of Orange-

men attacking any persons? A. I have not heard of any such excesses on the part of reputed Orangemen in Canada.

The case was adjourned until 2 o'clock this

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5TH.

The investigation into this case was con-

tinued this afternoon before M. C. Desnoyers Esq., P.M.

The first witness was Nathan Mercer, alderman, of the city of Montreal, who was examined by Mr. E. Carter, Q.C., as follows :--Q. Was there a meeting of the Council on

the 12th of July? A. A meeting was called to take steps for the preservation of the peace during that day. The witness continued: Nothing was done at that meeting, there being no quorum. So far as I know, I was the only Protestant member present. There was a good deal of excitement, and the Mayor addressed the special constables, and instructed them to obey the orders of the officers who were placed over them. not know that the David Grant was the same | The Mayor said to me that as the point of danger was in the vicinity of the Orange Hall and if any riot occurred it was sure to commence there, and he requested me to accompany him and to stay with him until all the danger of trouble was over, which I did. When the Mayor and I arrived at the Hall it was about half-past nine o'clock in the morning. When we arrived at the Orange Hall in St. James street, the Mayor asked at the door for Mr. Grant, the Master of the Lodge. Mr. Grant, one of the accused, who is now present. came forward accompanied by a gentleman

who, I believe, was introduced as the Secretary of the Lodge. There were a number of persons around the door and it was suggested that the Mayor and myself should have an interview with the gentlemen we had met in an adjoining office. There was a discussion. The mayor expressed himself in the strongest possible way that he was desirous of preserving the peace of the city, and Mr. Grant expressed himself also very strongly that he did not wish anything should be done to endanger life. The Mayor said that if the Orange body would undertake

to walk to church without regalia or banners he would protect the procession. Mr. GRANT-" That's the first lie."

Mr. CARTER-"Such language is perfectly

inadmissable."
Mr. Mercer—Mr. Grant said that he could not consent to doing that without first con-sulting the Lodge. During the same discussion the Mayor suggested that the procession should start, and he would at once arrest some of those composing it so as to make a test case to bring the matter before the courts. defendants before, on, or since the 12th of July Mr. Grant returned in the direction of the Orange hall, stating that he would submit the matter for the consideration of the lodge. I was informed, but cannot speak from personal knowledge, that an answer was received by had not been presented. I saw an advertise matter, and he would respectfully remind Q. Was it generally apprehended by the public that a breach of the peace would take place if the Orangemen walked on the 12th of July, as a self-an accomplication of the peace would take place if the Orangemen walked on the 12th of July as to the 12th of July as to the 12th of July as to the 12th of July as the Mayor received by ment of a proclamation in the Star of the 9th His Honor that he would be making him public that a breach of the peace would take walk. Soon after the Mayor received by ment of a proclamation in the Star of the 9th His Honor that he would be making him entire if the Orangemen to such presented. I saw an advertuse, ment of a proclamation in the Star of the 9th His Honor that he would be making him entire if the Mayor received by ment of July, signed David Grant, calling upon the self an accomplice to such presented. I saw an advertuse, ment of a proclamation in the Star of the 9th His Honor that he would be making him ent of July, signed David Grant, calling upon the self an accomplice to such proclamation in the Star of the 9th His Honor that he would be making him ent of July, signed David Grant, calling upon the self an accomplice to such presented. I saw an advertuse, ment of a proclamation in the Star of the 9th His Honor that he would be making him ent of July, signed David Grant, calling upon the self an accomplice to such presented. I saw an advertuse, make the would be making him ent of a proclamation in the Star of the 9th His Honor that he would be making him ent of July, signed David Grant, calling upon the self an accomplication to such presented on the of July, signed David Grant of July, s

Q. According to your opinion, did the to remove, fearing he might be molested ally in his own house about 7 o'clock in the evidence, the case will be closed. The whole the latter end of June, 1877, when the public press day on St. James street, and was within sight of the lodge all the time except when I went to the Court House. I went to the Court House with the consent of the Mayor to bail out the accused, as it was understood they were exercly arrested as a matter of form in order to form a test case. The ledge room was in one of the apper flats of the building, on St. James street. I had several interviews with the defendant Grant during the 12th of July in the building where the lodge room was. It was on the same flat as where the

lodge room is. I saw Mr. Grant come out of the lodge room. The first time I the building, and another time Laster in the asternoon there was a decision answer having been sent, but I believe he arrived at not to walk, and the Mayor and saw the Mayor in the course of the evening. others in the lodge, who wished, escorted hundred persons assembled in the hall and lodge room on that day. During my interviews with Mr. Grant, I recognized him as the head official of the Orange Order, and he appeared to act as such. I do not know of any other Grant to whom the proclamation in the Witness of the 8th July, signed David Grant, County Master, could be attributed to except the defendant Grant. I do not know. any other David Grant. I was one of the Magistrates who convened a meeting of the full bench of Magistrates to consider means of preserving the peace on the 12th of July. I had previously heard from common report and otherwise that the procession would walk, and there would likely be a great loss of life. There was a very strong ground of belief that the reace of the city would be destrayed if the procession took place. There can be no reasonable doubt that if the pro-cession had walked on the 12th of July last, there would have been not only a breach of the peace, but also a loss of life.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. DOUTRE.

Q. Did you send a gentleman to the magistrate in charge of the troops on Place d'Armes Hill, requesting him to send to General Smyth for a regiment to be placed on St. Lambert Hill, as the mob could not be much longer restrained from attacking the Orange Hall and slaughtering the people in it? A. I am not aware of there being any mob on St. Lambert Hill, although I was within fifty or sixty yards of it the greater part of the day. There was a small crowd there, and a larger one at the top of Place d'Armes Hill. The only person I have any recollection of speaking to Q. Did you ever hear of an Orangeman at- Whitehead, who rode down to St. James

where he was located, and have an interview with the Mayor; but never for one moment during the day had I any fear of anyone in the Orange Lodge being slaughtered, unless they brought it upon themselves. Q. Did you request George Macrae, Esq., Q. C., to bring a verbal message to the magistrate in charge of the troops or commanding officer

on Place d'Armes Hill, and if so, state what it was? A. I have no recollection of sending any message to the commander of the troops by Mr. Macrae. In fact I had no power to do so without consulting with the Mayor, and would have taken the message myself.

Q. How could the Orangemen bring upon themselves the fear of being slaughtered? A. By walking in procession with regalia and banners, or going out into the street in their

Q. Do you know of any kind of regalia that can give any bodily injury to people looking at it? A. That is a difficult question to answer. They say a red fleg will make a bull fight, and it is my opinion that if any person had appeared in the street with Orange favors they would have been likely to get into trouble.

Q. What kind of trouble? A. They would have been in danger of being assaulted and perhaps losing their lives.

FRIDAY, SEPT. GTR.

PATRICK O'MEARA, assistant city clerk, was examined by Mr. E. Barnard, Q.C., as fol-

Q. Do you know any of the defendants personally? A. I know Mr. David Grant and Mr. Frederick Hamilton.

Q. Do you know John Hamilton whose name appears at the bottom of the letters marked "D. G."? A. I do not know John Hamilton at all.

Q. Do you know that the letter produced was sent to the Council? A. Yes, it was received by the Council, and by them referred to the Police Committee.

Q. Are you aware that the writer ever called at your office? A. I never saw him. Q. Did any of the defendants call at the

office of the City Clerk in connection with this letter? A. I don't think I should divulge the affairs of the office. I he matter was here referred to the Maria-

trate, who decided that the question should be answered.

WITNESS-Mr. Frederick Hamilton called at presented at the meeting of the Council that there would have been a breach of the Peace had they walked bea The composition of the control of th

ferred to? A. I can. The witness here proceeded to the City

Hall, and returned in a few minutes with a scrap book containing the letter, which had been clipped from some newspaper.

Q. What was the nature of the letter? A. The letter was from His Worship the Mayor to Mr. Grant, asking him to persuade the Cangemen to forego their contemplated procession. I delivered the letter personally, and as there were several persons present I thought they might be desirous of deliberating as to the course to be parsued, and I told Mr. Grant all day Saturday for the future. To this Mr. I would leave the room and await an answer. went to see Mr. Grant he was out of Soon after Mr. Grant came out and said he the building, and another time he would send an answer in the course of was in the lodge room, and was sent for, the evening. I am not aware of any myself undertook to see all the boys and On the day of the 12th of July last I had occasion several times to go to the vicinity of home in charge of the police, which we did. the Orange quarters. I, however, took no part So far as I could see, there were not two in the official relations between the Mayor and the Orangemen on that occasion. The oath administered to the special constables on that day was the same as that taken by the members of the regular police force.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. G. Dorrag-When did you cease to be in possession of the letter marked "G?" A. Since I gave it to Mr. Gosselin to produce here in court.

Q. Who asked you to give that letter to Mr. Gosselin? A. I understood it to be the Polico Magistrate, but I refused to give the counsel would continue to treat him as he the document without a receipt, and, properly had done up to the present there would be

speaking, it should never have left the office.

Q. Had you ary written order from the Police Magistrate to deliver this letter to Mr. Cosselin? No; I had no written order. A messenger from the Court was sent to the office some day tast week for this letter. When I arrived at the office Mr. Gosselin was taking a receipt for ft. I tore up the receipt, and refused to allow the document to leave the office. I then sent Mr. Gosselin to this Court to say that I could not allow the document to be taken from the office, but that I could give a copy of it. On his return he informed me that he had been ordered to appear next day with the document. Under the circumstances, I gave it to him, thinking it would be all right in the Magistrate's pos-

Q. You had only the verbal information from Mr. Gosselin of an order from the Court?

A. That's all I had, and I thought it was auite sufficient.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge that Mr. Gosselin received such an order? A. Of course I have not.

Q. Are you in the habit of delivering, on the verbal information of Mr. Gosselin, the official documents of the city of Montreal? A. I am not in the habit of doing so, for the simple reason that Mr. Gosselin could take them without asking me for them, as he might have done with the documents in ques-

Q. If Mr. Gosselin had such power, why did Q. If Mr. Gosselin had such power, why did you interfere in the first instance? A. For the reason I have already given, that I did not think it prudent to allow the original document to leave the office. When I told him so he refused to give it. When I handed the letter to Mr. Gosselin I told him not to leave it in the Court.

Q. Was there any enquiry made into the law respecting special constables and their duties at the City Hall at the time of the appointment of the 500 special constables?

A. No.

Q. Were you present when it was determined by the Mayor, or the City Clerk, to ob-

Q. Were you present when it was determined by the Mayor, or the City Clerk, to obtain an affidavit on which to base a warrant for the arrest of some of the Orangemen? A No. I was not.

Q. Were you sent to get some one to make such affidavit? A. Acting under the advice of Mr. E. Carter, the City Clerk instructed me to try to find some person to make the necessary affidavit to obtain a warrant to arrest some of the Orangemen, if they determined to walk in procession with banners or regalia.

A DEFENDANT-Or without? Q. What made you think of Murphy? I asked several parties, and after a while Mr. Murphy was brought to me. I did not request him my-elf. I could not say by whom Mr. Murphy was brought, and at the time I did not recognize him as Murphy, although I had known him some twelve or fit-

teen years ago. Q. Were you told by Mr. Carter or some one else what was required to be stated in that affidavit? A. The only information I got at the time was that it was necessary to obtain some person who could identify one

two or more of the Orangemen. The hour of adjournment having arrived Mr. DOUTRE, Q.C., contended that there seemed to be absolutely no evidence deduced towards the prosecution. A number of men had been brought up since the 18th July, and examined, without the deduction of any evidence tending to criminate the defendants, with the exception that the defendant Grant was an Orangeman. He was strongly inclined to the opinion that the intention of the prosecution was to drag on the case until the 24th inst., and suddenly spring up a bill before a Grand Jury, already catechised for the the office to ascertain why the letter was not purpose, who would see sufficient evidence to bring them under a pretended law which which took place a day or two previous. I had been discovered by the four Queen's Coun" understood at the time that Mr. Hamilton was sellors, although other eminent lawyers and one of the defendants, and was acting in his judges failed to see how the alleged offence capacity as one of the reporters of the Witness could be brought under that statute. The He did not mention John Hamilton's name, result would be a similar miscarriage of but he asked why the letter had not been pro- justice, as in the Hackett and other cases. sented. He stated that some of the members By thus springing a bill before the Grand of the Order had called at the Witness office, Jury, His Honor would be relieved from and were anything but pleased that the letter the necessity of giving a decision in the

country had their eyes turned towards this case, and it did not add to the dignity of the Court to continue a case when no evidence was forthcoming.

Mr. BARNARD, in reply, contended that he had been proceeding perfectly legally, and he had, notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in his way, proved the existence of sufficient grounds as to justify the magistrate in allowing the case to proceed.

His Honour agreed with Mr. Barnard

vhereupon Mr. DOUTRE suggested, with a view to facilitate the termination of the case, to proceed Barnard readily agreed.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7TH. At eleven o'clock the hearing of this now cause celebre was resumed before Mr. Desnoyers, P.M.

The names of the defendants having been called, two of them, Ingram and Gibson, failed to put in an appearance, whereupon Mr. Barnard, Q.C., on behalf of the prosecution, objected to going on with the case so long as any one of the defendants was absent. He was led to take such a step owing to the remarks made last evening by the counsel for the accused to the effect that there was a conspiracy on the part of the prosecuting counsel in order to prolong the proceedings.

Mr. Douthe, QC., here remarked "You are still playing your little game;" a remark which was not heard by Mr. Barnard, who, however, noticed it on the copy of one of the reporters.

Upon seeing this Mr. Barnard said that if had done up to the present there would be to you the book lent him? A. I did not, for war to the knife, and he would insist on all I had forgotten that I had lent it to him. the defendants being present before continuing Ere case.

Mr. Desnovers said these could be no doubt that it was necessary to have all the defendants present.

Mr. Dourns then arose and said that Mr. Banard could proceed with the case whenever he liked, but the defendants would not appear any more unless brought by the offi-cers of the law. The defendants then left the Court expressing their intention not to again appear.

The Magistrate then ordered the forfeiture of the bail of Ingram and Gibson, and issued warrants for their arrest.

On application of Mr. Barnard to fix a day for the further hearing of the case, Mr. Des-noyers appointed Monday afternoon at two o'clock for the continuation of the enquiry.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9TH.

The further examination of this case was continued this afternoon before Mr. Desnoyers, P.M.
Edward Bond, Major of the Prince of Wales Rifles, was examined by Mr. Barnard, Q.C., as follows:-

Q. Please look at the constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Association of America con-tained in exhibit "E" fyled in this matter, and tained in exhibit "E" fyled in this matter, and please state whether at Mr. Mercer's request that you should furnish him with a copy of the constitution and laws of the Orange Order you supplied him with a copy of such consistation aed law similar to those contained in this exhibit? A. At'Mr. Mercer's request I obtained for him a printed document in connection with this matter, but it being over a year ago. Hanned each with the in the secondary to the answer, which Mr. Barnard readily granted, ago, Teannot say whether it was similar to this

for him.

Q. Where did you get the document you procured for him? A. I borrowed it.

Q. From whom did you borrow it? A. I decline to answer without permission from the gentleman from whom I borrowed it.

Q. What sort of document was it that you obtained from that person; was it in print or in manuscript? A. In print.

Q. Did you notice the place of publication?

A. I did not, and I cannot recollect the fitte of the book.

Q. Was the book similar in shape to exhibit "E?" A. I cannot say, as it is over a year ago.

Q. Was the book you had ever read or seen he-

A. I did not, and I cannot recollect the little of the book.

Q. Was the book similar in shape to exhibit "E?" A. I cannot say, as it is over a year ago.

Q. Was it a book you had ever read or seen before? A. I decline to answer, as it might tend to criminate me.

Q. Please hear the evidence of Nathan Mercer read with reference to the book with which you supplied him, and please state, under your oath, whether you are prepared to contradict the statement made by Mr. Mercer?

Objected to by Mr. Doutre, Q.C., as illegal.

Mr. BARNARD, Q.C., maintained that the objection was not made seriously, and if the counsel for the defence intended to make a farce out of the proceedings he should state so, and then all parties would understand each other.

The question being allowed the witness said he decidedly would not contradict Mr. Mercer concerning the book, but he must have a very good recollection to identify the book marked by Mr. Mercer, he did not see that he was called upon to interfere with them in any way.

Q. Do you, or do you not, say that Mr. Mercer's statement about the book with which you supplied him is correct? A. I repeat I cannot supplied him is correct? A. I repeat I cannot handed by me to Mr. Mercer; therefore I decline to contradict or confirm Mr. Mercer's statement.

Q. Why cannot you not swear that exhibit "E" is similar to the one handed by me to Mr. Mercer therefore I decline to contradict or confirm Mr. Mercer's statement.

Q. Why cannot you not swear that exhibit "E" contains some one hundred pages of closely printed matter, which, I hold, justifies me in rehang to identify it with a book which simply passed through my hands over a year ago.

Q. It might possibly justify you if the book was previously unknown to you, but do you mean to say it was previously unknown to you.

A. I decline to answer, on the ground that it might tend to criminate me.

Q. Do you mean to swear that it is only the Orange obligation which Mr. Mercer asked you to supply him with? A. I have answered that question before

combining mildness of operation with the

versation.
Q. What were you speaking of in the con-

the latter end of Jane 1877, when the public press were discussing the prospects of an Orange procession, and the subject came up in the course of discussing the general objects of interest, as men generally do in the course of friendly intercourse.

Q. Is it not the case that the question was as to the legal right of Orangemen to walk, and that in connection with the subject you offered to supply Mr. Mercer with the constitution and bylaws of the Orange order? A. I did not offer him any book; he asked me for it. The legal right of Orangemen to walk being one of the questions under discussion in the public press, it is quite possible that it formed the subject matter of our conversation.

under discussion in the public press, it is quite possible that it formed the subject matter of our conversation.

Q. Please look at Exhibit "E" and say whether it really contains the constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Association? A. I find marked on the outside, constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Association of British America.

Q. Do I understand you to say that it really contains the constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Association, or do you deny it? A. It is impossible for me to affirm any more than I see on the face of it.

Q. Is it because you do not know what the constitution and laws of the order are; or is it because you have not read the book? A. It is because this being a printed book it must be only a copy of manuscript, and never laving seen such manuscript cannot identify it.

Q. Please state, under your oath, whether you have any real doubt that this exhibit "E" is an authorized issue of the constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Association? A. I decline to answer, on the ground that it might tend to criminate me.

Q. Please look at exhibit "F" and state whether the obligation written on the first and second pages is similar to that which you furnished Mr. Mercer? A. I cannot tell you without comparing the two.

The following is the continuation of the evidence of Major Edward Bond, given after

evidence of Major Edward Bond, given after

we went to press :-Q. Is the obligation in exhibit F an Orange obligation? A. I decline to answer, as it would tend to criminate me.

Q. Did you ever ask Mr. Mercer to return Q. Is it not the case that the person from whom you borrowed the book in order to lend it to Mr. Mercer was Col. George Smith, now present? A. I decline to say from

whom I borrowed it without permission of the lender. Mr. BARNARD submitted that the witness in this case had no right to shield himself behind his privileges in a case of this kind if

his answer would in any way tend to throw: light upon the subject of the investigation. His Honor did not see what purpose the answer, even if given, could serve.

Mr. Barnard stated that it would bring in

Col. Smith's name and give ground for a supplementary deposition, the Colonel having refused to answer questions on a former occasion on the ground that he was an Orangeman. Col. SMITH (energetically)-I never said so; state the facts.

Mr. Barnard—On the ground, then, that he would criminate himself. I want to have it proved that he is an Orangeman, and then take what further evidence he can give. The witness asked for a day in order to ask the lender of the book for his permission to

ness and said, "Go ahead; give him his answer," and the deposition was continued. A. Col. Smith new present having authorized me to answer, I say it was from the said

but Col. Smith, however, nedded to the wit-

George Smith I get the book which I lent to Mr. Mercer. Q. Are you aware that Col. Geo. Smith is an official standing very high in the Order? A. I decline to answer, as it might tend to

criminate me. Q. As you have not stated in what way your answer might criminate, please state whether or not you are an Orangeman? A. I regret very much to have to decline answering this question, on the ground that it might tend to

criminate me. No cross-examination. Col. George Smith sworn, examined by Mr.

BARNARD: O. State where you were asked by Mr. Bond, a witness examined in this matter, in the month of June last year or thereabouts, for a copy of the Constitution and Laws of the Loyal Orange Association, for the inspection of Mr. Mercer, a city Alderman, who wished for information on the legality of the Orange Order? A. Mr. Bond asked me if I could lend him any book containing the Obligation of the Orangemen, and on looking over the books in my library I found a book purporting to give the Constitution and Laws of the Orang Association, which I lent him. That is, to the best of my recollection. He said nothing to me about Mr. Mercer, so far as I recollect. Somebody else having asked me for information concerning the order, I asked Mr. Bond to let me have back the book I had lent him. I do not recollect having asked Mr. Mercer.

I did not know that he had it. Q. Have you got that book now, and will you produce it? A. I could not say at the moment. If I have it, I have no objection to produce it to-morrow. I don't think it will hurt any body.

Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. Liver complaints, Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Spasms, Heartburn, Flatulency and all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, cured without mercury, by Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS,

most successful results. If anyone should unfortunately suffer from a bruise, the most certain relief from the pain, and the speediest remedy for the removal of evil results, is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It sets the blood in active circulation, the congulation is broken up, and discoloration removed.

If you have a suffering child, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and curcs dysentery and diarrhoa. "It softens the guins, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the ceething period.

Mendania in the control of the contr

His country long in chains; her spirit gone; The dark taskmaker, sleepless, plied his w Lord, Marquis, Reverend, Sir Knight or H. In name a Christian each—at heart, a Turk

O'CONNELL'S, GRAVE.

For titled gamblers at some German well— For Bishop Jocelyns noble Erin bled— Base Cyprians squandered, on their way to hell, The rents and tithes which robbed the land of

III-Earth's tyrants learnt new mysteries of hate; The Saxon lash surpassed their bloodlest doom For, what dread despot e'er decreed a fate Which made a nation one vast hecatomb?

The brightest, noblest, holiest, the best.
Their voices importune were hushed in death,
While those who lived sighed for the patriot's
rest,
Or cursed the foe with the last faltering breath.

O God! was ever people so opprest! So ground to dust—so hurried to the grave? So crushed with every bloody, fiery test— So long, long suffering, yet so firm and brave?

Sometimes, the tyrants' agents, forced to weep, Stayed for awhile the persecutor's hand; But, weary Erin, moaning in her sleep, Touched generous hearts in ev'ry Christian land

Alas! that head, which never knew relief, Pillowed upon some bosom true as steel, That last dear refuge of the soul in grief, True as the North-Star to each mute appeal.

What holier thing has this cold world to give When tears are in the heart and sorrows rend,—When hard to die, and harder still to live—Than the kind sympathy of one faithful friend

With hands and eyes upraised—on bended knee— Sad, suff-aing Erin prayed with nightly tears; God heard her voice in His eternity And io! O'Connell, born to lead, appears!

Imperial Julius, with his legions strong,
Sweeping o'er Gaul with clattering horse and
spear,
Hath he one tear e'er dried — destroyed one
wrong?
The sword is only great when cowards fear.

Without the sword, the tyrant saw a power, Strong with a nation's woes, and, seeing, feared, Standing undaunted, like some grey round tower. In the dim dawn of peoples deathless reared.

XII.

Not Achilles' great sword in ancient time,
When Rome was not, and glorious Greece was
young,
E'er forced from fate a vict'ry so sublime.
As wrenched from foes O'Connell's magic
tongue.

XIII. As fall the monarchs of the forest down, Before the North wind's fierce, resistless blast; So fell the laws to hideous monsters grown, When our great champion's breath of vengeance passed.

XIV. As, when a lily bent down by the rain, Seeing the rosy dawn, doth raise its head, So, Erin stood, a nation once again, The storm of centuries forever fied.

Like Hope's bright rainbow, o'er the sullen storm,
He rose the harbinger of peace and light;
He came, a mighty heart and glant form,
Out of the chaos of three centuries' night.

His soul was full of sweet humanity, And, like a harp touched by the passing wind, It answered every sigh with sympathy. Nor left one heart uncomforted behind.

With sudden life his native land awoke From her deep lethargy, so numb and cold; With hope revived her manacles she broke, And found "Be free!" means simply this: "Be "bold!"

XVIII. Peace to the noble dead; full well he sleeps Among the people whom he loved so well; Each day some grey-haired watcher stands and

Beside that tomb where Truth and Honor dwell.

DORA.

By JULIA KAVENAGH, Author of "Nathalie," " Adele," "Queen Mab," &c.

CHAPTER XXVI .- CONTINUED.

Mrs. Logan was silent, and so disconcerted at this accident, that she no longer opposed Miss Moore's good-natured attempt to pick up the fallen portrait.

"Oh! dear," said Miss Moore, "the poor lady in pink is quite spoiled; but I declare, the lady in blue has not a scratch!" "Oh! all right, then," cheerfully cried Mr

Templemore; "I can get another pink lady any day at a sale, but my blue lady altra

Mrs. Logan's breath was gone to hear this, and she rolled her black eyes in utter bewilderment. Mr. Templemore, unconscious of the construction she put on his words, looked at the two portraits very attentively, shook his head over the lady in pink, and smiling complacently at the lady in blue, went and put them both away in the cabinet, locking the drawer and taking out the key—not quite so hysterical burst of tears, and the declaration useless a precaution as he fancied it to be. that she, Mrs. Legan, was perfectly miser-Mrs. Luan was utterly confounded. Her sble. mind could not very well conceive feelings she was incapable of entertaining. She could not believe that the only value Mr. Temple-

more really set on his enamels was an artistic value, having not the faintest reference to the regard he felt for the persons they happened to resemble. She did not understand that if the lady in blue had been like Mrs. Luan herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and herathelia would have been as precious in Deenah, and Eva, and Miss Moore, and the Miss Moore, and Miss in his eyes as it now was, bearing this strong governess stay in Les Roches." likeness to Dora. All this was incomprehensible to her, and was not even made apparent by what would have proved it to another woman; Mr. Templemore's unnecessary frankness. No, this was rather an aggravation of his offence than any attenuation. Mrs. Logan was silly, and she knew, but did not mind it. She was accustomed to be treated like a pretty, childish foolish thing by Mr. Templemore, and she liked, it, for she had sense enough fo know that, manlike, he loved her more the worse for it. She was so pretty, that she could be anything she chose, and yet charm him and every one else besides. But it now occurred to her that Mr. Templemore might consider her so silly as to think he could do or say anything in her presence with impunity. "He thinks I can't see through him, that is it," was Mrs. Logan's in-dignant conclusion. "I am not so stupid though as you fancy, Mr. Templemore.

Wait a little-wait a little." Unconscious of the storm which was brooding in Mrs. Logan's heart, Mr. Templemore turned back to her with a smile, and had just sat down by her side, when the door of the drawing-room opened, and Dora appeared on the threshold, rather pale and grave.

"Mr. Templemore," she said, a little hesitatingly, "will you come-Eva is really very

He started and turned pale.

the indignant one:

"Dora is about the most artful and audacious girl I ever knew!" How little we do know of each other, after all, in this bright, clear world, where every

bound him. "I shall remember it again and again," she

I shall not forget, or shun the inevitable." again," exclaimed Miss Moore, looking much

concerned. "Yes, she is, just to vex me," resignedly

at all. I don't care, you know."

She spoke with as much seeming indifference as if the seventh of May had been the day fixed for a pic-nic or a dinner-party, and not for the most important event in her life. Again Miss Moore attempted to mend matters by declaring that Mr. Templemore would certainly go distracted if the seventh of May did not make him the happiest man.

"Yes, yes, I know," said Mrs. Logan, a little superciliously, for she was now bent on seeming shrewd, and not silly; but I must have facts, not words, you know, Miss Moore. I suppose Eva gets ill every now and then, and Miss Courtenay comes for Mr. Templemore, who sits up and goes distracted, eh ?" This speech was so unlike Mrs. Logan's

usual discourse, that Miss Moore stared at her in silent amazement. "No," she answered, at length, "Eva has had very good health since Miss Courtenay has

been with us." Mrs. Logan smiled incredulously, closed her eyes, pursed up her lips, and altogether looked so significant, that Miss Moore felt not

merely amazed, but bewildered. "Is he going to remain long away?" resumed Mrs. Logan, raising her voice, and looking haughty. "Because I am going, Miss

Moore." "No, pray don't!" entreated Miss Moore. "Eva will get well,"—to Eva's ill-health she attributed Mrs. Logan's evident displeasure—and it will be all right again you know,

dear." She spoke as soothingly as if she were addressing a child. It was the tone most people adopted with Mrs. Logan, when they were at all intimate with her. But Mrs. Logan, who if she was silly, was by no means so childish Mrs. Logan left, Eva would probably get well as she chose to appear, now resented Miss Moore's manner as a deadly affront, and turn-ing upon her with sparkling eyes, said, in a tone which had nothing of the child in it save its temper and naughtiness:

"You had better not, Miss Moore. I am not quite so silly as some people think. My eyes are quite open. I assure you I am wide awake, Miss Moore."

And she opened wide and rolled her black eyes in a manner which fairly confounded Eva's aunt. Indeed, she was quite awestruck on hearing Mrs. Logan hold so formidable a threat as that implied by the statement that she was not silly, and that she was wide awake. For when foolish people set about being clever and people of dull perceptions have made up their minds to be particularly clear-sighted, there is searcely any amount of mischief which may not be expected. This Miss Moore, though not very bright herself, was clear-headed enough to guess. She felt that danger was at hand though she was too much taken by surprise to know from what quarter it sprang. She still considered Eva's unlucky illness to be the cause of Mrs. Logan's wrath, and would probably have

made some other exasperating reference to the subject, if Florence had not forestalled her by declaring that she was not going to wait Mr. Templemore's pleasure any longer. The haughty words were scarcely uttered when Mr, Templemore entered the room. With a face full of concern he said:

"Eva is ill. I am anxious about her. I am going for Doctor Leroux." "Now!" exclaimed Mrs. Logan.

"Yes, even if he cannot come, I shall be glad to speak with him."

He looked so anxious that Mrs. Logan forgot her suspicions, her displeasure, and even her resolve of keeping hereyes open. But so many unusual emotions had brought on a neryous mood, which now betrayed itself by an hysterical burst of tears, and the declaration

"My dear Florence," kindly said Mr. Templemore, taking her hand, "you are not to blame. The poor child alone is guilty, but is excusable, because she is a child. We are innocent, and suffer for her sin even more than

"Much the best plan "put in Miss Moore, rather eagerly. "Eva will grow out of it, you

"I hope so," replied Mr. Templemore; but never was hope uttered in a more despondent tone than this.

"I think I must go," moaned Mrs. Logan, pressing her hand to her brow; my head aches so. And yet I should have liked to wait till you came back with that Dr. Petit." "Petit!" cried Mr. Templemore with a start—"God forbid that man should ever

come near Eva!" "How can you be so prejudiced?" pettishly said Mrs. Logan ; "you know he did me a

world of good. And as for the other man, I hate him!-he has such a nose, and such a long, scraggy neck. I wonder you can have any confidence in him."

Mr. Templemore looked half amazed and

half indignant. "I know," be said, "that when Petit luckily fell ill, you got well. I know, too, that when you are my wife, that man, of whom I have a perfect horror, shall never attend you. As to the required promise, and on that assurance Leroux's neck and nose, you must be mis- he'left her. taken; they cannot be so bad as you imagine, else how could be have got his diploma, you know ?"

Mrs. Logan was very much affronted at Mr. Templemore's banter. "I know-I understand," she said indig-

raised her arched eyebrows. Did Mr. Templemore want to get her out of the way! bending over it, she looked long at Mr. Templemore want to get her out of the way! bending over it, she looked long at Mr. Templemore's child.

"He has all but given you to me," she walking down the road that led to Rouen, with thought; "but if I were Florence he should

thing looks so open, and is so secret and mys- conscious of the force the turmoil in Mrs. terious! If Dora had come herself to call Logan's little mind gave them, lulled to rest Mr. Templemore, if she had undergone the the tempest Mrs. Luan had first wakened needless pain of seeing him seated by the there. Besides, it was a really delightful arside of Florence, it was because she would not rangement, if they were to live in Deenah, side of Florence, it was because she would have and Eva and Dora—the governess, he had bound him. would not care much about Eva, if they had had said to herself in stoic self-subjection. children. Yes, it was all right, after all; and as Mrs. Logan's nature was not merely light, "I hope poor Eva is not going to be ill but buoyant, she bade her lover a very cheerful good-night as they parted at the door of

her villa.

"I shall be sure to send early to know said Mrs. Logan. "But if the marriage is put off again," she significently added, "it shall be for good, you know, Miss Moore."

"Oh! but Mr. Templemore will not have "I shall be sure to send early to know about Eva," she said, airily. "Good-night," and she skipped into the house, and closed the door behind her.

Mr. Templemore walked through the nar-

the wedding-day putoff again," exclaimed Miss
Moore, eagerly. "I know it; he has said so
again and again."

"Oh! it is a matter of perfect indifference to
me!" said Mrs. Logan, leaning back in her
chair, and folding her hands on her lap. "It
shall be the seventh of May or it shall not be
thought of hiding her indifference! She shall be the seventh of May, or it shall not be thought of hiding her indifference! She would sleep very soundly that night. It was natural, but it was hard. Hard, too, in some respects, was the fate that lay before him.

"She is a sweet, childish little creature," he thought; "I must prize her as I would a beautiful flower, and not exact from her the brilliant or enduring qualities of a gem. But -but I might have chosen more wisely. And Mr. Templemore sighed, as many a man has sighed before the marriage-day.

CHAPTER XXVII.

DOCTOR LEROUX was not within, so MI Templemore had to come back without him. He went up at once to Eva's room. Dora sat by the bed of the child, half bending over her, and telling her little stories to send her to sleep.

"And so"-Mr. Templemore heard her saying, as he opened the door-"the poor prince was wounded by the giant, and-' "No, he was not," impetuously interrupted

Eva; "he shan't be wounded. Don't let him be wounded, Cousin Dora!" "Well, my dear, shall it be the giant?"

"Yes, I hate him. Kill him, Cousin Dora!" "I don't mind if I do. And now suppose he is dead and buried—and suppose a little

girl I know goos to sleep." # I can't," mouned Eva. "Tell me another

story." But as Dofa was going to comply, Mr. Tem-plemore came forward. He found no change in Eva. Her flushed cheeks and dilated black eyes still told him the same story that had sent him forth. Strong mental excitement had put her into that state. When he and again; but till then she would probably be

with so susceptible a child. "It is a hard case," he could not help saying to Dora. "I have every blessing life can give, save one. And I am powerless; a ing it across the room."

"What a storm there was last night!" said Mrs. Luan, taking off her night-cap and fling-ing it across the room. child's unreasonable feelings are too strong

subject to attacks, both dangerous and wasting

for me." His clouded brow and troubled look struck could not have lowed of no remedy. both Mrs. Logan and his child, and Eva must

be sacrificed. "Poor Eva!" thought Dom, looking down at the little flushed face on its white pillow. He saw the kind look, but did not read its

" Dear Miss Courtenay," he said, anxiously

"it is late; you must not stay sitting up with asleep.
Eva. Where is Fanny?" "I sent her away.'

"But you may want assistance. Better have Miss Moore. "She is not quite well, and aunt will stay

up with me." He looked, and in a remote part of the room he saw Mrs. Luan nodding in an armchair. Still he was not satisfied.

"You cannot stay np," he said-"it really will fatigue you." "I think Eva will soon fall asleep," quietly replied Dora—" Will you not Eva?"

She gently touched the child's hot cheek with her hand, and at once Eva seized that cool hand, and laying her head upon it looked up at her young governess with something in her dark eyes of the silent, faithful love of a dog for his master.

"She is falling asleep," whispered Dora. "Her eyelids look heavy."

She would not stir for fear of rousing the child, but sat patiently with Eva's cheek resting on the hand which the two little childish hands also fondly clasped. Mr. Templemore stood at the foot of the bed, looking at them both with a sort of pain. Why did not his child love the women he was going to marry as she loved her governess? Why could not that good-natured Florence, whom he loved, be the mother of his little daughter as well as this Dora Courtenay, whom, alas! he did not

"You have bewitched my little Eva," he said to Dora. "I wonder if she would allow you to draw away your hand just now?

Dora made the attempt, but a fond jealous murmur from the child, who was only half asleep, bade her desist. Mr. Templemore smiled, and stooping, kissed Eva. If he had not feared offending Dora, he would not have minded to kiss as well the pretty hand on which his child's head rested so trustingly. But he had a warm, generous heart-too generous not to feel grateful, and too warm not to

express it. " Dear Miss Courtenay," he said looking at her carnestly, "God bless you for all your goodness to this poor motherless little girl, who, I fear, will never have any mother save you. Miss Moore leves her, but she is not judicious."

Dora looked at him silently.
"Yes," she thought, "Florence has got the

father, but I have got the child." "I have a favor to ask," he continued, in low tone; "I trust nothing will happen to-night, but if that feverishness should come on again, pray promise me that you will call me

I shall sit up late in the study. "I feel sure there will no need to do so, confidently replied Dora; but she gave him

Eva was very fast asleep indeed when Dom drew her hand away, and left her. Sha went up to her aunt, gently touched her shoulder, and as Mrs. Luan awoke with a bewildered stare, Dora raised her finger in token of si-lence, nodded toward the bed, to imply that "It is nothing—nothing!" he exclaimed; nantly; "but as I have got no faith in your all was well there, then pointed to the door; broom!" indignantly thought Mrs. Courte- and free, be content.

her arm resting on Mr. Templemore's. The give you to none. If I were Florence is smould way was short, but the night was fair and mild, and love is a great enchanter. A few lind words which Mr. Templemore said, un- Oh! if I were Florence you should love me,

she was not Florence—that happy careless Florence, who had fulleu asleep over a novel, whilst Paul's sister,—Cousin Dora the governess—sat up with Mr. Templemore's child. Yet she, too, slept. The gentle comforter came to her in the deep chair where she had seated herself to watch Eva's slumbers; he came and never ceased shaking his dewy poppies over these two, Dora and the child, till bright dawn had left the sky, and a sunbeam stole in upon them through the muslin curtains of the window. Dora woke first; but scarcely had she really awakened, and really come back from the torpor of sleep to the quick sense of life, when she met the look of Eva's black eyes. She nodded gayly to her.
"Well, young lady," she said, "how are
you this morning? Quite well, it seems to

me!" "You did not finish that story about the prince and the giant," was Eva's answer.

want to know how it ended." "It shall end as you please, Eva," answered Dora, with an easy compliance rare in authors; "the giant shall kill the prince—no—well, then, the prince shall kill the giant."

"And marry the princess," suggested Eva.
"And marry the princess," kindly replied "And so you did really sit up with Eva, after all, Miss Courtenay!" reproachfully said

Mr. Templemore's voice. Dora looked round and saw him standing behind her chair, and behind him again Mrs.

Luan in her night-cap.
"I slept-I did not watch," deprecatingly replied Dora; "and I think Eva is well, Mr.

Templemore." Yes. He went and sat by her; he took her hand, he looked, he questioned, and his conclusion was that Eva was well again. This

had been but a slight attack.

"And who knows," he added hopefully—
"who knows, Miss Courtenay, but it may be the last."

He looked down so fondly at Eva, it was so plain that no lover's happiness would fill the void left by her absence, that for his sake and from her heart Dora wished it might be as he hoped.

"But when that day comes," she thought,
"you and I part, Eva. When your little
childish love goes, as is but right it should go,
to your father's wife, you shall see your last of

Cousin Dora." As if answering her thought, Mr. Templemore said gravely, "I dare not expect so happy a result just yet, and I think that in the meanwhile we must be very cautious."

He looked at Dora, and Dora guessed his meaning. Eva was to see as little as possible of Mrs. Logan. She nodded assent, and, after a while Mr. Templemore left the room.

ing it across the room. "A storm!" exclaimed Dora, amazed. "Yes, how it rolled and rolled, and rattled

and rattled!" said Mrs. Luan, shaking her and forgetting her headache. Dora. He too was unhappy, and his sorrow head as if it still ached with the noise; "there never was such a storm, I thin "Aunt, you must be mistaken. True, I

slept, but I also woke now and then, and the moon shone, and the sky had not a cloud." "Why, I came and looked at you; I was

here the best part of the night, and I tell you the blue lightning dicknothing but play about Eva and you. Of course, you were both

Dora went up to her.

"I detest her!" cried like her exp likes her must not talk so. These was no stoom. Put "And Fide likes her," on your cap-it was all a dream !

Mrs. Luan looked at her sullenly, but she did put on her cap, as Bora bade ber; and, after a while, she said stalkily: "Yes, I suppose so-it was all a dream-

all a dream!" and, to Dora's relief she left the room. As soon as she had left Eva in Fanny's care, Dora went to her mother's room. She

found Mrs. Courtenay up and dressed, and very cross. "There was never such an old fidget as your armt," she said-Mrs. Luan was two years her junior-" she did not sleep all night, I suppose, and she wou'd not let me sleep either. She came in and out of my room, talking of the thunder and the lightning till she almost

drove me wild." Dom was much concerned. "I wish she were with John," she said-

indeed, I am anxious about her; and I came to ask you, mamma, to stay with her as rauch as you can, and cheer her—also you could notice if these strange fancies continue."
"My dear child, your aunt had strange fan-

cies before you were born, and your aunt will have strange fancies till she is in her grave. Her fancy just now seems to run on thunder and lightning, but I remember how it was cheese for seven months. Everything, she declared, tasted of cheese, or was cheese; when that passed away she raved about cats, and had five of them in the house. We were run over with kittens for I don't know how long. They were very pretty, but great thieves, and I think that cured your aunt of them. However, I shall try and cheer her a bit, poor thing! I fancy she is vexed at Mr. Templemore's marrying this little flirt; and it is provoking when we had made up our minds that it should be you, you know!"

"Mamma, pray do not," entreated Dora, looking quite mortified and pained.

" Very well," resignedly said Mrs. Courtenay; "of course, if you don't like it, or didn't ike him, there is nothing to be said or done; but, as I said, I shall cheer Mrs. Luan."

Mrs. Courtenay evidently considered the task of cheering Mrs. Luan a charitable sort of bore, but also one which lay within her. power. Howsoever right the former conclusion might be, the latter one rested on a great mistake. Mrs. Luan did not want being to Mr. Templemore's mind just then, whether and tacitly declined it. In vain her kind lit-tle-sister-in-law followed her about, "cheer-ing" her; Mrs. Luan gave her a wary look out of the corner of her sullen eye, and dropped her when Mrs. Courtenay was least on her guard, or could not follow her. This she did several times, till Mrs. Courtenay perceiving her object, got affronted, and gave up cheering her ungracious, thankless relative.

"She runs away from me as fast as if she

tenacity, which is always dangerous, was the more formidable in her, that no strong moral law controlled it. She had but a weak sense of right and wrong, and she had done nothing. conscious of the force the turmoil in Mrs. Logan's little mind gave them, luiled to rest the tempest Mrs. Luan had first wakened there. Besides, it was a really delightful arrangement, if they were to live in Deepah as there often is even in the insane—not indeed, when they are actually insane, but because their sin has helped their insanity. All the right one, could not come to his mind. or moral evil is a want of reason, since there can | move one fibre of his heart. be no evil where there is perfect reason; but unless that want be total—and it is rarely so there is guilt. So says the law, and with it and no more, and it soon vanished in darkthe common-sense of every country. Her ness. Had he really received a telegram, or will, her interest, had been Mrs. Luan's rule of life. and she now reaped the fruit of this selfish doctrine. When a strong and criminal temptation came to her, she could not resist it, or, at least, her power to do so was very restricted. She was accustomed to be reckless in small things, and she knew not how to be careful or timorous, even though the stakes were heavy. The end in view was all she saw, or cared to see—the abyss between her and that end she both ignored and con- went off to Les Roches. temned. It was nothing to her, she was not to be the victim. In that dark pit she would throw Mr. Templemore, Florence, Dora even, show Mrs. Logan in. But that lady would if it were needed-and Mrs. Luan did not care, provided she prevailed. She did not, indeed, put the matter in that light, there was no need to be so tragic about it; and as Mrs. Luan had no imagination, she could not exaggerate to herself the consequences of her actions, nor perhaps conceive them in all their bearings. She saw but one thing, and thought of but one thing: "Dora shall not marry John," and its corollary, "Mr. Templemore shall marry Dora!"

In that mood, and with that thought, she watched and waited for Mrs. Logan.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

No inquiry concerning Eva was sent in by Mrs. Logan the next day. Mrs. Logan's head ached, and she lay moaning on the sofa, and forgot all about Eva. Nay, she thought herself ill-used because Mr. Templemore did not come and ask what ailed her; and when he appeared at length, she burst forth into reproachful lamentations, and was silent con-

cerning his child. "She has not much reason to love her," thought Mr. Templemore; but he thought, the flowers in the parterres, stirred by a pleasant too, that for his sake, at least she might have

remembered the little sinner. "You might, at least, have sent round to know how I was, since you were too much engaged with Darius to come!" said Mrs. Logan. She looked sulkily around her, and walked at random, like a foolish, gan, very tartly. "Fanny, or Miss Courtenay -any one!"

This was said with considerable impertiience, and Mr. Templemore colored deeply: but he looked at some flowers in a stand, and counted their petals, before he trusted himself "Florence, that is not right."

Mrs. Logan was reclining on the sofa in her pretty sitting-room; but though the shut ters were closed and the room was darkened, Mr. Templemore could see her color rise as he spoke thus, very gravely.
"I believe you have a great regard for

Miss Courtenay I' she exclaimed, sitting up,

"Very great," he replied, gravely. "I believe you admire her as well. " Very much."

Mrs. Logan's dark eyes flashed. "Mr. Templemore," she said, "do you think I am going to allow that?" "And pray why should you not?"

spoke with irritating calmness. "I thought," he continued, "that you and Miss Courtenay were old friends." "I detest her!" cried Mrs. Logan-"you

"And Fide likes her," he suggested, with a smile.
"Who would not admire so perfect creature?" asked Mrs. Logan, enraged at his composure; "only, if your feelings are so strong on the subject, Mr. Templemore, why

don't you marry her? Just tell me that? Why don't you marry her?"

He rose and looked at her. "Florence!" he said—" Florence!" was angry—deeply angry; and this, joined to a quick sense of her own impredence, brought Mrs. Logan to her senses. Not knowing what to do, she burst into tears, and as it was the first time she had ever done so, she was at once forgiven. "But never do it again," he you know?"

said, wiping her tears away—"never do it, my dear child. Mrs. Logan liked being called "my dear child," and being treated like a silly little thing, so she smiled, shook her head, and

"Well, you know, I like Done very well, only

she is awfully clever. She overpowers me." "Not with speech, surely?" "Oh! she is silent with me; but she talks to vou.' Mr. Templemore bit his lip. So he must have a jealous Florence as well as a jealous

Eva? But he would not resent this speech, and prudently rose to go. "You are in a mighty hurry," Florence said, ironically.
"I received a telegram from my solicitor

shall come again after dinner, to see if your headache is better." Again Florence was pacified. A telegram from Mr. Templemore's solicitor could only refer to marriage settlements. She smiled one of those sweet, bright smiles which none who saw could help loving, and sinking back

on the sofa, she said, coaxingly,

" Mind you come early." "Very early," replied Mr. Templemore, and he too smiled; but as the door closed upon him, and he walked through the little garden to the road, and thence on to Les Roches, he thought with some bitterness: "She is a child and she has a child's want of reason, as well as a child's artlessness, so I must make up my mind to that." It was easy to say it—easier than to act upon it. The thoughts that came cheered, for the more Mrs. Courtenay forced he liked it or not, were not pleasant visitors her company upon her, the more she shunned They were importunate, and though he bade them begone, they would not be denied "You have been hasty," they said, "and now it is too late to repent, and you feel it. The child of seven may outgrow her folly, but the child of twenty-seven will never be wiser than she is to-day. You must expect no ripening of reason, no sweet maturity of thought, none of the wise and tender graces which come to women instead of beauty and its bloom. This, indeed, you have in its fulness. Then remem-

"but Lam going. Provexcuse me, Florence. Miss Courtenay, I am going with you."

And with that lasty excuse he was gone the drawing-room doogelosed on them both the had gone at her bidding, and she had come for him like a fair and evil enchanties, to lure him away from his liege love. But, no, to do her justice, Florence indulged in no such postic fancies; she had not aparticle of imagination, never thought of spirits good or of prose. Her only conclusion, therefore, was the indignant one:

Leroux, you will not wonder that I do not but Mrs. Luan had been so fast as leep, that she had no conception of her nieces meaning, and sife equived a whispered explanation to longer the bottle buzzing in Mrs. Logan was badded with it. We had gone at her bidding, and she hind to make her understand at last that Dora no longer the bottle buzzing in Mrs. Logan keedless ear. They, had classed with it. We learn she imaginated to be Mrs. Lian was conception of her nieces meaning, and sife equived a whispered explanation to longer the bottle buzzing in Mrs. Logan was bedder the understand at last that Dora no longer the bottle buzzing in Mrs. Logan keedless ear. They, had classed with it. We long the make her nieces meaning, and stife equived a whispered explanation to longer the bottle buzzing in Mrs. Logan keedless ear. They, had classed with it. We long the make her nieces meaning, and the comparison two says in the indight of experience, not to she had not experience, not once the block bott Mrs. Luan was the imagination to longer the bottle buzzing in Mrs. Logan keedless ear. They, had classed, buzzing in Mrs. Logan keedless ear. They, had classed with it. We had already longer in each of the indight of the indight was to length reached her presence. The fact at longer, that he content is point on the indight of the mind; she rose, and walk in the same had been so in the indight of the mind; she rose, and walk in the same had been so in the indight of the mind; she rose, and walk in the content is not to the in the content in soon to be a wife, and whose faults and im-perfections Mr. Templemore was inclined to view with a tender and lenient eye. Happy Florence, if she had known it. Her hold was strong and deep. Her whims, her jealousy, her little selfishness, even, could not shake it. She might make imprudent suggestions, and waken dangerous comparisons, with perfect impunity. It was in vain that Mr. Temple-more both liked and admired Dora; the thought that this girl, and not Florence, was

Florence had a glimpse of that truth when Mr. Templemoreleft her, but it was a glimpse was this an excuse to leave her and go back to Dora, and talk about cuneiform inscriptions with her? Then why had he said that he would come in the evening? Probably to keep her within, and prevent her from seeing what went on at Les Roches. No sooner had this fancy taken hold of Mrs. Logan's mind than her headache was gone. She sat up, found out that she was quite well, ate a hasty dinner, that also she was quite equal to, and

not be shown in; her head ached again, and the air would do her good. Where was Miss Courtenay.? In the school-room? No, Miss Courtenay and Eva dined with Mr. Temple-more and Miss Moore to-day.

"Because I was not here!" thought Florence, turning away with an angry blush. She felt peevish and frettul, too, because Mr. Templemore did not come out to her at once; and she walked up and down the garden thinking, "He does it on purpose," or, "He is staying to talk with Dora;" whilst Mr. Templemore, who was ignorant of her presence, was on his way to her house. But even if she had known this, would Florence have been satisfied? She was in the mood when nothing pleases, and when everything irritates. She walked, for the sake of shade, near the old tateau; its massive walls looked both cool and strong, and its long black shadow stretched over the ground, with the conical roofs of its turrets and the tall chimney-stacks of its high roof cut out in clear black lines, that faded away as they reached the green ring of trees that enclosed the flower-garden. But this way was both bright and beautiful—though breeze, danced gayly in the light of the de-clining sun, all these sweet and delightful depurposeless little fly, whilst the spider watched her opportunity, and spread her web in the background.

"I suppose they will never have done dinner " thought Mrs. Logan, in high displea-sure at the slowness of Mr. Templemore and his family. "It is so pleasant to talk to Dora!"

In this mood she turned back to the house; is she approached it she saw Mrs. Luan sit-

ting on a garden-chair.

So dinner is over?" said Mrs. Legan.

No, but it makes my head ache. They talk so !"

The eyes of Florence flashed. "About what?" she asked.

"Oh! Darius, you know." From the spot where she stood Florence could see into Mr. Templemore's study. His table was covered with books. She looked at them resentfully. Her jealousy was roused, and it applied to things as well as to persons It displeased her that within a few weeks of his marriage, and on a day when her hard ached, Mr. Templemore should have time for Darius and cunciform inscriptions. A generous woman, however much she may be ber husband's inferior, cannot feel so. She may pine to be like him—she can never long to bring him down to her own level. But Mrs. Logan was not a generous woman, and she now querulously wondered at Mr. Templemore's strange tastes. Was she to be bored with books and Eastern inscriptions after her marriage? Mr. Logan had been a great nuisance with boating, and a new fancy of hishunting; but really Mrs. Legan preferred

either taste to learning. "I shall be sick of my life with Darius! she thought, a little sullenly. "And what do

they say about Darins? she asked. "I don't know," slowly replied Mrs. Luan. They say Darins, but do they mean Darius,

Florence stared, then turned crimson. Of course that was it! Darius and cuneiform inscriptions were the cloak these two used to converse freely in the presence of witnesses, For jealousy, not the fitful, capricious dawn, but the full and burning reality of the passion, suddenly invaded her as Mrs. Luan spoke, and with it came the blindness, the want of reason, and yet the perfidious subtlety of that pitiless

facling. "So they talk of Darius!" she said laughing. "In the study, I suppose?"

"No, but they did last night, you knowwhen he came up to Eva's room after you were gone." Mrs. Logan shook from head to foot with anger. She had a violent temper, though few this morning, and I must answer it; but I even of those who knew her best suspected it, so well was it hidden under the veil of frive-

> dom was the wicked spirit roused from the dark corner where he could lie sleeping for weeks and months undetected. "And they were alone!" she at length

lous gayety and pretty childish ways-so sel-

"Oh! no," replied Mrs. Luan, not seemin to perceive her emotion, "I was asleep in a (To be continued).

chair.'

The statue of Titian, which was to have been raised this month in his native village of Pieve de Cador, will have to be recast, on ac-

count of defects. The captive balloon, which is one of the attractions of the Paris Exposition, is said to cost nearly \$150,000, and the proprietors pay a ground rent of \$3,000. The price for a twenty minutes ascension is \$4, a head. Miss Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, makes three ascensions duily. It is reported that, after the close of the Exposition, the balloen

is to be brought to this country. "A crown will not cure a headache, nor a golden slipper the gout." Very true; but a crowned head when it aches doesn't have to keep right on devising ways and means to procure bread and butter; not does a gold-shod were a spider, and I the housemaid with the broom! indignantly thought Mrs. Courte- and free, be content.

REST. BY FATHER RYAN. My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired—
My soul oppressed—
And with desire have I long desired
Rest—only rest.

This hard to toll—when toll is almost vain This hard to told the same of the same of

The burden of my days is hard to bear— But God knows best: And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield;
Tis hard to till—and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry a weak and human cry, So heart-oppressed; And so I sigh a weak and human sigh For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years, And cares infest." My path; and through the flowing of hot tears I pined for rest. 'Twas always so; when still a child, I laid On mother's breast My wearled little head; e'en then I prayed, As now, for rest.

And I am restless still. 'Twill soon be o'er— For down the west Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore Where I shall rest.

A TOUCHING STORY ON GEORGE WASH-INGTON'S BOYHOOD.

EY MARK TWAIN.

If it please your neighbour to break the sacred calm of night with the snorting of an unholy trombone, it is your duty to put up with his wretched music, and your privilege to pity him for the unhappy instinct that moves him to delight in such discordant sounds. I did not always think thus; this consideration for musical amateurs was born of certain disagreeable personal experience that once followed the development of a like instinct in myself. Now this infidel over the way, who is learning to play on the trombone, and the slowness of whose progress is almost miraculous, goes on with its harrowing work every night uncursed by me, but tenderly pitied. Ten years ago for the same offence, I would have set fire to his house. At that time I was a prey to an amateur for two or three weeks, and the suffering I endured at his hands are inconceivable. He played 'Old Dan Tucker,' and he never played anything else: but he preformed it so hadly that he could throw me into fits if I were awake, or into a nightmare if I were asleep. As long as he confined himself to 'Old Dan Tucker,' though, I bore with him and abstained from violence; but when he projected a fresh outrage, and try to do 'Sweet Home,' I went over and burnt him out. My next assailant was a wretch who felt a call to play a clarionet. He only played the scale, however, with his dis-tressing instrument, and I let him run the length of his tether also; but finally, when he branched out into a ghastly tune, I felt my reason descriing me under the exquisite torture, and I sallied forth and burnt him out likewise. During the next two years I burnt out a cornet player, a bugler, a bassoon-sophomore, and a barbarian whose talents ran in the base-drum line.

I would certainly have scorned this trom bone man if he had moved into my neighbourhood in those days. But, as I said before, I leave him to his own destruction now, because I have had experience as an amateur myself and I feel nothing but compassion for that kind of people. Besides, I have learned that there lies dormant in the souls of all men a penchant for some particular musical instrument, and an unsuspected yearning to learn to play on it, that are bound to wake up and demand attention some day. Therefore, you who rail at such as disturb your slumbers with unsuccessful and demoralizing attempts to subyour own time will come. It is customary and popular to curse these amateurs when they wrench you out of a pleasant dream at night with a peculiarly diabolical note; but seeing we are all made alike, and must all develop a distorted talent for music in the fulness of time, it is not right. I am charitable to my trombone maniac; in a moment of inspiration he fetches a snort, sometimes, that brings me to a sitting posture in bed, broad awake and weltering in a cold perspiration. Perhaps my first thought is, that there has been an earthquake; perhaps I hear the trombone, and my next thought is, that suicide and the silence of the grave would be a happy release from the nightly agony; perhaps the old instinct comes strong upon me to go after my matches; but my first, cool, collected thought, that the trombone man's destiny is upon him, and he is working it out in suffering and tribulation; and I banish from me the unworthy instinct that would prompt me to burn him out.

After a long immunity from the dreadful insanity that moves a man to become a musician in defiance of the will of God that he should confine himself to sawing wood, I finally fell a victim to the instrument they call the accordeon. At this day I hate that contrivance as fervently as any man can, but at the time I speak of I suddenly acquired a disgusting and idolatrous affection for it. I got one of powerful capacity and learned to play 'Auld Lang Syne' on it. It seems to me, now, that I must have been gifted with a sort of inspiration to be enabled, in the state of ignorance in which I then was to select out of the whole range of musical composition the one solitary tune that sounds vilest and most distressing on the accordeon. I do not suppose there is another tune in the world with which I could have inflicted so much anguish upon my race as I did with that one during my short musical career.

After I had been playing 'Auld Lang Syne' about a week, I had the vanity to think I could improve the original melody, and I set about adding some little flourishes and variations to it, but with rather indifferent success, I suppose, as I brought my landlady into my presence with an expression about her of being opposed to such desperate enterprises. Said she, 'Do you know any other tune but that, Mr. Twain? I told her meekly that I did not. 'Well then,' said she, 'stick to it just as it is, don't put any variations to it, because it's rough enough on the boarders the way it is now.

The fact is, it was something more than simply 'rough enough' on them; it was altogether too rough; half of them left, and the other half would have followed, but Mrs. Jones saved them by discharging me from the

I only stayed one night at my next lodging house, Mrs. Smith was after me early in the morning. She said, 'you can go, sir; I don't want you here; I have had one of your kind before—a poor lunatic, that played the banjo and danced breakdowns, and jarred the glas all out of the windows. You keep me awake all night, and if you was to do it again, I'd take that thing and smash it over your head!' I could see that this woman took

unadulterated, save by a few discords that rather improved the general effect than otherwise. But the very first time I tried the variations the boarders mutinied. I never find anybody that would stand those variations-I was very well satisfied with my efforts in that house, however, and I left it without any regret; I drove one boarder as mad as a March hare, and another one tried to scalp his mother.
I reflected, though, that if I could only have been allowed to give this latter just one more touch of the variations, he would have finished the old ed the old woman.

I went to board at Mrs. Murphy's, an Italian lady of many qualities. The very first time I struck up the variations, a haggard, careworn, cadaverous old man walked into my room and stood beaming upon me a smile of ineffable happiness. Then he placed his hand upon my head, and looking devoutly aloft, he said with feeling unction, and in a voice trembling with emotion, 'God bless you, young man! God bless you! for you have done that for me which is beyond all praise.—For years I have suffered from incurable disease, and knowing my doom was sealed and that I must die, I have striven with all my power to resign myself to my fate, but in vain-the love of life was so strong within me. But Heaven bless you, my benefactor! for since I have heard you play that tune and those variations, I do not want to live any longer—I am entirely resigned—I am willing to die— in fact, I am anxious to die.' And then the old man fell upon my neck and wept a flood of happy tears. I was surprised at these things; but I could not help feeling a little proud at what I had done, nor could I help giving the gentleman a parting blast in the way of some peculiarly lacerating variations as he went out at the door. They doubled him up like a jack-knife, and the next time he left his bed of pain and suffering he was all right, in a

metallic coffin. My passion for the accordeon finally spent itself and died out, and I was glad when I found myself free from its unwholesome influence. While the fever was upon me, I was a living, breathing calamity wherever I went, and desolation and disaster followed in my wake. I bred discord in families. I crushed the spirits of the light-hearted, I drove the melancholy to despair, I hurried invalids to premature dissolution, and I fear I disturbed the very dead in their graves. I did incalculable harm, and inflicted untold suffering upon my race with my execrable music; and yet to atone for it all, I did but one single blessed act, in making that weary old man willing to

go to his long home. Still, I derived some little benefit from that accordeon; for while I continued to practice on it, I never had to pay any board—landlords were always willing to compromise, on

my leaving before the month was up. Now, I had two objects in view in writing the foregoing, one of which was to try and reconcile people to those poor unfortunates who feel that they have a genius for music, and who drive their neighbors crazy every night in trying to develop and cultivate it; and the other was to introduce an admirable story about Little George Washington, who could Not Lie, and the Cherry-Tree-or the Apple-Tree—I have forgotton now which, although it was told me only yesterday. And writing such a long and elaborate introductory has caused me to forget the story itself; but it was very touching.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

MR. JUSTICE KEOGH'S INSANITY PREDICTED MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS AGO-WHAT HIS MAD UNCLE SAID.

(From the New York World.) The insanity of Mr. Justice Keogh and his

attempt to murder his registrar and servant re-call an extraordinary speech made in 1852 by his uncle, Mr. James Kelly, of Swinford, County Mayo, Ireland, which created some excitement successful and demoralizing attempts to sub-jugate a fiddle, beware! for sooner or later your own time will come. It is customary ments and vast humor, but as mad as a March hare. He was fond of public speaking, his speeches being generally broad and burlesque. In 1852, when Keogh—who with John Sadlier had pledged himself in the most solemn manner not to accept office at the hands of any Ministry until certain measures, notably accepted the Solicitor-Generalship from the Aberdeen administration, meetings were held in Rescommon, his native country, and Mayo, at which condemnatory resolutions were passed. Kelly addressed a large meeting on the green at Castlebar, and spoke as follows: MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Who am I? What am 1? What is my family? Who are the Kellys, of Swinford? Let me tell you briefly. Since the days of Cromwell—it is quite unnecessary in this assemblage to say bad luck to him—the Kellys and the Keoghs, of Roscommon, to whom they are unhappily related, have suffered every species of forture and confiscation at the hands of the British Government. The minions of Downing street have plied my family with every instrument of cruelty known to their accursed law. Through their craven vassals at the Castle we have been served time and again, aye, a hundred times in our history, with subpana duces tecums, with the villainous ne exeat regno, and even with the brutal capias ad satisfaciendum-(exclamations of "Lord save us!")-until the big heart of the Kellys is all but broken. Gentlemen, where are my ancestors? Standing here this night, I would not belie them and I solemnly declare in the presence of the dead, as it were, and mindful even to jealousy of their reputation, that the shores of Botany Bay and Spike Island are littered with their forgotten bones. My brother's nephew, Dan Fitzgerald-Lord rest his soul-you all know what became of him. On the perjured evidence of an informer, supported by a disgusting contempt for alibis on the part of Judge Lefroy, he was doomed to die for, as alleged, being concerned in the murder of a Scotch land agent. Gentlemen, I am proud to say he died like an Irishman only can die. The landlord, Mr. Browne, of Castlemountgarrett, went to see him in the condemned cell in the jail beyond, and says he, "Danny, so they're going to hang you?" "I'm told so," said my brother's nephow. "Danny," said Mr. Browne, "I'll get up a petition for the commutation of your sentence and send it to the Castle." "Castle be d—d," cried Dan—he's dcad, and I wouldn't belie him—"Castle be d—d," says he, I'll be under no compliment to the British Crown!" And, gentlemen, he died like a patriot Irishman on the gallows tree. But I ask you to turn your eyes from that heart-stirring spectacle to the spectacle Irc-

white land is now witnessing with horror. My own nephew is the principal in this case. He has, indeed, placed himself under a compliment to the Crown. [Here Kelly covered his face with his hands and sobbed for some minutes, the crowd uncovering.] Gentlemen,I am in solemn, serious carnest now. It is a hard matter for a man to curse his own flesh and blood, but I want you to hear what crazy Kelly, of Swinford, has to say concerning his nephew, Solicitor-General Keogh: I curse him for all time. May he die like a dog without the sacraments. A curse be on him and his for-overmore. May the grass wither under his feet and water hoil in his polluted mouth.

May the plagues of heaven consume him, and all the torments of hell pursue him now and hereafter. Gentlemen I am not a prophet, but I am the son—the mad son, if you willof a prophetess. My poor old mother, now nearly a hundred years old, said to me yesterday: "James, mark my words, Lord Castle-reagh cut his own throat. Keogh will cut somebody else's. He will die a madman with blood on his hands cursing and blaspheming the Church. He is a big man to-day and wears a silk gown, but he will spend his last days in a strait jacket and his eternity in hell." That is what my mother says, and God send that it may be fulfilled!

Kelly died in a Dublin mad-house in 1857

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Charles G. O'Neill, twenty-eight years of age, a dry goods salesman, committed suicide yesterday morning at Schuler's Hotel, No. 144 East Fourtcenth street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Coroner Woltman was notified, and he proceeded to take testimony in the case. The first witness was Louis Schuler, proprietor of the hotel. He deposed that deceased came to his place on the 25th ult., and was given a room on the second story; he registered bimself as C. G. O'Neill, St. Louis, Mo.; he was quiet and gentlemanly; witness last saw him alive at twelve o'clock Monday night, in the garden of the saloon; about half-past eleven yesterday morning Mr. Schuler was made acquainted with his death; the witness saw deceased lying in bed, with a pistol shot wound in his head and a pistol lying alongside the body.

Frank Tullman, a waiter in the hotel, de-posed that about half-past ten A.M. he had taken a card to deceased's room; the latter was then walking about in his nightgown he received the card but returned no answer Charles H. Berking testified that he resided

in Newark, N. J.; he had known deceased for six years; he had been in the employ of Mr. Berking as salesman in St. Louis, Mo., where the business of witness is located; on the 25th ult. deceased came to this city on business for the firm; Mr. Berking keeps an office at No. 139 Duane street, but the head establishment is at No. 4 Vine street. St. Louis: de ceased had called at Mr. Berking's office on last Saturday morning and was to have reported again last Monday, but miled to do so; witness called at Schuler's hotel at eleven o'clock yesterday, and sent up his card; about five minutes afterwards the report of a pistol was heard, and it was discovered that deceased had shot himself. He had left a scaled letter stating that he was tired of life; that he had a fit of the blues, and, therefore, had taken his own life. He requested Mr. Berking to break the news of his death to his mother, who was the only person, he said he parted from with regret.

Deputy Coroner Cashman made an external examination of the body, and found that death was caused from laceration of the brains from a pistol shot wound in the right side of the head.—N. Y. Times.

THE FEVER_THE SISTERS OF MERCY DEMAND ASSISTANCE.

New ORLEANS, September 7 .- Collector Smith received a communication which stated that the St. Vincent Intant Asylum is in a very sad condition. The Sisters of Charity have two hundred infants in their charge and are badly in need of food, clothing, and especially blankets. The fever has gained entrance into the institution, and forty in-mates are suffering from it. It appeals to Collector Smith to correspond at once with the authorities at Washington. Collector Smith promptly telegraphed to Secretary Mc-

Crory. VICKSBURG, September 8.—It is estimated that 2.500 are sick with fever. Fever increasing. The fever at Greenville continues to increase. At Grenada the virulence of the fever surpasses experience.

New Orleans, September 8. 223; deaths, 81. Weather rainy.

MEMPHS, September 8 .- Deaths to-day, 100; new cases, 200. The Howard Association and Citizen Relief Committee have determined, as a means of making many people to leave the city, that no more rations will be issuedthe Ecclesiastical Titles bill, were conceded in the city to those not sick, but camps will be established at various places remote from the city and the food be issued there. The President of the Howard Association telegraphs 3,000 cases here.

CINCINNATI, September 7 .- A prominent business man just returned from New Orleans describes the situation as sorrowful in the extreme. On the trip down, at Arkansas City, men stood on the banks threatening to shoot if an attempt was made to land.

At Memphis, which was reached as eve was approaching, the most detrewing scene was presented. Not a dog, mule or negro could be seen, and the houses did not seem inhabited; every place seemed deserted. Vicksburg was almost as bad as Memphis. Terror reigns all along the Mississippi, if boat had freight for any town. it was taken on to New Orleans, the innabitants refusing to receive it. At New Orleans things looked much better, men were at work on the levee, business houses were open, but little business was transacted. The return trip was made by rail. At Grenada not a white man is visible, only a few negroes. At Helly Springs about 100 came aboard; fever had broken out the night before.

The scenes at the depot are heartrending wives leaving husbands, mothers leaving sons, and bidding them farewell. At one place a mother with three childreng ot on the train. Her husband died half an hour previous, and before death had made her promise to leave on next train, to save the lives of herself and children. She left her husband uncoffined and unburied.

PLEASANT THINGS IN CYPRUS.—The correspondent of the Standard says of the snakes n Cyprus :- There are four species of them, and two are of the deadliest type. These are the cofia, which is ground-coloured, some twoand-a-half feet long on an average, and with a sharp pointed head and a belly streaked with The venom of this reptile is so poisonous that its bite kills in six hours. This is no traveller's tale grounded on vague here say. Lieutenant Seager told me he had a boy carried into the hospital one morning at Limasol who had been bitten by the cofia. Before the afternoon the poor lad was rigid in death. The clough is the deadly congener of the cofia; he also is of the treacherous colour of the soil, and makes his way sometimes into dwelling-houses. Mr. Vice Consul Loise found one coiled round the neck of a favourite kitten the other day. Because of inhabitants of the rural districts, women and toddling children included, wear high boots. But high boots will not protect against the acrial rival of the snakes, the venomous spider notable how exempt we are from dread of CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

letter from Honolulu states that during Holy Week, and subsequently, hundreds of natives professing Protestantism or paganism have been converted to the Catholic faith by the French Missionaries.

The contract for the erection of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools has been awarded to Mr. W. Reath. The schools are to be built on the site adjoining the church, on Talbot strret; but we are told they are not designed in accordance with the ecclesiastical architecture of the Church.

CATHOLIC GRIEVANCES IN SYRIA .- The leading men of the Marionites have forwarded to the embassies of the Christian Powers at Constantinople, a memorial setting forth the terrible maladministration under which their country groans, and praying for an enquiry into the imprisonment of their Bishop and their other grievances.

SPANISH PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.—The Unicerse prints the text of an address by the Apostolic Vuncio at Madrid to the President of the Catholic Young Men's Society at Barcelona, encouraging the Catholic youth of Spain to organize a pilgrimage to Rome to testify their loyal veneration for the august Head of the Church. Several bishops have signified their approval and encouragement.

CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSIONS .- Letters have been received by Mgr. Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, from the missionavies who left Bagamoyo for the interior last June. Pere Charmetant's letters are especially interesting, as they furnish many details respecting the organization of the expedition, which on reaching Unyamwesi will be divided into two caravans, the one destined for Ujiji, and the other for the Nyanzas. Pere Charmetant expects to meet with no difficulty about porters at Miranbo's capital, feeling confident of receiving every assistance from him through the good offices of Mr. Broyon.

THE LAZARIST FATHERS .-- The Inman steamer, City of Chester, brought among her passengers from New York the Very Rev. James Rolando, Visitor of the Congregation of the Mission in the United States; Rev. R. J. Fitzgerald, C. M., Vice-Superior and Master of Novices at St. Vincent's Seminary, Germantown, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Giustiniani, C. M., for nearly twenty-four years paster of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore, Maryland; and Rev. Thomas Smith, C. M., of St. Louis. These gentlemen have come to Europe to take part in the election of a new Superior General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the officer.—Cork Examiner. Very Rev. Eugene Bore.

FRENCH PILGRIMAGES .- On Tuesday, the 10th of September next, there will take place a grand pilgrimage to Our Lady of Soin, in the diocese of Nancy. The solemnities, over which the Archbishop of Besancon and Bishop Grandin, O. M. I., will preside—will not yield in magnificence to those celebrated on the "holy hill," on a similar occasion, five years ago. The Archbishop of Besancon has also addressed a letter to his clergy announcing, for the 3rd of September, a diocesan pilgrimage to Faverney, in commemoration of ful piece of work and an admirable likeness, the Eucharistic miracle which took place in An address was to have been delivered by that parish on that day two hundred and seventy years ago.

MIRACULOUS CURE IN CEYLON .-- A correspondent sends to the Jaffna Catholic Guardian (Ceylon) the following account of a " miracle" which occured there on the 4th inst, on the of non-Catholic parents at Mannippay, a close relative of the Kachcherri shroff, about twelve years of age, after having been allowed to remain for a couple of hours tied to a cross erected in front of the celebrated shrine, was able to hear and to repeat the words father, mother, &c., for the first time in her life. The parents of the girl, overjoyed at the circumscoffers say what they like. There is no place in London. denying a fact attested by hundreds of eyes

A correspondent of the San, writing from Grenada, Mississippi, on the 19th inst., after giving a vivid description of the terrible con--I cannot omit mentioning the heroism of are tireless; their temper is never ruffled in the least by sleepless nights, spare diet, and constantly attending to the pettish demands of the sick and witnessing the agonies of the dying. Where they sleep or eat I could not cines about with them, work like bees in disinfecting houses, and have a magical faculty of raking up clean linen and bedclothes in out-of-the-way places. I also saw several clergymen who were behaving in a very disinterested way, one of whom had not nights. It is not possible to describe the harrowing incidents of the fatal pestilence at Grenada. It is a blighted, forsaken, and doomed town.

"Marriage ceremonies performed free of incalculable blessing. charge," is the sign displayed by an Ohio justice. He keeps a tavern and is satisfied with the profit on what the bridal parties ent and drink. The repast is not, however, thrown in with the ceremony.

held in Glasgow " to petition the magistrates to enforce the law against begging by nuns." Missionary Society, presided, and in opening the proceedings, quoted from the Glasgow Police Act, 1866, the clauses prohibiting the soliciting of alms. He thereafter argued that the practice of begging by "sisters of mercy' was a contravention of the act. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell moved the first resolution, to the effect that the law ought to be impartially administered. This was seconded by Mr. M'Donald, and passed without opposition. The second resolution, moved by Mr. James Murray, and seconded by Mr. Belshaw, and which was also carried, declared that "it is not fair play to the very poor that they risisters of mercy,' are permitted to make a trade of begging." It was afterwards resolved to wait upon the Lord Provost and magistrates to present them with a petition, setting forth that "there is a constant violation of the law against begging from door to door, apparently unobserved by the police and magistrates," and "that this begging has become a nuisance, apparently connived at by these snakes the field labourers and all the the Lord Provost and magistrates." The petition further asserts that "it is a public scandal and outrage upon the very idea of fair play that poor, naked, hungry, shivering women should be driven away from the door whose puncture is credibly reported to sign and taken to the police. office, while well-fed one's death-warrant. With all these thick well-clothed women, attended by a servant sown terrors under footand in the art it is should be permitted to beg." The petitioner, and taken to the police, office, while well-fed well-clothed women, attended by a servant pray for the "impartial; administration of the no delight in music, and I moved to Mrs. sacraments. A curse be on him and his formore. Brown's.

Brown's.

For three nights in succession I gave my feet and water boil in his polluted mouth few are the deaths from snake-bite and kings of a betrayed people rest on him.

In was determined attitude has not been assured in the was most religious one moment too soon, and was most religious these troubles, till we meet, them, and how been assured in the was most religious one moment too soon, and was most religious the province. We fare and was most religious to the province. In we are from dread of pray for the "impartial) administration of the was most religious to the province. We fare and was most religious to the province. The would have a foot down and would be the province of the province. The was most religious to the province of the province of the province of the province of the province. The was most religious to the province of the provi

IRISH NEWS.

At the Belfast Petty Sessions, on Friday August 7, Matilda Fry, publican, York street, was summoned at the suit of the coustabulary for allowing an orange arch to be displayed from her premises on the 12th of July last. The decision of the Court in the case was adjourned, there being a doubt as to whether the arch was attached to any part of the defendant's premises.

A FATAL RELIGIOUS QUARREL IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A disturbance has taken place between some Catholics and Protestants travelling in a railway train from Newry. In the melee which ensued a Protestant named Gough was shot dead. The train was detained on its arrival at Portadown by the police, who searched every passenger, arresting two with revolvers on them. There is considerable excitement in the district.

THE EXECUTIONER OF ROBERT EMMET,-An old fellow named Barney Moran, who died recently in the workhouse at Ballila, revealed to the chaplain before his death that he was the executioner of Robert Emmet. He was a young soldier at the time, and performed the revolting office for a reward. None but a few officers knew who he was, and the secret was so well kept that it has common'y been supposed to be past finding

There is great rejoicing at Mitchellstown, County Cork, on the news of the intended release of Condon. The shops closed early, and a general illumination took place. The streets were thronged with a jubilant crowd. The Nation says England has released nearly the last of the Fenian prisoners without having entitled herself to the slightest gratitude. The Irishman says Condon will be released because he is an American citizen; had he been an Irishman only, without a claim on the great Republic, he would have been hanged like the other martyrs.

CONSTABULARY .- COMPLIMENT TO STABLE.—At the last meeting of the Tipperary Town Commissioners, the chairman, before commencing the regular business, remarked upon the efficient and meritorious services rendered to the town by Constable John Shanley in the preservation of the peace and suppression of crime. Several others expressed their full concurrence in the chairman's observations, after which it was unanimously resolved to pass a vote of thanks to Constable Shanley for his persevering vigilance, zeal, and intelligence in the discharge of his duty, and to forward a copy to his superior

THE LATE RIGHT MON. ALEXANDER M'DON-NELL.—A fine statue. in marble of the late Right Mon. Sir Alexander M'Donnell, Resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, was unveiled yesterday in the Tyrone lawn in front of the Model Schools that stand upon the lawn. Sir Alexander was very popular, and, on the whole, discharged the delicate deties of his office with judgment, ability and impartiality. The statue is from the studio of our skilful and distinguished sculptor, Mr. F. Farrell, and is both a beauti-Lord O'Hagan, but his parliamentary occupations interfered with his coming over to Ireland in time.

EXCITING SCENE BETWEEN A JUDGE AND Counsellon.—Exciting exchanges occurred on 5th August in court between Vice-Chancellor occasion of the Feast of St. Sabastian, which is deserving of mention:—"A deaf mute, born court. The Herne Bay Waterworks petition was called for hearing, when the judge suggested that the case stand to the November Sessions. Mr. Glasse said the Court was inadequate to try the business. The Vice-Chancellor said the remarks were most improper. Mr. Glasse said the public will judge. The Vice-Chancellor then said: -- Your remarks are infamous. I wonder you have the audastance, begged the Rev. F. Chilini to administer to her the sacraments of baptism, which "Standing here, I will not condescend to tell was performed in a most imposing manner. your lordship what I think of you." The I relate the fact as I saw it. Let sceptics and Court adjourned in confusion. This took

THE SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.-We are all glad that the Sunday closing is at last in the way of being removed from the field of controversy, at least pro tem. It has carried through the House of Commons, mainly by the tact, dition of that plague stricken town, says: ability and perseverance of the O'Conor Don. and the vigorous band of adherents who clung the Sisters of Charity. Their ministrations to him, and to the cause. It has been already carried through two readings in the House of Lords under the directing management of Lord O'Hagan, and by the time these lines are being scanned by your readers, it is likely to have been passed into law. divine. I saw the same faces around day and The feeling about the matter is night, and again at dawn. They carry medione of gratification that an ugly cause quarrel has beeen moved the arena of Irish political life, and of hopefulness that its operations may result in the well-being of the community. But everybody seems to feel that only a portion of the work of social reform has been accomplished in removed his clothes for three consecutive the passage of the measure, and that the more important portion remains to be achieved in an earlier closing of the public houses on Saturday night. I anticipate a severe struggle over the proposal of such a restrictionbut, if successful, the measure would be an At last the authorities in Belfast have

been awakened to a sense of their duty, and have taken the right course to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings that for some considerable time past have disturbed our town. Scotch Intolerance.—A meeting has been | The mayor has issued a very wise and very sensible proclamation, and the result will be as we have always believed, that the disorder Mr. George Hay, of the Glasgow Protestant and tumult arising from the mischievous parading through our streets from the band-playing and the processions will abruptly cease. Processions of excursionists with emblems, and accompanied by bands, are henceforth to be dispersed by the police. Band-playing is also prohibited. Had this course, which we advised long since, been pursued, we should not have to deplore the sad state of things which for the past two months has existed in our midst. The common law right to parade the streets, to smash windows, and smash heads, may be a very fine thing for legal writers and interested parties to uphold, but those who have really at heart the welfare should be liable to apprehension and impri- of the town must heartily rejoice that at last sonment for seeking relief from house to energetic means have been resorted to in house, while other beggars, those called, order to allay the bad feeling which lives sisters of mercy, are permitted to make a and flourishes in our midst. We have now seen the last, at least for this summer, of irritating party displays and so-called Sabbath school excursions are at an end. But we may ask why is the prohibition only of a temporary character? Why is it not made a binding and stringent law, since it is evident to any impartial man that restraint for the rowdy element of Belfust is always of pressing necessity. As soon as this temporary restriction is removed things will run in the old groove, and very likely we shall again be inundated with processions, band-playing, fect type of a Catholic, a royalist, and a and party disturbances. But we rejoice that gentleman, he had, during nearly an entire we have obtained even, a limited breathing space, and we hope that the authorities will rigidly enforce the wise ruling of the Mayor. man of faith, perseverance, and honour. His His determined attitude has not been assumed life was devoted to the promotion of others

have removed that stigma which so long attached to our town. Additional or extra police force will not now be necessary, as the causes of all our disturbances-processions and band-playing-have been removed. All peaceable and law-abiding citizens should be thankful to Sir John Preston, and if any party, Catholic or Protestant, attempt to infringe the Mayor's order we trust that they may feel the strong arm of the law .- Ulster Examiner.

OUR PERILS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN ASIA MINOR.

Responsibilities (says the Pall Mall Gazette) is only half the name of the burden which falls to England's share after the conquest and partition of Turkey. What we have to face in Asia Minor are perils and responsibilities, the latter existing only as the necessary outcome of the former. Russia has been allowed to plant herself in such positions that henceforth she stands as a constant imminent menace to our empire in the East; and the responsibilities imposed on us by the war and the Congress are not responsibilities for Turkish rule, but new and vast responsibilities in maintaining our own existence. The strange and disturb-ing thing is that Ministers themselves appear to have no comprehension of the fact; though the truth is, perhaps, that they dare not say how fully they do comprehend the burden of peril and responsibility which they have given us with peace." Lord Sandon ad-dressed himself to this subject rather laboriously in his speech recently in the House of Commons, and so did Mr. Cross : and neither could have succeeded better if their object had been to prove to their countrymen that they had not one fixed or comprehensible idea on the subject between them. Lord Sandon dealt in dreams; Mr. Cross in contradictions; and if we were to judge from their speeches alone (and we have nothing clearer yet to go upon), we should be obliged to conclude that the convention is of the same value in their own minds as the bit of paper which Sir Matthew Hale is said to have carried in his bosom as a charm against witchcraft. Every man of sense must smile as he reads Lord Sandon's rhapsedies about the steam ploughs and threshing machines which the Convention is to disperse over Asia Minor. The capitalist, more particularly, will laugh when he hears that he is expected to scatter his fertilizing coin over the country on the strength of such security as an improved system of police will give, together with the abolition of the farm system of taxation, and the appointment of governors for fixed periods. But it is a more serious matter to hear both Ministers talking of the Convention as a bulwark against Russian encroachment in terms that can only be compared with the language of a military engineer who, having drawn certain plans on a piece of paper, should lock them in a drawer, with the boast, " That portion is impregnable." Yet more absurd and more alarming is their statement, that whereas the necessary and complete security they have contrived depends for existence on the fulfilment of certain pledges on the part of the Turks to reform their methods of local administration, the Government have no security whatever for the redemption of those pledges; have no powers of initiating, no powers of controlling those reforms; but only a "distinct engagement" that the Turks will consent with us as to the reforms to be introduced." It is impossible to deal in a few words with such accounts of the Convention as those. We can only repeat—and we beg our readers to look to the language of Mr. Cross and Lord Sandon if they doubt this assertion-that there, is nothing in the Ministerial prospectus of the Convention to distinguish it from such fantastic schemes as have fuddled the brains of too many a sanguine projector of limited liability companies.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is stated that Herr Rodowitz will come to Rome shortly to renew relations between Germany and the Vatican.

The police have broken up the Socialists Congress in the Grenelle district, on the left bank of the Scine, inhabited by workingmen. Five Socialists were arrested.

A Vienna despatch says that Austria informed the Porte that it is desirable the occupation shall extend to Metrovitza. This has for a time increased the difficulty of negotiation, but the Porte is expected to yield at the last moment.

A Paris correspondent states that Lord Salisbury comes to Paris to ascertain how France would regard the more direct intervention of England in Turkish affairs. It has even been reported that the Sultan transferred to England the Suzerainty over Egypt. These reports are highly sensationa'.

Later estimates of the number drowned by the collision on the Thames are higher than those given yesterday. It is now stated that 600 to 700 were lost. A diver says he felt the corpses packed four and five deep in the after cabin of the "Princess Alice."

The Italie says there is a report current at the Vatican that Bismarck deferred concluding an agreement with the Pope, as he is desirous of ascertaining the views of the newly-elected Parliament. Nevertheless, both sides are doing their best to bring negotiations to a

successful issue. INCREASE OF IMMORALITY IN GERMANY .- The Nord Deutscher Zeitung states that the sale of immoral and obscene books and pictures at railway stations in North Germany has increased to such an enormous extent, that it will be necessary to adopt immediate and stringent measures for the repression of an evil which has become a scandal and a disgrace to the whole country.

RUMOURED UNEASINESS BETWEEN FRANCE AND Spain.-There is mention in some of the Spanish papers of an intention on the part of that Government to fortify certain places on the French frontier, such as Canfranc, in the province of Huesen, a part of the country which has never betrayed any Carlist proclivities. Engineer officers are said to be engaged in a survey with the object of carrying out defensive works. The fact is supposed to point in the direction of distrust arising between Monarchical Spain and Republican

THE COMPTE DE CHAMBORD .- The French papers publish a letter lately addressed by his Royal Highness the Compte de Chambord to Count Anatole de Beaumont d'Autichamp, on the occasion of the death of his father-inlaw, the Vicompte Janvre de Bernay. The letter, which is signed "Henry," speaks as follows of the deceased Vicomte:-" Your father-in-law, the Vicompte Janvre de Bernay had reached a very great age, as, notwith-standing the amazing strength of his constitution, must have been evident to all who know him. I am, however, none the less painfully affected at the death of an old servant whom I so highly esteemed. The pergentleman, he had, during nearly an entire century, faithfully practiced all the duties appropriate to those characters. He was a

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

CALENDAR-SEPTEMBER, 1878. THURSDAY, 12-Of the Octave. Bp. Barron

FRIDAY, 13-Of the Octave. Bp. Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832. Cons. Bp. Hogan, St Joseph, 1868.

SATURDAY, 14-Exaltation of the Holy Cross. -FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE COST. Holy Name of Mary. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luke i. 26-38; Last Gosp. Matt. vi. 24-33.

Monday, 16-SS. Cornelius, Pope, and Cyprian, Bishop, Martyrs. SS. Euphemia, Lucy, and Geminian, Martyrs.

TUESDAY, 17-The Stigmata of St. Francis of WEDNESDAY, 18-St. Joseph of Cupertino, Con-

fessor. Ember day. Fast. Bp. Young, Erie, died, 1866.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. T. B. LEAHY is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS.

MR. THOMAS MALONE is our special and agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. e is authorized to solicit and collect sub-WITNESS.

Mr. THOMAS SHEEHAN, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of upon itself. the Evening Post and the collection of subscriptions for the Evening Post and True WITNESS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the expenses attending the issue of such sarily large, and as for a while we shall rely as they are told. Once a Volunteer, a manupon the True Witness to pay a part, we trust has no choice but to obey. He is no longer those of our subscribers in arrears will forward their indebtedness, or pay it over to our Agent, who will shortly visit them. We shope our friends will the more cheerfully do this and help us in our circulation by ob- lice will, we fear, do more harm than good to taing for us new readers, seeing that the the service. Not that the duty itself is so price of the True Witness has been reduced very obnoxious, because troops in all counto \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged tries are from time to time obliged bands in Her Majesty's service. The words four columns, and is now one of the best and to do it. But the calling out cheapest weekly papers on this continent.

HELP FOR THE SOUTH.

The South appeals for help. Can Canada listen to that appeal in vain? Times may be hard, money may be scarce, and we may have all the broil of an election contest about our ears, and yet we cannot listen to the call of "Help" without emotion. It is at such times that we feel the brotherhood of mankind, and when creed and class are forgotten in the thirst to serve a suffering land. It is | teer Militia would unquestionably do, and the enough for us to know that a scourge is sweeping over what is called the "Sunny South," and that the afflicted people piteously appeal to civilized man for assistance. Canada cannot afford to listen to that appeal in vain. The people of Canada cannot allow the cry for "Help" to pass without notice; and, if our character as a people is to be saved from the charge of selfishness, something should be done, and at once, to assist the fever-stricken South. Kindness, after all, is the most powerful weapon in the world, and as a friendly word "turneth away wrath," so may a friendly turn live for ever in the recollection of a people.

THE TANNERIES SHOOTING AFFAIR.

This "investigation" looks very like a farce. It is all private, and why it is so we do not understand. We certainly cannot be satisfied at the way the case is being conducted, and we simply expect to be told some of these days that the whole affair has ended, the world. Give them fair play and they are, and that the 53rd Battalion is exonerated as a race, peaceable, or, like the Irish wolf from all blame. This "private" investigation | dog, they are "gentle when stroked, fierce is not enough! Who knows what is being done? Who knows what measures are being taken to bring the guilty to justice? No one in them gets up, and quite right that it but the officials themselves who conduct the should-but let their faith and nationality "private" inquiry. This may be a Star Chamber conspiracy to screen the guilty, and it should be protested against. We have no is the most Irish part of Montreal, so it is guarantee that the "investigation" is not a sham, and that it has not been concocted for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of people. Let the "investigation" see the light of day. Let the public know what is going on and not repeat here. the tricks of autocratic Russia. If the "investigation" closed to-morrow or if it did not close for twelve months, the public will not accept a verdict of acquital, as a just verdict, unless the facts, and all the facts are placed before them. We write in the interest of law and order, and we feel assured that the peace letting the public know all the circumstances is no country in the world where destitution

THE FEVER SCOURGE.

In Memphis the undertakers are unable to bury the people as fast as they die. To meet the situation, the Citizens Committee has been obliged to take the question of burying the dead into their own hands. This is the news from the capital of Tennessee this morning, and it is fearfully suggestive. From New Orleans we learn that there were 596 deaths during the week, making altogether about 1,000 deaths in that city since the scourge broke out. The negroes are dying in hundreds. The disease has, too, extended and appears now to cover a larger area than it was ever known to cover before. Dead bodies are found where disease was not suspected, and all who can fly from the afflicted districts have done so. But it is odd how men become accustomed to sights which in ordinary times would shock them, for we learn that the Citizens' Committee are behaving with a fortitude and a coolness which we in Montreal, while marveling at it, can yet admire. True it is that men do not know how much they can endure until they are

THE TORONTO SCHOOL QUESTION. The Evening Telegram continues to bully His Grace Archbishop Lynch on the Toronto explained, and now it is venting its spleen in bombast. Its coarse attacks upon "Mr." of fine feeling or gentleman'y behaviour. "Tis true, it has changed its manner of addressthe offensive to the bullying and now it name all over America. We are looked upon the statement of accounts before some other audience than the one that has already investigated them. What does this Telegram want? Does it think that decent public opinion can countenance its rude assaults, made without a particle of reason, but simply to satisfy the morbid passions of some of its readers. Suppose we acted thus towards some dignitary of the Protestant Church? But that we would be very sorry to do, for we have too much respect for the gentlemen who criptions for the Evening Post and True | belong to it. But the Telegram will find it cannot force the Archbishop, and the only result of its bombast will be to bring ridicule

VOLUNTEERS AS POLICE.

A writer, in a letter to a morning contemporary, complains of using the Volunteers as policemen. The complainant signs himself a " Volunteer," and the complaint is a serious an enterprise as the Evening Post are neces- one. Of course, Volunteers must simply do master of his own actions—he becomes an instrument to obey his superiors. But the constant using of Volunteers for the duties which should full to a force of organized polocal corps, for quelling local quarrels, is party emblem, but a piece of green cannot. dangerous. It may go on all right for a while, but it cannot go on all right for ever. Besides, it takes men from their occupations, and both employers and employed get tired of it. Some people may think it pastime, but they, too, will soon get tired of it if it is continued. This is a commercial community, and anything that interferes with commercial regularity must ultimately prove an evil This the frequent calling out of the Volunonly remedy we see is to have a Dominion force, and as soon as possible.

MONTREAL CENTRE. The Irish Catholics of Montreal are to be congratulated at the order which is a marked feature at their public meetings. In the East and in the West divisions the election is conducted by riotous assemblies and by fierce personal invective; in the Centre the meetings are as orderly as a military parade, and we rejoice to notice that personal attacks are almost avoided. Upon this fact both Mr. M. P. Ryan and Mr. Devlin are to be congratulated. Personalities are unbecoming and nearly always ungenerous, and we hope they will be left out of the contest altogether. But is it not somewhat odd that these "turbulent, noisy, mad Irish" can conduct their contests with so much order. The fact is that the Irish are, when common justice is done them, the most law-abiding people in when provoked." When their nationality or their faith is assailed, then the spirit that is alone and they are as peaceable as lambs. It is a satisfaction to know that, as Griffintown the most moral, and the contest in Montreal Centre is proving Griffintown to be the most orderly part of the city as well.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE,

A speaker at one of the meetings the other evening pointed to the fact that Protection was ruining the United States. He pointed to the number of tramps who were at present troubling that country as a proof of the wretched condition to which Protection had reduced the people. That argument is fallacious. Look at England. There is the counof our community would be best consulted by try of Free Trade par excellence, and yet there connected with the Tanneries shooting is more general, or where tramps are more numerous. Go through the iron and mining

districts of Durham and the North this conference. They know their own busi- ever at the beck of every party hack who outthe same story meets you; go to the "black country," and it is no longer dense with the smoke of industrious labor, but an ominous silence strikes the traveller as indicative of decay. Even to-day news of more factories closing, and others working on short time, come to hand, and the aspect of the manufacturing industries of England are far from encouraging to the people. The opponents ot Protection must furnish some stronger argument to shake confidence in it than the bogus one that there are so many tramps in the United States, when we see a corresponding number where Protection does not exist.

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HANLON AND COURTNEY.

There is a chance of the Hanlon-Courtney race taking place at Lachine. The news will be welcome to everyone in Montreal and throughout Canada generally. Taking, as we all do, a natural pride in Canada's champion single-sculler, we think that our time to witness his prowess with the oars should have now come. His rival, too, has a record which Hanlon may well regard with anxiety. Above School question. The Telegram is vexed be- all aquatic contests, the Hanlon-Courtney race cause its reporter was refused admittance to is now the only one that excites the public at the meeting at which all the circumstances | large. It is the contest that will decide who surrounding the accounts were satisfactorily is the best oarsman on this continent, and as such it must arouse an interest which champions alone can call forth. Apart from the Lynch stamped the Telegram with the brand | immediate commercial benefits which would of a journalistic rough, destitute of a particle arise from such a match, there would be many indirect results beneficial to the prosperity of the city, by bringing strangers into our ing His Grace, but its change of front is from | midst. Montreal has, unfortunately, a bad will force Archbishop Lynch to make as turbulent and lawless. The good name of the city has been trailed through the mire, and people at a distance seem to regard us with a degree of pity not "akin to love," but more akin to contempt. A visit to Montreal would, we believe, dispel this illusion, and our critics from a distance would learn that, after all, there is a good deal of human nature about us, and, returning to their homes, they might even have the hardihood of boldly saying, no doubt to the amazement of their hearers, that, after all, we were not quite as savage as we have been painted.

THE CATHOLIC UNION. The annual pic-nic of the Catholic Union of Ottawa was held on Thursday last, and about two hundred of the Montreal Unionmen went to Ottawa to take part in it. For some days past rumors have been afloat that there would be a disturbance, and we hope that these rumors are unfounded. It would be too bad if inoftensive men could not go from one city to the other upon an ordinary pic-nic, where no party emblems were worn, without being subiected to abuse. And, now, what is a party emblem? Is a green ribbon a party emblem? Certainly not; no more than "St. Patrick's Day" is a party tune. The fact is that on the Catholic side we neither know of a party emblem, nor of a party tune, of any kind. Even the "Wearing of the Green" is played by the Catholic Union" might be regarded as We are induced to make these remarks because we learn that the members of the Montreal Union decided not to wear their sashes, but simply to wear a piece of green ribbon as a means of knowing each other. We hope there will be no disturbance, for every friend of Canada must think that it is time these unseemly riots should end.

GUESSING.

We suppose it is all right that party journals should assure the public that their side is going to win. One paper sums up a Conservative victory with 14 of a majority, while a Reform organ makes it 41 of a majority tor (Ind.,) makes it 16 of a majority for the Gevernment. But this is all guess work. It is done just to give each party Dutch courage. Changes of public opinion are not easily guessed at. No greater surprise was ever launched upon of Disraeli's. Gladstone and all his friends expected an easy victory and yet they were overwhelmingly defeated. Even so late as the election in this Province-no one expected been a tie. No one could seriously believe that the "Conservative Quebec" would stand undecided between Rouge and Bleut There are, no doubt, times when great changes in public opinion manifest themselves, as, for instance, in England to-day. No doubt, if the British House of Commons was dissolved, Lord Beaconsfield would again have a large majority; but such a great change of public opinion is not, we think, evident here. Sir John A. Macdonald may have a majority, and we do not care whother he has or not, but this guessing is done simply to mystify the electors, who are not such fools as some people appear to think them.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA

The Methodist Church of Canada commenced its "first session of the second quadrennial General Conference" at Dorchester street on Wednesday last. From the report it appears that the Methodist Church is progressing, and there is a very natural amount of satisfaction at the fact. It is a laudable in which he lives. It is not our intention of pre-

of England generally, and you see the ness far better than we can tell them. It rages our feelings one day, and who favors us great blast furnaces out, and the would be the height of presumption on our the next? But if there is sufficient manhood works closed. Go to the cotton mills part to say what they should or what they left in the Irish Catholics of Montreal, the of Burnley, Manchester, Leeds, &c., and should not do, but we venture to express an 17th instant will prove them to be the slaves opinion, and it is this: If this conference is of no party, but the vindicators of their own conducted so as to avoid hurting the suscepti- honor, and the champions of their own bilities of those who differ from them, the rights. Methodist Conference will have not have been held in vain. In the present state of feeling in this country, it would be impolitic to allow an unnecessary and insulting reference to other people's faith. No matter what the Methodists may think of "errors," &c., &c., at present we repeat that all outward evidences of hostility had better be avoided. When the present excitement calms down, fair discussion may be renewed, but just now, even fair discussion can do no good, but it can, on the contrary, do a great deal of harm.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia has made, what at this distance appears to be, two great mistakes. By the telegrams this morning we learn that the Legislature of British Columbia has passed the Secession memorial bill and the Chinese tax bill. By this bill the Chinese immigrants are placed under a ban, and a memorial to withdraw from the Confederation will be sent to Her Majesty. It may be difficult to understand the situation as it presents itself to the people of British Columbia. Surrounded by Chinese labor, we might view the circumstances somewhat different to what we do. Place and associations work changes upon preconceived opinions, and knowing or feeling as we do of the effects of Chinese labor, we are hardly in a position to judge of the true state of the case. But we have an instinctive dread of this new phase of Know-Nothingism which, at one time, threatened to subvert civil liberty in the United States. We cannot forget that the cry now raised against the industrious Chinese was raised against the Irish; and if it was not so successful in the case of the European as it has been in the case of the Asiatic, it is only because it was impossible in one case, while it is just possible in the other. At the same time it must be hard upon the people of British Columbia to see their own flesh and blood ousted from industrial occupation, and the bread taken out of the mouths of their own kith and kin to feed and to enrich a people who are not becoming citizens, and who only remain here to scrape up sufficient money to enable them to return to their own country, and rest in comfort for the rest of their days. The question is surrounded by difficulties and it is only from those who are in the midst of them, who experience all the advantages and disadvantages of Chinese labour, that a fair expression of opinion can be expected. British Columbia has, no doubt, not been fairly treated in the matter of the Pacific Railway, but it appears to be very like an election dodge, to "petition" in favor of secession, just upon the eve of a general election.

THE "GAZETTE." The Gazette of Wednesday last gave an ad-

vice to the "Catholics of Montreal!" Oka and the 12th of July avaunt—the Gazette is itself again. But-let us not forget it-these are election times. Let us bear that in memory and store the fact in the cabinets of our brain-these are election times. Oh! that elections were annual, and then the Gazette might be continually advising the "Catholics of Montreal." If the lurid conflagrations of our church property again light up the s'y, the Guzette might not champion the cause of the incendiaries-if elections were annual. If "specials" from the Gazette visited the scene of the outrage, they might then be instructed | "Mississippi" took sixty-four head of cattle to be impartial-if elections were annual. What a wonderful influence is brought to bear upon public men and public journals - at election times. We wonthe Reformers, and the Telegram, of Toronto, der what next? Fiction never ends; duplicity never ceases. Here is the journal that betrayed a people who trusted in it, and which, in the hour of our bitter need, abandoned us to the taunts, the insults and outrages of Oka braves. Here is "the old friend England than the last Conservative majority of whom we expected better" leaving us in the hour of-our difficulty and our peril, and now, now when it seeks the popular car, that we must hearken to its advice to the "Catholics of Montreal." Well, the path of penance a week before, that there would have is open to all, but the Gazette has a long way to travel on that path yet before the "Cathlics of Montreal" will, if we understand them, pay the slightest attention to its advice

FICTION.

There is a good deal of fiction being spoken from the hustings just now. Both parties are blackguarding each other to their hearts' content. To listen to a Bleu, the Rouges are, if not all political scoundrels, at least they are all the making of political scoundrels; and as it is with the Bleu, so it is with the Rouge. But it is all fiction. The truth is, there are good men and there are bad men on both sides. There are men who aim at self, pure and simply, and there are men who aim at the country's good. There are tolerant and intolerant, there are sneaks and there are men, upon both sides of the House. For our special views we take the men who fight our battles, irrespective of party. We want men who will not abandon us in danger-men who have been | the half-breeds of the American Continent. tried, and who have not been found wanting. It becomes the Irish Catholics to see that no thing for men to contest for their own con- fiction will blind them to the grave issues that | view that the hybrid varieties of men which victions, and when that contest is conducted are at stake, and that the fact of a man being a | this continent furnishes is a "new race" comas become Christian gentlemen, no one can Reformer or a Conservative will not cause the ing into the world, of which race sulted and ridiculed the religion and the say a word against it. By all means let the Irish Catholics of Montreal to be afflicted everyone fight for his own opinion in a legiti- with political opthalmia. There are new and He thinks that the half-breeds of this Dominion? Who built up its power by mate way, but let him pause before he insults | grave issues at stake, and the man who | Manitoba give an excellent example the creed of any member of the community refuses to give his opinion upon those new and grave issues, is not worthy of our confi-

THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND CORPS.

It is now proposed to convert the 5th Fusi-

liers into a Highland battalion, while it is,

too, proposed to raise a new Volunteer corps in Quebec, which is to be Highland too. To the proposal to convert the 5th into a Highland corps we wish a hearty success; to the proposal to raise a new corps in Quebec we shall give all the opposition in our power. These are the things for which we require Independent members of Parliament who will fight our battles. Months ago we not only offered to raise a new corps in Montreal, but we saw four Independent Companies disbanded in order that the formation of the new corps would not be an increase to the service. But we were-well, we shall for moderation sake say-not encouraged. The idea was not entertained, and we firmly believe because it was suspected that the proposed corps would be mostly composed of Irishmen. In face of that refusal, to form a new corps in Quebec would be an outrage upon Irish public opinion, and one which would be resented in the House of Commons. In Quebec it has gone so far as to be reported that the officers are shortly to be gazetted. If they are, and the permission is granted them, it is time for the Irish Catholics of Canada to fully realize one fact-and that is that they are regarded as nobodies, or worse. and that the time will have come to take such measures as will secure for themselves another position in the State.

LIQUOR SELLING .. There are two classes of men to whom the law prohibits the selling of intoxicating drink-minors and drunken men. We think everyone must agree with the advantage of such a law, as we think, too, every observant person must see that the law is not enforced as much as it ought. In fact, it is almost a dead letter, and it is a standing disgrace to the authorities to see the laxity with which they allow this law to be treated. Take Montreal as it is, and we think it will compare favorably with any town of its size on the continent of America. Crime is by no means as general here as it is in smaller places. Our police force is not large, and we have proof that the criminal statistics of Montreal are not proportionate with population when compared with other cities. But yet if the provisions of law about drunkenness were enforced, we would have less crime still. It ought to be an easy thing to reach the people who sell liquor to drunken men and minors, and when reached, if the law was regularly enforced, no doubt it would have a good effect, and in a short time. But the fact appears to be that there is a supineness in our police departments, and while we know of many excellent and indefatigable men conception of crime. Men will not violate the law if the chances of detection are against them, and while we cast no reflection upon any one, yet the number of cases of drunkless than the number of convictions before the courts.

THE CATTLE TRADE. It is satisfactory to know that amidst the general depression of trade, the new business of cattle exportation continues to flourish From Quebec we learn that the steamship and 446 sheep to Liverpool vesterday. If this business continues to prosper, it must have a serious effect on the Irish people, for it will reduce the number of stock-raisers, and increase the tillage. Irish stock-raisers, finding themselves undersold by Canadian sellers, may be obliged to reduce their prices to such a figure that stock-raising would become unprofitable. This is by no means an unlikely contingency. The greatest impediment in the way is the want of good accommodation for the Canadian cattle, and the consequent loss of much valuable beef. But the question occurs, will Canada ultimately benefit by the exportation of cattle? The immediate benefit to the exporter is evident, but the ultimate benefit to the country is doubtful. If our reasoning is correct, the exportation of Canadian beef will result in keeping the Irish people at home. If this be so, the immigrants who are so much needed here will not come, and thus a great loss will be sustained. If Ireland had more land under tillage, no doubt it would be so much the better for the poor people, but the Canadian export cattle trade will require to develop enormously before that phase of the question will be reached.

EVOLUTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF MEN.

Dr. T. Wilson, of Toronto, read a paper entitled, "Some American Illustrations of the Evolution of New Varieties of Men," before one of the learned societies in Ireland, lately. The paper is very interesting, and we may summarize it by saying that the "new varieties of men" which Dr. Wilson illustrates are He contests the theory that the red man is altogether "disappearing," and holds to the the red men form a large proportion. of the evolution now in progress. The theory is by no means a new one, although it is here nity of trailing its religious fanaticism across

be that this "new race" will exercise an enduring influence on the ethnical character of the Euromerican family. Any one acquainted with the history of the Province of Quebec must know that this absorption, rather than destruction, of the Indian race is a marked feature in the population. It is taking place at Oka, at La Jeune Loretto, at Caughnawaga, and along the Grand River, where the largest number of Indians in Canada are now settled.

MR. THOMAS WHITE.

We learn from the Herald of Friday last that Mr. Thomas White, of the Gazette, has been nominated for Cardwell. It appears, according to our contemporary, that "Mr. O'Donoghue, the Irish Catholic candidate, has been shunted" in order that the editor of the Gazette should get the nomination. Into the facts of this we have not now time to enquire. All that we can take for granted is that Mr. White is nominated. We do not know whether the Irish Catholics of Cardwell know Mr. Thomas White or not. He may be a stranger to them, or they may have known him under circumstances which give no index to his present opinions. If they do not $k_{\tt MOW}$ him, let us tell them what he is. He is the champion of the Oka Indians and the defender of Orangeism. When the Church at Oka was laid in ashes by the torch of the incendiary. it was this Gazette, of which Mr. Thomas White is editor and part proprietor, that gloried in the deed, and in chuckling numbers defended the men who razed the sacred edifice to the ground. When Orangelsia to override the civil power, again Mr. Thomas White was at his post, defending the men who glory in insulting pencable citizens because of creed. This conduct has been so obnoxious to the priests and people of Montreal, that the priests returned his paper, and the people, even the Irish Conservatives, refused to hear his name mentioned for Montreal West. If there is an Irish Catholic, or any Catholic, in Cardwell, who can vote for such a gentleman, then let him rest assured that he acts in opposition to the opinions of men who know Mr. Thomas White well. Honied phrases should not blind the people to the fact that "Oka" and the "12th" found Mr. Thomas White wanting, and as he elected to fling his sword into opposition to us then, so should we fling our sword into opposition to him now. To forgive the sins of Mr. Thomas White is to condone crimes against our principles which would be an outrage upon ourselves, and believing it to be our duty to warn the electors of Cardwell-and now let them act as they please.

" A FIGHT PROPOSED."

Under the heading of "A Fight Proposed," the . Witness of Tuesday tries to shift the issue of raising the religious cry from itself to us. But it will not do. It was the Witness that first raised this cry on Friday last, and we in our Saturday issue "regretted, very much regretted" it. We like to pin the re. sponsibility where it is due, and that is to the skirts of the Witness. It may wriggle as it nected with it, yet it lacks that active energy pleases, but with all its wriggling the fact that which, by its vigilance alone, prevents the in- it was the first to raise the Orange and Green cry, remains a blemish upon its already tarnished folds. Let the Witness answer this question: Who raised the religious cry in Montreal Centre? That is the point at issue, enness, and of selling liquor to minors, is far and that is the point we want answered. In such an issue as Orange and Green we, of course, will be found where we ought to be But we never said that all Protestants were Orangemen, that was left for the Witness to insinuate. We always denied that all Pretestants were Orangemen, for we know Protestant public opinion just as well as the Witness does. All Protestants are not Orangemen, although the Witness would, no doubt, wish they were. But for fear of mistake we will again give the words of the Witness. Here they

Sceing that the principal argument against Mr. Ryan among Mr. Deviln's supporters was that the former was supported by Protestants, one would have supposed that nothing would have been more grateful to them than the assurance that almost no Protestants would vote for Mr. Deviln. Surely Protestant votes would be a sad blemish on his credit as the champlon of the Independent Irish Catholic party. The EVENING POST, however, on hearing that the Protestant voters are to be left to themselves to put in their own man if they can, sets up a how and says if the Protestants avoid voting for Mr. Devilin they are all Orangemen and will have to be treated as such. We have learned pretty well what that means. "If this be true," it says, "we are going to have lively times in Montreal Centre. It is going to be a fight between Orange and Green, and we may thank the Wilness for it. This is serious news, and news, too, which will arouse a spirit for the fight." The Post will work this mine of international hate out before long if it does not take care. The people will surely get tired of it, and their prophet will have to try something now—he might take lessons in Kearneyism.

That is the Witness of Monday, but the Wilness of Friday said :--

On the other hand, we have Mr. Devlin, an Independent opposition candidate, in the Centre, and one or two Liberal protectionists seeking the suffrages of the West. Mr. Devlin will the suffrages of the West. Mr. Devlin will hardly get a single Protestant vole. He is known to have been the Mayor's familiar throughout the recent troubles, and the real wire-puller of the whole scheme for the overthrow of civil liberty among us. Irrespective of that, many who voted for him once would not do so again, as he is, rightly or wrongly, credited with many of the appointments which have in this city disgraced the present administration in this city. Mr. Devlin has been brought out as a representative of a creed rather than a political party, or any set of political views, thus challenging the opposition of Protestants. Were this challenge accepted, and some good man brought for whom Protestants could vote, he might, perhaps, have a fair chance of success. might, perhaps, have a fair chance of success

Come, now, Witness, who raised the cry? Who set up the "howl"—the Witness or the POST? No shuffling now, sanctimonious brother of ours. Give us a plain answer. Who raised the religious cry in this contest, the Witness or the Post? Who, too, has for years been working out "this mine of international hate?" Who was it that for years infeelings of nearly one-half the population of appealing to the religious bigotry of one section of the people, and who lost no opportuWEDNESDAY, SEPTEMENT 1878!

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

public of the Dominion answer, and let that same public remember that if there had been no Witness to outrage, there would, in all probability, have been no Post to defend our people, who only desire to be allowed to go their way in peace. As for Kearneyism, that we cannot descend to. It is not gentlemanly, and it would be more becoming in the fanatical champion of Chiniquyism-the Witness _ itself.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE. Some days since we had occasion to notice the Conference of Methodist clergymen now in session in Montreal. We spoke of them courteously, and did not say a word which could be calculated, or stretched, into the shadow of an offence. We never spoke an unkind word of any man's religion, and we were not going to commence with the Methodists. We differ from them, but we differ as become Christian gentlemen, and not roughs. But this tolerant spirit of ours sets the Witness crazy. It cannot understand why we should not be as bigoted on our side as it is upon its own. It expected us to denounce the Methodists and to abuse their surroundings. This we did not do, and the Witness got angry. All we ventured to hope was that the Methodists would not denounce us. At previous Conferences their speeches were full of Pope and "Popery," "Priestcraft" and "Romanism." They sent Catholics to many hells over and over again, and we ventured to express a hope that moderation would this time guide the policy of the Conference. We thought it better in the present state of party feeling, that incetives to insult should be avoided. And this is our crime. For this the Witness holds high revel, and in hyprocritical cant, pulls its lantern jaws, and turns up its sanctimonious eyes in prayer. The truth is that our contemporary is spoiling for a fight. It is doing all it can to lead this country into civil war, and if it unfortunately succeeds, we hope the staff of the Witness will be found foremost in the fra .

THE IRISH VOTE.

In many parts of the country there is a good | To the Editor of the Evening Post : deal of agitation about the "Irish vote." In Toronto, for instance, the Tribune and Irish Canadian are fiercely assailing each other, and both say that the Irish Catholic vote should be on their own side of the House. We think this is a mistake. We fail to see any grave issue which should induce Irish Catholies to quarrel at all. There is nothing of vital importance to Irish Catholics to be discussed that cannot be discussed from either side of the House of Commons. Let Irishmen take sides the same as other men, looking out, however, for such men as are not the Laves of party, and who will do justice when questions affecting Irish Catholics are before the country. We think that neither the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie nor Sir John A. Macdonald are the best possible men, but if the Irish Catholics can send broad-minded generous politicians to the House-men who will every leader on either side. At the same time we may have friends on both sides. Let us take a case in point. The great commercial issue now before the country is Free Trade or Protection We are for l'rotection, some of our own people may the "Irish vote" should be massed on either side. A time may come when an outrage against the Irish Catholic people would force them, in defence of their manhood, to throw all their power upon one side of the contest, but that time is not come, and there is no fresh issue before the country on which the Irish Catholic vote should unite. Let each locality look out for itself. Let the Irish Catholics look at the character and reputation of the candidate. Let them review the history of the men who desire to represent them, and if they are not swayed by Protection or Free Trade, let them vote for the men who will fight their battles best.

A LOCAL LANDMARK IMPERILLED.

The news of the difficulties of one of our city hotels published in the late editions of the Post Tuesday will have caused regret to many even outside of intimate knowledge of the establishment or its respected proprietor. St. Lawrence Hall has been for years the central point of attraction to the travelling public-the favorite resort of the ring was to be found in the vestibule; and the excellence of the cuisine—the comforts of parlors and chambers, and the uniform courtesy of the host and his staff of assistants in all departments made "the Hall" chief in the list of our Canadian hotels. Viceroys and Ministers of State, and foreign Princes and Potentates, and Artists and Ac-I tors and Literateurs are to be found in the register of its patrons, and one feels a personal grief in the danger impending over an establishment round which cluster so many associations. We are not strongly in favor of the destruction of landmarks, even for the sake of progress and improvement, and the axiom "that there is no general good without partial injury" is all very well for those who gather the good, but what about the injured? The hotel management seemed to be all the more energetic for discouragements elsewhere. The crisis has, however, come, and there is not one in our community who does not heartily sympathize with one who struggled on so bravely and perseveringly Mr. Geriken's private character the character of his whole family—lends intensification to the Sympathy. We are not without hope experience and it is in the interest of such and here reference is had to the late work of

continue in his sphere of usefulness. It is lishment know that truth as well as I do. In On p. 142 he gives the statistics of pauperism not to the interests of creditors to be exacting : and now in the height of the tourist season, I may well do. You know, however, that I with business assuming. a new briskness, it am what I sign myself, would be a pity that any obstacle should interpose to a retrieval of position not forfeited by fault, or caused by carelessness.

"IRISH ROWS."

If the scenes at the Reform and Conservative meetings took place at Irish gatherings, how the country would hold high revel over the "Irish Rows." It would give food for many a day's scandal. But this election has developed the peculiar fact that the Irish people are the only people who can hold public not Mr. Devlin, as all the world knows? meetings in an orderly manner. The Reform- That the issue before the electors is Protecers met on Wednesday and there was a row, the Conservatives met on Saturday and there was another row, and the Irish met several times and there was not even an uncourteous word spoken. Now, we do not claim an exceptional virtue for the Irish people. We will not say that they are a bit better than their | self and Mr. Ryan, that it was a shame "after neighbors, for man is pretty much the same everywhere, but it is somewhat curious that these "turbulent" Irishmen will persist in conducting themselves so well. No doubt | were the only real bona fide Irishman walking a great deal of this may be attributable to accident, and if circumstances were otherwise, we might have our own rows just as other people have theirs. But up to the present we have some reason to congratulate our people with the order which—at both Mr. Ryan's and Mr. Devlin's meetings-was a marked feature in their favor. O'Connell used to say that "he who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy," and the way the Irishmen of Montreal are conducting themselves, that fraction of it in Montreal Centre? looks as if they appreciated the advice. Upon this fact they are to be congratulated, and we trust that no trick of party will induce or force them to act otherwise.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[It will be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

A BASHI-BAZOUK EPISODE.

Sin,-On the evening of the 26th of August, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock a crowd from Kingston, together with several of the Portsmouth O. Y. Britons, could be seen on the front street of the latter village with their hats pulled over their eyes and their coat collars turned up, looking in fact like so many of Satan's Angels. The object of the visit of the Kingston crowd, which were led by J. Stacey and Joe Payne, was not known until presently a respectable Catholic young man named Patrick McManus was retiring home, not thinking of the murderous intent of those Bashi-Bazouks, when he was attacked by them. Mr. McManus called for fair play, which had the effect of bringing several members of the Portsmouth Orange Order to the scene of the murderous assault. When they arrived none of them went to assist him, but on the contrary, one Amos Nicholson of the latter village, said he could hammer any Fenian son of a b-Nicholson is Grand Master of the Portsmouth O.Y.B.'s, and it was he who led the Britons. on the evening last winter when Capt. Kirwan lectured on "Irish Soldiers in see common justice done-either Sir John or Foreign Lands," in the City Hall, King-Mr. Mackenzie may be induced to treat Irish ston. On that evening it is well known whereupon the crowd quit beating Mr. Mc Manus. They were, however, about to renew the attack when several Catholic young men belonging to the Emmet Branch No. 22 of the I. C. B. U., of which Mr. McManus is secretary, appeared on the scene. Then the Kingston crew, after arming themselves with stones, rebe for Free Trade, but that is no reason why treated. Next day it was reported that Stacey was coming from the city with his gang. On the receipt of this news the Catholic young men of our village turned out in force, but the Britons did not come. Had they come out as on the previous night for no other purpose than assaulting our respectable young men for being Roman Catholics, the Kingston press which so fur has been dumb would have gained speech. Thanking you for space in your valuable

.I remian, yours truly, Justice.

Portsmouth, Sept. 2, 1878.

THE CANDIDATES FOR MONTREAL CENTRE.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST:

Sin,-It is pitiful that the contest of Montreal Centre—a contest between two Catholic Irish gentlemen—cannot be carried on without the ingredients of falsehood and folly. Must Irish name and Irish fame be forever dragged through the mire in this way? Are we to be forever a byword and a mockery, by our indecent internal squabbles, to the out-

side enemy I am led to this inquiry by the letter of "An Elector," in your issue of Tuesday I am not a partizan in the contest, though I have my opinions. For Mr. Devlin and Mr. Ryan I have, individually, high respect. local quid nune. Whatever of news was stir- Men are sometimes, however, compromised by indiscreet advocates—this canvass has furnished some proofs-and if ever man had reason to say "Save me from my friends," Mr. Ryan must in an especial degree have felt that reason on perusing the letter of "An Elector." I do not refer to your correspondent's general statements of the merits pro and con of the respective candidatesthese are of the ordinary election type of tactics; I do not quarrel with the praise bestowed on Mr. McNamee, Mr. Mullin and other gentlemen named for exertions on the 12th July-for these were manifest and manifoldbut how far Mr. Devlin's zeal is to be decried because other gentlemen were zealous, I cannot logically perceive. My objection, however, is to a matter of fact-rather, I should say, a matter of falsehood. It was unwise—a breach of confidence, to some extent to have introduced that matter about the Mayor's proclamation at all; it was unworthy-and more -to have introduced it with a breach of truth. It is not true that Mr. Devlin advised or sought to influence the Mayor to issue a new proclamation revoking the position taken on the one already issued. The truth is all the other way. From first to last Mr. Devlin's advice and pleading were for a vigorous exercise of the Mayor's legal authority; and this gentlemen in the city of position and repute whose names cannot be dragged into an election faction fight, can avouch.

I know the truth as a matter of personal

A MEMBER OF ST. PATRICE'S COMMITTEE.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

To the Editor of the Evening Post. Sin;-"A Member of St. Patrick's Committee" comments, in a patriotic and indignant strain, upon my letter of Wednesday in the Evening Post. No one admires a patriot more than I, and I agree with the " Member " that it is a sorrowful act, the dragging of the name and fame of Ireland through the mire, on the eve of a general election especially But, Mr. Editor, who commenced it? Was it tion or Free Trade, no one will deny; but, so far, the Independent candidate fails to abide it, and falls back upon nationality. He said at the Chaboillez Square meeting that he had always identified himself with Irish Catholic interests. He said, with some emotion, in the Superior Court this time three years, during the election trial between himall he had done for Ireland and the Irish" that any one should oppose his election. He is continually ringing the changes on his nationality, and he speaks in such a manner as if he the surface of this unfortunate planet, thus casting a reflection, by implication, upon "a member of the St. Patrick's Committee" and others. While willing to admit that the Independent candidate for Montreal Centre has lifted Ireland to its present exalted position among the nations, and regretting that Ireland seems to be either ignorant of, or ungrateful for his manifold services, still with deep humility, and with the kind permission of a member, &c., I would ask what he has done for that part of Ireland which is in Canada and more especially Did he support the New Brunswick school Mr. Richard Burke says he saw question? His Lordship (Bishop Sweeny's) Secretary, and that Mr. Devlin had his confidence; but that surely is no answer. What does Mr. Richard Burke and Mr. Bernard Devlin take us for?

I shall pass the unfortunate O'Donaghue by; let the poor dead exile rest in his grave. May the earth press lightly on his breast. Peace to his ashes. His countrymen had no power in the House where men's liberties are bought and sold, and where votes are dearer than life. Let us come nearer home; let us mention the Redpath sugar refinery, which gave employment to hundreds of Irishmen, women and children, and benefited thousands of them indirectly. I know I am not a ' in speaking thus, but I am sensi-" patriot ' ble; and I ask Mr. Devlin, or his champion, why did the member for Montreal Centre absent himself from the protection vote in the Commons last March? Why did he not stay and vote against free trade, which ruined the sugar refinery, and threw those unfortunate men out of employment and their little ones into the jaws of the wolf?

When "A Member, &c.," speaks of breaches of confidence and breaches of truth, he does so like a small attorney who limps around the main issue instead of facing it. When "A Member" asserts that Mr. Devlin pressed for the second proclamation he speaks of what he is entirely ignorant of. Some people are eternally discovering breaches and informers, and I think the writer is one of them.

I would like to know, if it be convenient, political career beyond obtaining small places for his immediate political followers? But Devlin is an Independent, how still clinging to him speak of nothing but the events of the 12th of July and the part he took in them. If Mr. Ryan is returned to Parliament, my word for it, he will act as faithfully and as consistently in the premises as his antagonist could or would. Most of the readers of the Post will remember how, once upon a time, at a Council meeting, a certain member insulted, not Mr. Ryan, but his countrymen, and Mr. Ryan's action on that memorable occasion. He did not wait to parley, but by courage and muscle forced the insult down the throat of the scoffer. That was M. P. Ryan, and it is the same M. P. Ryan who is to the fore to-day, not meanly asking the suffrages of the electors because he is an Irish Catholic, but because his record in the past entitles him to their confidence in the future.

Yours, &c., Elector.

We shall insert no more correspondence about Montreal Centre.-En. E. P.] .

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Sin,-In your issue of Tuesday you point out that the argument against protection in the United States, derived from the state of affairs in the United States, where so much distress exists and so many thousands are out of employment, is not conclusive, as it is not shown that the same does not exist in England. Now, this is a fair argument, but, with your permission I think that it can be shown that a comparison of the state of affairs, shews that England has not suffered anything like as much as the United States.

First, then, the official report of the State of Massachussets shews 22,000 able bodied men out of employment in that State alone representing a population of 80,000 to 100,-000: and it estimates the number of men out of employment in the United States at even half a million, which would represent a dependent population of one and a half million, making two million in the United States without means of employment.

Again, the same official report shews 283,000 cases of persons supported or relieved by public charity alone in the one State of Massachusetts, which has a population not greatly in excess of our Province, and that the cases of tramps increased from 45,000 in 1873 to 149,000 in 1876 in that State. Further, the report says that that State is actually supporting more paupers in proportion to population than England does. Almost all the States in the Union have had to legislate against tramps.

Again, the deposits in the savings banks in England have actually increased, since 1873, more than eight million of dollars, though nearly equivalent withdrawals took place. The people of England have actually in-

creased their consumption of tea during this depression. The milways in England have increased their earnings, whereas some 10,000 miles of United States roads have been sold by she-

riffs' sales. Again, innumerable savings banks have gone down in the U.S. from the drain on them, and Massachusetts has had to pass a law checking withdrawals. Now, turn to England

election warfare I am not in favor of anony-mity; but as "An Elector" has kept in shade, perism has continually decreased in all over 250,000, or about one-third, while it has been going up in the U.S. to an alreming extent, and pauperism is chronic in densely populated and crowded England, whereas in the United States a pauper was almost unknown before

the regime of protection. Lastly, the number of immigrants who went back to England in 1876, was over 54,000, being more than went to the U.S. that year and immigration is, perhaps, the best test of general prosperity among the masses. No doubt depression does exist in England, but it is confined to special industries and not materially affected the general welfare. Thus the iron and coal trade has suffered, but the people are getting their coal for 89 to 100 million less, even if there are a few less millionaire coal owners. English trade even has not suffered as some suppose. The exports in 1877 were 12,000,000 sterling over 1870, and the imports have not decreased, shewing that the capacity of the English people to buy their accustomed supplies is not affected.

To close-does any man believe that the workman here will get high wages, when wages are so low and men so plenty in the United States, and all over the rest of the world. We can draw thousands here by a temporary spurt, but it will only aggravate the evil, and result thousands instead of hundreds being out of employment. We are suffering now from having induced too many men to abandon farming and the natural and The members all wore their badge, which is steady employments of the country to turn traders, etc., and protection would only aggravate the evil, as it has done in the United States, where thousands are now going West to farm who were induced a few years ago by a delusive prosperity to abandon their natural employments to embark in manufacturing. Witness the four hundred and seventy-eight closed furnaces of the United States out of seven hundred and fourteen in all.

Yours.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST :

Sir,-As with the impartiality one might expect from your well known sense of justice, you give all sides on the question of the day, permit me to make a few remarks, as it affects Montreal Centre.

In your issue of Saturday you say, editorially, criticising an article in the Witness, that the contest is resolving itself into a fight between Orange and Green. Allow me to state that this is not the case, as Mr. M. P. Ryan will receive more Irish votes than his Liberal opponent. The Witness is notoriously a government organ, and is well aware that by abusing Mr. Devlin ostensibly, it is in reality helping his cause on the well established principle that a wise man acts exactly contrary to the advice of his enemy. Mr. Ryan has been always in the gap to defend his religion and his country. He has already subscribed liberally to things national and things religious, and even in regard to the Orange trials he has come down as far as his circumscribed means allowed him If you go to Mayor Beaudry he will tell you that Mr. Devlin advised him to issue the second proclamation cancelling the first which prohibited the Orangemen marching in procession. But it is said Mr. Devlin was who headed the movement which led to the successful denonement. I deny it in toto but if he did, was it not his duty as member for Montreal Centre? To Messrs. McNamee Mullin, Whelan and the St. Patrick's Society what Mr. Devlin has actually done during his generally, as well as Mr. Devlin, belong the credit for that movement. If he thinks he should not be opposed at all. it the old clear Grits surround him still they do. We want, in fact, men of Independent character who will not blindly follow cvery leader on either side as have for so many men to interiore.

Interiore. Interiore all, is, shall we have Protection or Free Trade? Shall we have Protection Brunswick School Bill, and hence they will support Mr. Devlin; the Orangemen were opposed to poor O'Donoghue's amnesty, hence they will support Mr. Devlin; the Orangemen are opposed to every thing Irish and Catholic, and hence, again, they will support In conclusion, I would say, beware of the

traps the Wilness are laying for you every day in the week.

Yours, etc., ELECTOR.

GRAND WILLIAMSTOWN PIC-NIC.

A pic-nic on an extensive scale took place at Williamstown, Glengarry, yes-terday, for the benefit of the Catholic Church It was attended by fully 4,000 persons and it is calculated, realized the handsome sum of

\$2,000. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Father Gauthier, Williamstown, Father Masterson, St. Raphaels, Father O'Connor Alexandria, and Father Murray, Cornwall All kinds of amusements, sports, and dances were witnessed, and prizes given for those excelling.

LITERARY COMPETITION OPENED BY THE CATHOLIC UNION OF MONTREAL.

(From the Nouveau Monde.)

We republish the programme of the literary competition opened on the 17th of last December by the Catholic Union of Montreal:— ART. 1 .- The Catholic Union of Montreal with the object of favoring the development of French literature in Canada, open a literary competition, to which all French Canadians are invited.

ART. 2 .- Works containing anything contrary to the principles of the Catholic religion will not be admitted. Anr. 3.—The work should not be signed

but should bear an epigraph. In the scaled envelope there should be found, first, a declaration as to the title of the work secondly, a reproduction of the epigraph, with the name and address of the author. ART. 4.- Every competitor should address

his work "to the Commission of the Literary competition of the Catholic Union at St. Mary's College at Montreal," before the 1st of January, 1879.

ART. 5.-Every work the name of whose author shall come to the knowledge of judges, shall be excluded.

ART. 6.—The judges of the competition proposed and elected by the Commission of the Catholic Union are :- Messrs. Raphael Bellemare, Esq., lawyer; Edward Lefevre de Bellefeuille, lawyer, Chevalier of the Order of Pius the IX. In case one of the above mentioned judges should be absent, the Commission will attend to his replacement with the approbation of the Catholic Union.

ART. VII.-The laurente shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars in gold, accompanied with a diploma of honor. The Commission will award an honorary recompense as second prize. The proclamation and the awarding of the prizes will take place at the solemn and public seases of the Catholic Union in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College at Montreal. miasma, and many have been sent to Malta for subscription baing 28

is: A biographical study on Mr. de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. According to the interpretation which the Catholic Union of Montreal has given to the 1st article of the programme above mentioned, it is understood that any native of Canada, speaking the French language, will be admitted to compete, without respect to French-Canadian words, the object of the competition being to favor the development of French literature.

As to the space to be given to the work by the competition, the Catholic Union has decided that it is convenient to fix the limit at tifty sheets of paper, such as is used by school boys, the paper to be of large size, and written on one side only.

Jos. A. Descarries, Secretary to the Commission of the Competi-

OUR LADY'S CHURCH (GUELPH.) CONSECRATION CEREMONY BY THE RIGHT REV

DR. CRINNON. On Sunday the new portion of the Roman Catholic church in Guelph was blessed by the Bishop of Hamilton. The ceremony of consecartion and celebration of high mass was witnessed by a gathering of between two and three thousand people. The services were very impressive and were celebrated with great eclat.

At ten o'clock about one hundred members of St. Patrick's Catholic Benevolent Society formed in line from the door of the Rectory to submission to Leo XIII. The faithful chilthe entrance of the church, holding themselves in readiness to receive the Bishop and clergy. white cross on a green back ground. The Papal flag and two magnificent banners were displayed. There was an immense crowd of people waiting outside to take part in the procession round the church. At half-past ten Bishop Crinnon, followed by several Reverence Fathers and the acolytes, marched from the Rectory through the guard of honor formed by St. Patrick's Catholic Society, to the Church,

The circuit of the church on the outside was made by the Bishop, to bless the building. After him came the clergy, acolytes, Catholic admitted into the building.

usages of the church. On arriving at the altar and old churches, which are connected tem-porarily, were rapidly filled, and so great was the multitude that many were obliged to stand | ceive these tokens of reverence and love, and throughout the services.

The altar was beautifully decorated, and by the choir of forty voices, under the guidance of Rev. Father Fleck, was excellently rendered.

Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, afterwards delivered a brief but impressive address, particularly applicable to the occasion of consecrating a beautiful church such as the of Thy house, and the place where Thy glory dwelleth."

A very liberal collection was taken up by Rev. Father Hamel. The music of the choir made a few remarks of a congratulatory char-

After the closing services the members of the blessing of the Bishop. He also expressed occasion, and would be glad to see them all present at vespers in the evening.

The society then marched in prothe premises of M. J. Doran, where they put their banner away and dispersed. EVENING SERVICE.

In the evening there was almost as large a number present as in the morning. Vespers were sung by the choir in two parts. His Lordship Bishop Crinnon delivered a very interesting discourse on the object of building churches.—Guelph Mercury.

NEW CONVENT OPENED.

WE direct attention to the opening of the new Convent in this parish (St. Andrews), under the patronage of the Revd. Sisters of Proviwhere a first-class education may be obtained equal to either Montreal or Ottawa. The Convent is beautifully situated between the villages of Carillon and St. Andrews, on the bank of the Ottawa river, and overlooking a beautiful scenery, which, for health, cannot be surpassed. It is of very easy access by either steamers plying on the Ottawa river, or by the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway. Those wishing to patronize the institution will find it to their advantage, as the terms, etc., will be found reasonable. Miss Leclere, who is a thorough musician, will take charge of the musical department.-Com.

THE LATE MOST REV. DR. CONROY .- The funeral obsequies of this lamented prelate took place on Tuesday at Longford, and were attended by the Primate and eleven bishops. The funeral sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. The interment took piace in the mortuary of the convent.

One of the cruellest jokes perpetrated by the Chicagoans on their rival city, St. Louis, is a story to the effect that a belle from the latter city while bathing at Long Branch recently was attacked by a shark, which bit off her small toe, but was choked to death in the attempt to swallow it.

IN MEMORY OF JOAN OF ARC .- The princess Clementine of Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Montpensier, following the example of the Duke d'Aumale, have subscribed together a sum of 10,000 francs for the memorial stained-class window to Joan of Arc in the Cathedral of Orleans. The total sum received now amounts to 86,493

Good Words for One who gets Few .- Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has a large, generous heart, and I never knew her to refuse doing a charitable act. I remember on one occasion an American family in Paris being in great distress. The ex-Queen personally went around to friends, and strangers even, in Paris, collecting a liberal sum of money, which relieved the poor family, and enabled them to go back to America minus exposure.-London Letter.

Cypnus.-Sir . Garnet Wolseley recently took six millions pounds sterling to Cyprus to pay for the construction of harbors and other Government works. The influx of adventurers is already large, and rents and provisions have risen enormously in price. A correspondent says that for a sult of dirty, dilapidated, and unfragrant rooms, which would be beneath notice elsewhere in the civilized world, \$1,-500 a year is charged. Sickness already exists among the British troops owing to

THE POPE'S ADDRESS TO THE ROMAN PEORLE. We have received a letter from Rome, dated

17th August, in which we read ::

"The good people in Rome have availed themselves of the opportunity presented by the festival of the Assumption and that of St. Joachim to manifest their sincere devotedness to the Holy See. We had a general illumination in honor of the blessed Virgin on the evenings of the 15th and 16th. These illuminations, though not as splendid as similiar illuminations in former times, were brilliant enough to eclipse the recollection of our official and revolutionary manifestations.

"To-day is the vigil of the feast consecrated by the Church to the glory of St. Joachim, who is the patron of the Sovereign Pontiff. There is a great movement around the Vatican to day. Deputations solicit the honor of an audience, and pilgrims arrive in crowds; telegrams of felicitations are coming from every quarter of Europe-one from the Emperor of Austria, another from Prince Bismarck, etc. "Yesterday afternoon a numerous deputa-

tion of the Trastaverini was admitted to the presence of the Sovereign Pontiff in the hall of the Consistory. Six hundred of the inhabitants of that quarter—so famous for its devotedness to the persons of the popes-waited on His Holiness to perform anact of fidelity and dren presented valuable gifts to the Holy Father—a mitra, a stole, and a pallium, magnifi-cently embroidered and enriched with precious stones, a pair of slippers, etc.

"Signor Pietro Gentili, president of the Catholic committee of Rione Borgo, read an address to the Sovereign Pontiff, to which the Holy Father made the following reply.

"With feelings of profound emotion and lively satisfaction we find ourselves to-day for the first time surrounded by a circle of Romans so brilliant as this who desire to render homage to our person and to confirm and corroborate assurances of devotedness and obedience and submission to the supreme authori-Society members, and a greater portion of the with which we are invested. The gentle those in attendance. After the procession had arrived at the place of beginning the church | people of Rome to their Pontiff, as a son to was entered. Up to this time no person was the kindest of fathers, as a subject to the most benevolent of princes-those links, thank God. As the Bishop entered the new portion of are not broken, and, whatever seductions and the edifice he blessed it according to the artifices may be employed with that design, can never be destroyed. A brilliant proof of the clergy and acolytes took their proper this fact is afforded us to-day. The numbers positions. The banners carried were placed in which you present yourselves is an evidence against the pillars immediately behind the of it. The affectionate words in which you adaltar and the members of St. Patrick's Catholic dress us and the noble gifts which accompany Society took seats in the vicinity. Both new | them-those results of your common offerings -lend confirmation to this truth. " In the meantime, while we willingly re-

while wishing to express to you all, present and absent, our feelings of gratitude, we are presented a magnificent appearance. High happy in being able to assure you, our very mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Laussier, dear children, that though, from the pressure of Arthur. The choral portion of the service of circumstances, we cannot be often in the midst of the Roman people, our heart is ever with you and our mind ever busy with your true interests. My dear children you cannot give us a greater proof ofdevotion and af-fection than to show a constant docility to the teachings of the Catholic faith, and to Roman Catholics of this parish have underfollow with perseverance the examples of taken. The Reverend Father took for a text piety which they have left you Jeslously piety which they have left you. Jealously the words of the Psalmist : "I love the beauty | guard that piety in the bosoms of your families, and transmit it as a precious inheritance to your prosterity. Very agreeable has it been to us to hear you protest at this critical moment that you are fully determined to endeavour to was very finely rendered. Bishop Crimon | the utmost of your ability that your children shall receive religious instruction, and such a one as the times demand, and that you hold in abhorence those godless schools in which St. Patrick's Catholic Society marched in pro-cession to the rectory, and at the door received most certain ruin. It is no doubt much to be lamented that in our own Rome, the centre of his pleasure at seeing them turn out on the Catholicity, the august seat of the Vicar of Christ, heterodox sects should be allowed with impunity to creet temples, to open schools, to spread among the people their cor rupt publications, and that we are not allowed to apply a remedy to the implety which threatens to overwhelm us. But it is your duty, dearly-beloved children, to render vain the efforts of the wicked, in firmly resolving to hold both yourself and children apart from the contagion of the heritecal minds. What ! would you Romans be so lost to a sense of duty as to frequent the temples of those innovators, by deserting the Catholic churches animated with holiness, majesty, and splendor, the churches which received you from your tenderest years? Do you think for a passing moment that there are no Catholic schools in Rome, where your children may receive instructions without encountering the slightest fear for their faith or peril for their morals? Thanks to the paternal solicitude of the Sovereign Pontiff, to the generous charity of the faithful, to the zeal of both ecclesiastics and laity of good will, there is no corner of Rome where a Catholic school may not be found, and new ones are daily opened in sufficient number to meet all the wants re-

> " We know full well that the enemies of the faith, profiting by the great distress which at present afflicts the people, leave no means unexercised to diffuse their seductive principles, and crowd their schools and temples by bribery and subornation. But no, we do not purpose to outrage your conscience and your religion by supposing you capable of the signal cowardice of sacrificing the eternal salvation of yourselves and children for the ephemeral consideration of material interests.

> "The bread bought at such a price is but unmixed poison, which slays the soul that recoives it and draws down upon the guilty household the malediction of God. Remember with a holy pride the action of your resolute fathers. Summoned to betray their faith, they preferred to give up not only the goods of this world but even their very lives. Follow the inspirations which animated them and their noble example.

> " May your constancy and holy determinaation be strengthened and made firm by the Apostolic Benediction, which we bestow on you from our heart of hearts in beseeching for you and your families the abundance of all

heavenly favors. " Benedictio Dei, etc."

It is understood the Fenian convicts Condon and Melody, as soon as all formalities are completed, will be taken charge of by the American Legation, and sent to the United States.

The sale of Queen Isabella's jewels yielded \$721,771,31, to be exact. The colebrated diadem was broken up and the brilliants were sold by weight to Mme. Blanc, widow of the Gambler King of Monaco, for \$33,-

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A sad loss has oc-curred to Mr. Michael McHugh, of Maidstone, Essex County, in the destruction of his barns and the grain, hay, &c., stowed in it by light ning. The loss amounted to \$1,600, which was

not covered by insurance, On the 23d, the King and Queen of the Belgians began the celebration of their silver wedding; over a milliom names are upon subscription list for a wedding gift from the women of Belgium to the Queen the maxium.

[For the Post.]

THE DRUNKARD'S HOME.

Tis ended now; the wild career is done; The midnight orgic with its furious song. And caths and laughter, and the maudin wit That dribbled 'twixt the goblet and the lip. When storms rage in the skies and mighty seas Leap up to Heav'n with foam upon their jaws, Like hungry wolves, there booms an underswell—

swell—
Beep diapason of some power beyond
The frantic war that on the surface roars.
Thus, when the furies of a mind gone mad—
Chaos awakened and disorder fierce—
Bore in their pittless hands a poor, jost soul,
There ever sounded in the depths below.
A voice of judgment and some dreadful woe,
The hour has come 'and demons grin and mock
Out from the shades where Death and Horror
lurk.

while the poor, struggling being floats adown A dead abyss of night—O whither bound? He feels something that's not himself, his soul, Rebuke with awful voice; confusion stuns His soul's high faculties; above, below, Black ether swarms with horrid visages, Which change grotesque or gibe his unknown way.

way. He breathes despair; the void is all despair, Black, grim and gaunt, and threat'ning wo to come, He struggles on the confines of two worlds; From hell above he fulls to hell beneath, Borne through dread regions round about those

He straggies on the confines of two worlds;
From hell above he falls to hell beneath,
Borne through dread regions round about those
fires
Where thunder entaracts of shricking dammed!
Yet he feels nought but what is in his mind,
For still divides the adamantine brenth
Of life mysterious from the awful real.

Now falls a change
Upon that storm-inshed soul. A banquet hall
Where Strength and Beauty merry congregate,
Luxurious tables foaming with champagne.
The sound of harpers and of piping flutes.
All the delightful frenzied harmony
Of merry dancing, laughing eyes and love;
Or, what did counterfielt that holy thing.
And, there he revels once again with joy,
Filled with enthusiasm of the cup,
Full of the incoherence of strong wine,
Laughing at his own folly or, with rage,
Pitting his life against some fancied foe
Drunk as himself and just as mad as he.
Heaven or Hell is nothing to him there,
All that his soul desires lives in that hour,
To other scenes he flies, but all is dark,
And angels, shuddering, raise their golden robes
Before their blushing faces, as that scul
Plunges to darker depths on wings of wine.
Now from his furious path
Good friends all fall away. Awhile he finds
Some comfort in the company of men
Who haunt his footsteps while his purse is full.
When that is gone, his boon compeers are gone—
Some to the prison or the river's depths,—
Some to the prison or the river's depths,—
Some to the prison or the river's depths,—
Some to the prison or the river's face,
No what a desolate curse is on him now.
He rages, curses, trembles with despair,
But cannot cry: "O Father, pardon me!"
Too Late! O words, two wings of awful doom,
To bear the hapless soul to Judgment dire
With all its crimes upon its guilty head!

The shadows grey—
Eternity's dread dawn—creep o'er his face,
No prayer, but blasphemy is on his lips,
His upturned eyes the fading soul reveals
Like light that dies from carth when day is gone,
There is no prayer within those glassy orbs,
Only a numeless horror such as wraps
The night-mare though thee

there, Lost souls are flitting to their dread account.

Lost souls are flitting to their dread account. Stern death has dashed the cup forever down. No fond regret pays them a tribute tear,—No voice of prayer doth consecrate their grave,—No grateful heart breathesa soft benison.—No mother weeps because her son is dead But for the kind of death, ah! that's her woe! No wife clings to the pailld form. Her life Has lost for aye its dreadful burden now! No child shall fondly call the drankard back, No friend shall ever say: "He was my friend." Father and mother, sister, wife and child, The faithful friend; the heart which throbbed with love;

with love; Fame, honor, reputation, good men's praise; The happy consciousness of holy grace;
The peace of mind that passed human thought;
The precious soul, e'en the Immortal God,
Cast off forever! for—one glass of wine. FR. GRAHAM.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

A case of shocking brutality to a wife ending in her death was developed at Bayonne, .J., yesterday The victim was Mrs. Bessie | Cullen, wife of Henry Cullen, a well-known carpenter of that place. Callen had been in the habit of spending a great portion of his time in a saloon kept by a woman named Rose Connolly, and on Saturday night he was there, when at midnight his wife went after him. They started for home, the wife upbraiding him for his conduct. At the distance of a few blocks from the saloon Cullen knocked her down and was kicking her on the body when several citizens arrived and rescued her, after which they proceeded toward home. Sunday afternoon Mrs. Cullen died, and Chief Van Buskirk hearing of the death determined to have a post mortem, although he had not heard of the assault on the previous night. The body was removed to the morgue, where County Physician Converse made an examination. He found that three ribs were broken and the spleen ruptured. Cullen was arrested and taken to the Hudson county jail to await the action of the Coroner's jury .-N. Y. Herald.

FASHION NOTES.

The desire for shaggy goods still continues unabated.

The small, round turban is again worn by young ladies.

Spotted satin and silk sun unbrellas are quite stylish.

Old gold color and pink is a favorite mix-

It is predicted that garnets, so long tabooed by fashion will again be worn this fall and winter.

Fall hats are of black straw trimmed with black velvet and enlivened by autumn leaves or poppies.

It is the fashion now to line white muslin curtains with a color, and to tie them back with a trip of the same as the lining.

Monograms are in favor again, and are embroidered on slippers, collars, handkerchiefs, mitts and parasols, in the gayest colors. The brocaded materials are gradually revive

ing the stomacher, and in a short time one need not be suprised to see the waists of dresses as short as in the days of one's grandmethers.

Large round collars are made of three rows of Valenciennes lace, each an inch wide, laid in knife-pleatings, and finished at the top by one standing row of the pleated lace and an inner pleating of crimped crepe lisse.

Black velvet bracelets are revived to wear with half-long elbow sleeves. They are fastened with square buckles of paste or of diamonds, and are ornamented with the serpent and lizard brooches that are now so popular. These bracelets and rococo buckles are in keeping with the black lace mitts and country toilettes

known as Trianon dresses. Satin or velvet bodices, known as Revolution bodices, are worn with white muslin skirts. These are in coat shape, with revers and cape covered with white lace, as, for instance, ruby satin with Venetian point lace or the old Venice guipure. There is first a white silk petticoat, over which is a white muslin pleated skirt, and a washerwoman over-skirt bordered broadly with ruby satin and white

of America cover over 130,000 square miles. gow, and Hamburg, 20 to 34 per cent.

ALL SORTS.

A PAS DE DEUX.—The father of twins. A SPOILED child-The one that played with kerosene lamp.

WATERING places that remain open all winter the mouths of milk cans. Geen title for Burnaby's next ride-The

Cockle's Pill-grim's Progress. EGGS-ACTLY,-The period spent by a chicken n the shell might be designated as the inter-

eggnum. TEACHER (examining a girl's class): What was Brutns? Intelligent child of 12: Oh, he

was a brutal man! A Loven tells his sweetheart that she came down out of the clouds of heaven. She must

be the " reigning belle." A MAN turned his son out of doors lately, because he wouldn't pay him house rent. striking instance of pay-rental affection.

A DRESSED damsel struck her lever with a poker, exclaiming, with sobs, "You have broken my heart, and I'll break your head,

A CHARMING young lady, who attends evening church service regularly, is called " the vesper belle" by the distracted youths of the parish.

As Albany lawyer who wanted a postponement appealed to the judge to "let the broad axe of Justice be swung by the hand of Mercy.' It was swung.

LEAVE your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters, unbeeded for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them, by that time, will require heeding.

Poor health has compelled Prof Tyndall to abandon his scientific studies for a time, and he has been summering in the heart of the Alpg. " One half of the world don't know how

the other half live!" exclaimed a gossiping woman. "Oh, well," said her neighbour, don't worry about it; 'tisn't your fault if they don't know.'

A woman, it is stated, " has just died from the excessive use of tobacco aged one hundred years." Dealers should be arrested and heavily fined for selling tobacco aged one hundred years.

WHAT is the annual crop of Kentucky;" asked a foreign tourist of a Kentuckian. "I can't exactly say," replied the Kentuckian; "but is is enough to make all the whiskey I want, besides what is wasted for bread."

There are so many people, with so many different estimates of life, that what we think of ourselves is by no means what is thought of is by everyone else. This may comfort the humble and moderate the conceit of the selfcomplacent.

"This cottage for sail," was the sign on a country residence. A stranger passing by asked a woman who was standing in the door when the cottage was to sail, to which she in-stantly replied, "As soon as anybody comes along who can raise the wind."

THE man or woman who thinks most of being faithful and devoted, thinks least of the return to be expected-whose delight is to serve, and not to be served-for whom the relish is in self-sacrifice, and not in conquestwill hardly fail of felicity.

AND SO SAY ALL YOUNG LADIES !- A young lady was refused leave to go to a ball. She pleaded that her mother went when she was young. "But now I see the folly of it," said the elder lady. "I want to see the folly of it too, mamma," said the younger.

THERE is a village, but we cannot give the address, so healthy that people can't die there, but are obliged to go to the next town if they are tired of living, and there were two men who lived there to be so old that they did not know who they were, and nobody could tell them.

HAPPY THOUGHT .- The Marquis of Lorne | trunk. for Governor-General of the Dominion, and with more power to his elbow in the fair shape of the Princess Lonise. A capital idea of Lord Benconsfield's. It shows he was determined not to put a duffer in to Lord

Dufferin's place. From Ban To Worse .- Young Gent (who has been away for some time): Well, cook, and how are you? Cook; only moderate, sir; the fact is, I often wish I was dead. Young man: I'm sorry to hear that, but you should mind what you say, cook: you know it might be "out of the frying pan into

the fire. PAYING FOR A PEARL.—The name of Margaret is generally known to signify pearl. How comes it that Mr. Plimsoll, or Mr Burt or some other opponent of the Duke of Connaught's Establishment Bill, failed to observe that the Princess Marguerite of Germany would prove a pearl of great price to Mr.

A NUMBER of children were making a good deal of noise, and their mother, after rebuking them several times, at last said, "If I have to speak to you again, I shall punish some of you!" At this the youngest child rolled off the sofa, and after gravely reflecting a while, remarked, "Then mamma, I'd advise you not to speak."

EDUCATION.—Inspector of schools: It strikes me that teacher of yours retains little or no grasp upon the attention of the children-not hold enough, you know; not hold enough— Lancashire magnate (who takes great interest in the educational movement): Not hold enough! Lord bless yer-if she ever sees forty again, I'll cat my 'at !

The New .- When a new boy appears at a Boston school the other boys don't say anything to him at all, unless it is to inquire— Say, you, what's your name?" "Who is yer daddy?" "Where d'ye live?" "What reader are ye in?" Is them yer Sunday close?"
"Got a watch?" "Goin to treat? winding up with a general invitation to fight.

In Newcastle, England, on the register of St. Andrew's Church, is the following entry: "April 24, 1693, were burned James Archer and his son Stephen who, in the month of May, 1658, were drowned in a coal pit in the Galla Flat by the breaking in of water from an old waste. The bodies were found after thirty-six years and eleven months."

The heat was recently so intense in Arizona that a thermometer failed to register it on the sandy trail, it being 120 in the shade. A mail carrier, seeing that his horse became restive and apparently in much pain, on examination found the flesh around the upper part of the hoof thoroughly roasted. In a few minutes the beast dropped exhausted and died.

The Bureau of Statistics in Berlin publishes a statement regarding the increase of population in Europe. England, Belgium, and Saxony showed an enlargewent from 1867 to 1875 of from 10 to 13 per cent; Denmark, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland, from 5 to 8 per cent; but France only 85-100 per cent. London, Paris, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Brussels, Rotterdam, Bordeaux, Palermo, and 1871 ranging from 8 to 16 per cent; Berlin, of which he became the first member of Parlia-Frankfort, Hanover, Stuttgart, Leipzig, and ment. He lived just long enough to see the Bremen, from 32 to 44 per cent; and Odessa, AMERICA'S GREAT LAKES.—The great lakes Breslau, Dresden, Hull, Antwerp, Leeds, Glas-

GENERAL NEWS.

The cost of the common wine of Cyprus is only two cents a bottle. Denis Kearney will make his first speech in

New York at the Cooper Union on September The ex-Empress Eugenie is afflicted with gout, and unable to walk without leaning

heavily upon a came. Edison, in 1866, when telegraph operating, walked eighteen hundred miles to obtain a situation in New Orleans.

For the first time a sermon has been delivered in Westminister Abbey by a coloured divine the native Bishop of Hayti.

British Columbia contains about five thouand Chinese, most of them engaged in gold Professor Hoare swam two miles in the

Thames with his hands tied, his feet chained and his eyes blindfolded. Thomas Coyle, of Atlantic City, N. Y., has announced that he is ready to swim a match with any man in America.

The oil regions are yielding largely, not less than 50,000 or 60,000 barrels being the daily average product of the wells.

The London World believes that, next to Dr. Newman, the greatest living master of the English language is John Ruskin. Mrs McGuire, who had a severe case of yellow fever in 1867 and nursed all through

the epidemic of 1873, died of the dread scourge in New Orleans last week. AN EMPTY JAIL .- The Monroe (La.) Telegraph boasts that there is not a single inmate in the county jail, but fails to mention that it was emptied by a mob who hung the inmates.

The tobacco crop is not very good outside of the Connecticut Valley. The barley and fruit crops are also below the average. The fasting woman of Hamilton tool

good tea on Wednesday night, and is now as well as ever after her 40 days' abstinence The doctors confess to being puzzled. William Palmeter and Charles Eager left

Wolfville, N.S., on Friday, to sail on the Basin of Minas, and were found drowned on Satur-A law student of Hamilton, named W. Parkinson, drowned himself on Saturday. Overstudy and religious mania are supposed to be

the cause. Another Indian hunt is going on. This time the Bannocks are the "Will o' the wisp' that the U.S. troops are following. Much telegraphing to Headquarters, and little else, Cut with a cradle or a reaper, while the dew is done.

all her tenants at tea recently. They numbered about a thousand, and had a very pleasant time in going over the mansion and grounds of the Baroness at Highgate. ACTIVE TEMPERANCE .- At the conclusion of

The Baroness Burdett Coutts entertained

an eloquent appeal by the Rev. Fr. McShane, of Carthage, N. Y., on behalf of Temperance, the entire congregation arose in a body and took the pledge.

The centre of gravity was so nicely calculated at the raising of Cleopatra's Needle that, when they got its iron jacket on and it was raised by the trunnions, it balanced exactly, and one man could swing the great mass of two hundred tons.

Mr. Mellen Chamberlain, the newly elected librarian of the Boston Public Library, is a graduate of Dartmouth, was at one time in charge of the library of the Cambridge Law School, has been for twelve years a Judge, and has a fine collection of autographs.

a beautiful green tree, with spreading branches, is changed into a charred and blackened Another illustration is given in support of

give an insight into his system of policy. In "Tancred," written thirty years ago, Mr. Disraeli wrote: "The English want Cyprus, and they will take it as a compensation;" and in another place: "They will not do the business of the Turk for nothing." The New York World evidently has designs

npon certain classes of our population, for it remarks unobtrusively, but suggestively: "Organ grinders make from \$14 to \$10 a day at Grenada, Miss. Book agents are in great demand at New Orleans. A hundred ablebodied lightning-rod men are needed at once in Memphis."

Two thousand Indians dwell in Lower Canada, one-half of whom are Catholics. They join the Kanuck Christian names to those of beasts and wear the same as family names. viz: Jean Baptiste Horse, Charles Louis Bear. As a rule they ars illiterate, speak French, and are industrious, but poor, having the same love of whiskey that distinguishes United States savages.

Lynchen.—A man claiming to be a devout Baptist minister has been victimizing the the people of Howe station, Ky., in this county, stole a horse from a brother, skipped for an adjoining town, was met there incidentally, and confronted with a \$200 reward. The last heard of him he was among the limbs of an oak tree, engaged very carnestly in a trapeze performance.

George Augustus Sala declares exhibitions a bore, and says that the Paris affiair is simply an "immense aggregate of shop-windows," such as he can see without paying a franc by walking down Regent street, or the Strand, or Broadway in New York, the Karuther-strasse at Vienna or the Galleries Vitterio Emanuele at Milan.

TIMBER CLEARING IN THE UNITED STATES .- It is estimated that over 8,000,000 acres are annually cleared of timber in the United States, and as there are less than 400,000,000 acres covered with timber, it will require but fifty vears, at this rate, to strip the country. The timber in fences is estimated to be worth \$1,800,000. Fifty million cords are burned for fuel every year, and nearly 900,000 cords are used for railroad ties.

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD .- Lak-Tuhoe, a favourite summer resort of Califore nians, is one of the wonders of the world. Here you have a sea of pure fresh water, 1,500 feet deep, cold as snow, and bluer than the sky, resting in a vast mountain basin, elevated more than 6,000 feet among the crests of the Sierra. All round it rise mountain slopes, clothed with fragrant forests of pine, fir and

cedar. In the list of wills lately proved in England occurs the name of Mr. Bolekow, for \$4,000,000 personalty. He was the son of a German gentleman of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and, visiting England to make a sort of mineralogical tour, formed a connection with iron works which led to his ultimately becoming a member of the great firm of Bolckow & Vaughan, which developed the vast iron Vienna showed increases between 1887 and resources of Middlesboro'-on-Tees, Yorkshire, all else is done, make the necessary water furrows at once. There may come a heavy source of his wealth disappearing, for the works out of which his millions were made are no longer paying their way. permit it to collect in one or two. When

THE FARM, LATE POTATOES.—As a measure of precaution for next season, every potato-beetle that can be found should be destroyed. When the leaves are eaten from potato vines, the growth of the whole plant stops; if new leaves start, it is at the expense of the tubers. So, kill the

beetles, and increase the crop.

Live Stock.—For hints about the manage. ment of farm animals refer to the August American Agriculturist. We will only add that, as cold weather is approaching, any falling off in condition should be guarded against. Extra feed may be given this month to young animals, with profit.

WEEDS.—A great number of weeds are now maturing seeds; to permit this is simply to make trouble and expense, in years to come. Every weed about fence-rows, in fields, or about barns, and in nooks and corners, should be cut at once, and burned. By persevering in this way for a few years, a farm may be cleared of these fertility thieves.

ROOT CROPS .-- Where mangels or ruta-bagas are crowded, pull the superfluous roots for the cows. The fresh feed will be useful, and those remaining will occupy the vacant space, and make a better growth by the thinning. White turnips may yet be sown if the land is rich, or made so. A vacant potatoe stubble treated with 250 lbs. of fine bone-dust per acre, will give a vigorous growth to

turnips. Sowing Right and Left .- After waiting two weeks for a still day the past spring to sow clover, the writer tried sowing with the right and left hand alternately, and it answered well. The method is this: With the wind blowing from the right over to the left, cast with the right hand; in returning, step seven or eight spaces towards the wind; and cast with the left hand. There will be then no doubled places, and no streaks missed. To get the method, practice with light-colored sand, or chaff.

Conn.-As soon as the grain is glazed, coin should be cut, if the stalks are to be saved. Frost greatly injures the fodder, and reduces its feeding value. Before cutting, the seed for next year should be selected, taking ears from stalks that have borne two or more good ones. The tops of the selected stalks may be broken down, to mark them, and when the crop is cut, left standing until the ears are perfectly ripe, they then should be gathered, and stored in a dry, cool place. Such selections of seed will tell well in the next crop.

BUCKWHEAT should be cut before frost. If a little frost kills the tops, it may be cut at once. is on, early in the morning, otherwise the grain will shell badly. Leave it in the swath until the straw is dry, then rake into gavels, which, without binding, set into small stocks, where they will be dry in a day or two of bright, breezy weather. Then draw the crop to the barn in racks upon which barn sheets or blankets are spread, to catch the shelled grain, and thrash at once. If a machine is used, the concave should be removed and piece of plank substituted, or the teeth will break the grain. When thrashed it should be cleaned immediately, and carefully stored, as it is apt to heat.

WHEAT AND RYE .- Sowing the fall crops in the principal work of this month. It is useless to expect a good harvest unless the sowing of the seed is well done. There are several points to be studied: The fitting of the soil is of the greatest importance. Wheat requires a fine mellow soil for the seed, and a light soil to be well compacted about the sowed grains. If any vacant places are left, as would be were the soil cloddy, the rootlets A tree resembling the codar, but with foliage so full of combustible oil that it goes off like a flash on the application of a match, is one of the wonders of Nevada. Within five minutes

The surface soil may be lumpy and somewhat rough, but the lumps should not be so large as to prevent the spires of wheat reaching the surface. The roller should be used immediately after the plow, to break up the the view that the British Premier's novels lumps; then the cultivator and harrow will finish the work. This is the proper use of the roller. Its misuse is to roll the ground after the seed has been sown, thus leaving the surface packed down close and solid, in which state it will crust over after the first shower An oat or barley stubble should be well cultivated to destroy the sprouted seed which has been shelled in harvesting. We have heard it said that this volunteer growth protects the sown crop, which is a great mistake it is really weeds, and crowds the young wheat or rye, prevents it from occupying the ground and seriously injures it. The young plant should be well fed. A weak plant will fail unless plenty of the right kind of food and in such a condition as to be readily absorbed, digested, and assimilated. Thoroughly decomposed stable manure furnishes such food, and is a good stand-by for the entire growth of the crop. Properly prepared fertilizers-rich in nitrates (containing nitrogen) of potash or soda, and especially in soluble phospheric acid, which is known to have a remarkable effect on the development of the young rootlets-may be used with safety and comparative certainty. The Hessian thy has done much damage, especially to barley. The Spring brood seems to have been the most injurious. Late sowing, that is after the 10th to the 15th of September, will tend to prevent the effectivedeposit of eggs and thus greatly lessen the number and vigor of the spring brood. Although by forcing the early sown wheat to a strong growth, it can be secured against the fly, yet we thereby furnish breeding places for insects whose progeny will attack the oats, barley, and wheat next spring. When it is convenient to attend to the selection of good seed, it is profitable to pay double or troble the market price for grain to a farmer who will take pains to grow nice, clean seed of the best varieties. than for a farmer to go to his own bin and many foul seeds in it. A farmer who sows poor seed may save a dollar per acre, but he will lose ten for every one saved. It will be found decidedly beneficial to use a sloping tooth harrow soon after sowing, and before the spire shows above ground, and again as soon as it has become well rooted. A harrow of the kind referred to was described in the American Agriculturist for August. After having tested the harrow, we find it to do excellent work with both sloping and straight teeth. It is light and passes easily over the loose ground, disturbing only the surface and killing only the shallow-rooted weeds, leaving the wheat uninjured. The loosening of the soil benefits the wheat, and prepares the ground for the timothy seed. Harrowing disturbs the Hessian fly. Doubtless this is because the wheat is pushed forward by the stirring of the soil, and many maggets are cer-

tainly destroyed. For at least the partial

prevention of rust and smut in wheat the seed

should be steeped in a strong solution of

common salt, or in a solution of 4 ounces of

sulphate of copper (blue vitriol, or copperas)

in a gallon of water, for one hour. The seed

is then drained and sprinkled with dry lime,

when it may be sown immediately. When

rain the next day and do damage. Disperse

the water into several channels, rather than

the field is in grass, these water furrows will be useful in spreading the rain more evenly over the field. It is a practice on fertile soil to sow grass-seed two weeks after the wheat is put in. Thrifty growing timothy keeps the wheat back, as proved the past season on the writer's field. Other farmers, corroborate this experience.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

If you cover your face with veils, you may save your pallid complexion, but you will injure your sight. . **

Woolexs and furs, which were put away in newspapers in the Spring, should be examined now, aired and beaten, and put up again in fresh papers. A DUTCH paper states that the flavor of

coffee may be greatly improved and its delicate aroma increased by adding a little bicarbonate of soda to the water with which it A new clothes line is the terror alike of the husband who puts it out and takes it in, and

the wife who uses it; but by boiling it for an hour or two it can be made perfectly soft and pliable. It should be hung in a warm room to dry and not allowed to "kink." Peel and bake ripe pears, with but little water. When cold, cover the top and sides with a cake-icing flavored with vanilla, and serve with cream and sugar. This makes a

delicate and healthful desert, and but little time is consumed in its preparation. FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM .- The whites of two eggs well beaten: then mix with pure water; and one tablespoonful of orange flower water and a little sugar, (as much is apt to make the bowels worse,) give a tablespoonful every hour. It will cure the worst cases of cholera infantum, the eggs coating the

bowels and healing them. To mend broken crockery, use lime and the white of an egg. It is a strong cement, easily applied, and generally at hand. Mix only enough to mend one article at a time, as it soon hardens when it cannot be used. Powder a small quantity of the lime and mix to a paste with the white. Apply quickly to the edges, and place firmly together. It will soon become set and strong, seldom breaking in the same place again.

A distinguished medical authority recommends for use in civil and military hospitals, and for the purpose of destroying the poison germs of small pox, scarlet fever, and other infectious diseases, a disinfectant composed of one part rectified oil of turpentine and seven parts of benzine, with the addition of five drops of oil of verbena to each ounce. Articles of clothing, furniture, wall paper, carpeting, books, newspapers, letters, may be perfectly saturated with it without receiving the slighes

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Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of
July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, in-tiinted an action against her said husband for
separation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

51-6
Plaintiff's Autorney.

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NEARING THE SHORE...

An old man sits in a worn arm-chair::
White as snow is his thin, soft hair,
Furrowed his check by time and care,
And back and forth it sways.
Thero's a far-away look in his dim, dinneye,
Which tells of thoughts of the long-gone-by,
For he sits once more 'neuth a cloudless sky
And in childhood merrily plays..

He rests his cheek on the head of his cane, And happily smiling dreams over again: Of that house, the brook, the meadow, the lane Dreams all with a vision clear; Then childhood yields unto manhood's place, and he health over the same that the same health of th And he looks once more in his clear, bright face, and down in the starry eyes he can trace A love remembered and dear.

Then he wakes and sighs: "It seems but a Then he wakes and signs.

dream

That comes to me now like a golden gleam

Or the shimmering glow of the sun's last beam

But 'tis pleasant to think it o'er—

That youth was so sweet but now is past;

Those days of love were too precious to last,

But over yonder their pleasures are cast.

And I am nearing that shore."

He is gliding on in his little boat;
O'er the calm, still water they peacefully float,
But echo full oft brings a well known note
From the land he has left behind!
But time will row back for him no more,
And he gazes away to that other shore,
And knows, when the voyage of life shall be o'er,
That his dream beyond he will finit.

The seeds of youth which in youth we sow
Adown through the alsles of the future will grow
And shed on age a beautiful glow
As they come in memory's gleams.
Loved faces will come to dimming sight.
Sweet words will echo in day-dreams bright,
And circle old age with their halos of light
As they mingle in beautiful dreams.

CYPRUS.

As the Island of Cyprus is now forming a theme of controversy (pro and con), amongst English politicians, and has by the masterly stroke of the Earl of Beaconsfield been annexed to the English Crown, some information regarding its history, productions and inhabitants will not be unacceptable, I am sure, to the numerous readers of, the Evening

Cyprus is by far the largest island in the Levant, or eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea. Its extent is about 200 miles long, 46 broad where the island is widest, and is about 30 distant from the Continent of Asia. Its geographical position is between 34 ° and 36 o north latitude, and: between 330 and 36 ° east longitude. The ancients had many names for it, the principal, being Macaria, on account of its fertility, and Cyprus, which it still retains, because of the abundance of cypress trees which it produced.

Let us first see what account we have of this island in the Bible. If we turn to the acts of the Apostles, at the 11th chapter, 19th and 20th verses, we read that those who were scattered abroad on, account of the persecution which arose concerning St. Stephen travelled as fan as Phenice and Cyprus, preaching the Word to the Jews only, and some of them were men, of Cyprus and Cyrene. Again, at the 13th chapter, from the 4th to the 13th verse, we find a graphic account of the conversion of the principal man of the island—the Roman Governor, or Deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus by name. And here we may state that in the 9th verse of the account, "Saul," who, is also called "Paul," receives that name by which he has for ever after been known, and derived from the Deputy's name of Paulus and in honor of his having convented him, whom the Holy Evangelist styles "a prudent man." Mention is made in this account of Paphos and Salamis, of which we will speak hereafter. Again, at the 15th chapter and 39th verse, we are told of the sharp quarrel between St. Paul and St. Barnabas who was a native of the Island, and that the latter "took Mark and sailed unto Cyprus."

Again at the 21st chapter, 3rd verse, we have tokt us that St. Paul journeying to Jerusalem left the Island at the left hand and sailed into Syria, and at the 16th verse men-For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-falling results, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrin, Affections of the Lungs, &C. are told that because of the winds being contrary, when they had launched from Sidon

they "sailed under Cyprus."
This is all that is told us of this Island in Sacred Scripture. Let us now take what the mythology of the ancient Greeks and Romans have given us regarding Cyprus and its notable places. This island enters largely into the ancient calanders of the gods. Here the goddess of beauty-Verus herself-landed when she rose from the sen—the spot being Paphos-peculiarly sacred to her and where she had the of the most splendid temples ever erecied in ancient times. If Diana's temple of Ephesus was of such magnificence, that in St. Paul's time the intoxicated multitude for the space of two hours cried out great is Diana of the Ephesians, no less were the Cypriots proud of their Paphian temple with its 100 altars. It is said that these altars smoked daily with a profusion of frankincense, and though exposed to the open air, were never weited by the rain. Every one has read what the Poet Virgil says of this Temple

Ipsa Papham sublimis abit, sedesque revisit Læta suas ; ubi templum illi, centumque Thure calent are, sertisque recentibus halant." This can be best translated by the English

poei Dryden. "The Goddes flies sublime, To visit Paphos and her native clime, Where garlands ever green and ever fair, With yows are offered, and with solemn pray-

An hundred altars in her temple smoke, A thousand bleeding hearts her power invoke." It must be remembered, however, that incense, flowers and perfumes were the only offerings presented to Venus, as we learn from the historian Tacitus, and though animals were offered, that was only for the purposes of augury, as no part of the animal was allowed to be burned on her altars nor any blood sprinkled thereon. Hence the Poet Catullus calls Venus the goddess whose altars were never stained with blood.

" Divam, Sanguinis expertem." I cannot conclude the description of the Temply of Venus without quoting Dryden's fine description of the votaries of this capti-

vating gode less:

vating god. oss:

"In Venus' ten. oss of onamour'd men,
The broken slum. oss of onamour'd men,
The broken slum. oss of onamour'd men,
Looks that e'en spo. oss ok'd along the wall;
And issuing sighs that ores, the lovers' hell,
Complaints and hot des. ose of onamel where
And scalding tears, that of other ose onamel where
they fell;
Exp use and afterthought, and of ore of Conspicuous amongst the names of

mythology stands Olympus—Mount Olympus.
This range runs the whole length of the land. The poet says and the "Huge Olympus towers
The parliamental seat of heavenly powers." In modern times on this mountain, at the listance of every league, there is a Greek monastery and fountain said to be creeted by the celebrated Empress Helena, the mother of the no less renowned Constantino the Great,

Planes Another battle on high prices Raging the first Roman Emperor who embraced the first Roman Emperor who embraced Christianity, and whose story of "In Hoe signo," is well known.

Was Corollar, Lotted pieces eye diven Organs ton, NJ.

Or the no less renowned Constanting the Great, the first Roman Emperor who embraced Christianity, and whose story of "In Hoe Signo," is well known.

Hardly any vestiges now, remain of the ancient city of Salamis. It was formerly cele-

5,5%

It was at this city that Born and Barnavas preached the Gospel. In A. D., 118 the Jews destroyed it. Being rebuilt, it became the principal Bishop's See, but it was completely destroyed afterwards by the Saracnes. It had once before been destroyed by an earthquake in the time of Constantine the Great, and after having been rebuilt was called Constantia, from his name.

Citium was the birthplace of Zeno and Apollonius, and here the celebrated Athenian General Cimon died. Amathus and Curium were noted towns.

In more modern times, Nicosia was the chief town or metropolis of Cyprus. This city, delightfully situated in the centre of the Island, was formerly the scattof the Cyprian monarchs. It was then nine railes in circuit, though now only three. It is still at this day a beautiful town, circular in form, surrounded by walls and a deep ditch and well It is the residence of the Greek fortified. Archbishop.

Cerenes is the nearest port to the continent, and has thus a little traffic. Here is the wonderful Palace of Peace, a magnificent edifice, formerly belonging to the Knights, and at about nine miles distant there is a Greek monastery, the monks of which have cells along the sea coast, where they deposit the fish which they are employed to catch for the use of the fraternity.

Famagusta, or Arsinoe (this was one of the names of Venus), is an elegant city, and though late newspaper reports say that there is no harbor in Cyprus, yet the following is a description of this place. It has "a good scaport, pleasantly situated and defended by two forts. It is enclosed on two sides by a ditch and double wall, fortified, and on the other two by the sea. The Turks are sensible of the importance of this place, and keep the fortifications in excellent repair." This city s mentioned in an ode of the celebrated poet Montgomery on the occasion of the Turks besieging the city in A.L. 1571, when they took it, and ever since the whole island has remained in their possession till a few weeks ago, when ceded to Great Britain.

'Thus saith the Lord, 'Im whom shall Cyprus "Thus saith the Lord, 'Las whom shall Cyprus trust, With all her crimes, her luxury and pride? In her voluptuous loves will she condide, Her harlot-daughters and her Queen of Lust? My day is come when o'ercher neck in dust. Yengcanee and Fury she, hitriumphant ride; Death and Captivity the spoil divide, And Cyprus perish:—I the Fardam just?' Then he that bought ascan that sold in thee, Thy princely merchants, shall their loss deplors. Brothers in ruin as in fauld before; And thou who madest the rampart of the sea, Less by thy foes cast dearn than crushed by Mor Thou, Famagusta! fall; and rise no more.'"

From succeeding history we find that it ild recover from this siege and under the Turks, become one of the most important places in the Island. The post refers in this sonnat to the well known fact that the inhabitants of Cyprus both in ancient as well as modern times, have always been sensual and dissipated -indeed one writer calls them "the most lewd and debauched people in the universe. These are the principal places in the Island. The chief productions are all kinds of grain, wines especially, (and the latest talegrams

from Englandstell us that our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has accepted from a gentlemen soms, Cyprian wine 300 years old,) cotton, saffron, honey, minerals of various kinds, drugs and flowers. It is said their wool and cotton, manufactures are the best of the East, but their silk is very indifferent. Swarms of locusts occasionally devastate the fields and catup every green blade of vegetation. Many years ago one of the Turkish Bashaws desarroyed all the sugar cane in the island, but the cultivation of sugar has been partially restored. Cyprus anciently contained a very dense and large population, but on account of the tyranny and misrule of their masters, the Turks, it is at the present day thinly papulated, but will again revive under the benignant smile of its new master.

In the ancient history of the island mention is first made authentically of its being conquered by Cyprus, who founded it, divided it into nine petty kingdoms, each governed by its own sovereign. The Ptolemies of Egypt next became possessors of it; then the Romans conquered it; after them the Emperors of Constantinople. In A. D. 1191 the colebrated English king, Richard the First-the Lion Heart — took the island when on his way in the Crusade to con-quer the Holy Land, and he gave it to one of his chiefs-Guy of Lusignan. His successors kept possession of the island for nearly 300 years, when the Venetians, then (with the Genocse) the most renowned navigators in the world, seized it, in whose hands it remained until A.D., 1571, when the whole island, after the fall of Famagusta, became the property of the Turkish Sultan.

in Cyprus—such as the poet Aschaniadas, the celebrated Xenophon, Zeno, Apollonius and the famous Bishop of Epiphanius; nor must we forget the good St. Barnabas and aged Mnason.

I cannot conclude this article on the Island of Cyprus without referring to the Latin poet, Ovid, where, in his "Metamorphoses, he describes the story of Pygmalion and the origin of Paphos. The whole account is finely rendered in the ion book of the Metamorphoses :-

"The first King of Cyprus of whom we have any account is Cingras, grandson of Pygmalion. Of the father and grandfather of this the cathedral.—Daily Telegraph, London, prince the following is the account :- 'Pygmalion, coming to Cyprus, and finding that all the women lived in a very licentious and improper manner, determined never to marry, but, in order to avoid idleness, applied himself to the art of sculpture. Having made an ivory statue of a female of an amazing degree of perfection, he fell desperately in love with his own work, and prayed to the goddess Venus to procure him a wife as beautiful. The goldess complied by changing the statue into a lovely damsel. Pygmalion married her, and she bore him a son called Paphos, who was the father of Cingras.' And thus Paphos built the city still called by his

name. This story is well described by the English

poet where he says:—

"Pygmailon, loathing their laseivious life Abhorred all womankind, but most a wife: So single chose to live and shunned to wed, Well pleased to want a consort of his bed. Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill, In sculpture exercised his happy skill, And carved in lyory such a maid, so fair, As Nature could not with his art compare, Were she to work, but in her own defence Pleased with his idol, he commends—admires, Adores: and, lest the thing adored, desires:

'erry virgin in her face was seen.

And all his dol, he commends—admires, Adores: and, lest the thing adored, desires:

'erry virgin in her face was seen.

And but his idol, he could have stirred, one w. "ove"

but sa. "ty, but was ashamed to move—with mode. "It so well performed the cheat."

It caught the cas. "er with his own deceit, He knows 'tis man. knows' it, loves the more. And still the more he. "a solenin day—"To which the Cypricts due 'tevotion' pay."

With gided honors the milk "white heilers led, Slaughtered before the sarred."

And then with prayers implored the powers divine; poet where he says:-

divine;

brated for its temple of Jupiter, who was here represented by an image armed with thunder and lightning.

"The mighty thunderer, with majestic awe. Then shook his shield and deat his bolts around And scattered tempests on the teening ground."

It was at this city that Bam and Barnaoas

Make this fair statue mine, he would have said, But changed his words for skinne, and only prayed:

Give me the likeness of my ivory maid: The golden Goddess present at the grayer, Well knew he meant the mainmased fair, And gave the sign of granting his desire. For thrice in cheerful flames ascends the fire; Countried, this studie at limites and

Convinced, o'erjoyed, his studie atlanks and praise
To her who made the miracle he prays;
Then lips to lips he joined, now freed from fear
He flush the favors of the kiss sincere.
At this the wakened image ope'd his eyes
And whewed at once the lights and lover with

surprise; The Goodless present at the match site made As blessed them both-such fruitfulness con-

veyed,
That ero ten months had sharpene. Edither horn,
To crown their bilss a lovely boy was bern;
Papines his name, who, grown to manhood, The city Paphos, from the founder calling

REV. J. DOUGLASSBORTHWICK. August 26, 1878.

BLESSING THE SEA.

Whilst Belgian Liberals and Kreethinkers were holding high revelry recently in Brussels to celebrate the recent electoral victory of the anti-clerical party throughout the realm of the Tame Lion, the Flemish Godini had a brilliant ceremonial innings on the stately Digue of Ostende. A quaint superstition prevails amongst the peasant; population of this thriving province to the effect that seabathing cannot be indulged in with safety, however propitions the weather and urgent the recommendation of the family doctor, until the sea shall have been conciliated by receiving the solemn blessing of Holy Church, which is accordingly bestowed upon it annually, the last Sunday in June being the day appointed for the performance of this rite. with which the Ostende season is virtually opemed-at least, to the apprehension of all good Belgian Catholics, who would as soon think of eating meat on a Eriday as of taking a header into billows unsanctified by the benediction of an ecclesiastical dignitary. The fisherman, as well as the peasantry, are dowout believers in the salutary effects of this mediaval ceremony upon the ocean, as well su as upon the dwellers therein. An altar, profasely decked with dags and adorned on either side with the escutcheon of the town. was erected upon the Digue, exactly opposite the seaward end of the Rue do Flandres. Heavy rainstorms had hindered the procession from being formed before the cathedral at the hour originally fixed upon, and at one time it was feared that the ceremony would have to be put off till next day, owing to the persistent inclemency of the weather. At about three p.m., however, the rain coased and the skies began to clear up. The bagler of the Garde Civique was sent rounds the town to summon the municipal legion from its Sunday tolce for niente, and crowds streamed out of the narrow streams to the Digue for the sacerdotal spectacle about to be presented to their view on the shore. Presently, as we stood clustered round the altar, strains of surpassingly dismal music reached our ears; where-

the path previously cleared by the policemen. Scarcely had she terminated this function when the head of the procession made its appearance on the Digue, consisting of burghers in black, much be-medalled with badges of Catholic associations, and carrying banners with strange dexices, supplemented by Flemish explanations of their respective meanings, inscribed upon tables fixed to the tops of long poles. Then came the banner and supporters of St. Nicholas and the band.

The colonel commanding the regiment in

garrison refused to lend the military band;

but as the procession without music would

have been shorn of half its glories, the good

upon a detachment of sergeants-de-ville opened

Rue de Flansles up to the altar steps, and a

sunburnt old lady emerged from some place of hiding behind the armorial bearings of

Ostende, with a huge market-basket on her

arm, from which she produced vast numbers

of coloured paper oblong squares, about the

size of a fourpenny bit, and of strawberries,

which she proceeded to scatter profusely upon

broad lang through the throng from the

fathers hired a band at Brages for the occa-Close on the heels of this band came the thrilling part of the procession, composed of Ostende maidens, ranging between the ages of 5 and 15, arrayed in fancy costumes of the gaudiest, and typifying, for the most part, eminent characters in ecclesiastical history. Amongst them were not less than seven presentments of the Blessed Virgin, each representant preserving with astonishing gravity a mien and bearing supposed to be appropriate to the part. Troops of children, gorgeous sashes of scarlet, blue, and gold, gay ribbons, and flaunting head-dresses followed. Then came u strong force of bedells with silvern staves and lighted candles on poles, followed by boys in muslin, with censors, walking backwards before a scarlet and gold baldaquin, in which the dean and the Blessed Sacrament were carried by a party of brawny Flemings, and after the dean came the clergy of Ostende in

full gala uniform, and six colossal gendarmes de meme. Inc ceremony, which was intoned, everybody kneeling, occupied a about quarter of an hour, and profoundly edified its audience. When the dean carried the host to the back of the altar, facing the sea, and raised it in solemn Benediction, a beadle ran up a signal flag to one of the many masts surrounding the altar, and the battery on the jetty fired a salute of three guns, whereupon the band of Bruges struck up. The procession reformed on the Digue, whence it marched back over innumerable scraps of tinted paper and countless strawberries to its original starting place, England.

THE FEVER INCREASING.

Specials form the South say that the atmosphere at Memphis is heavy with the stench of dead bodies. Four men were found dead in the streets before noon yesterday. Hundreds who have sick families cannot leave them. long enough to procure food for them. The first Chinese victim died yesterday; he was the first patient of a Chinese physician who boasted he could cure 8 out of 10 cases. The dead body of a coloured woman was found in a house yesterday with her babe trying to nurse upon her bosom. At New Orleans yesterday the application of ice over the kidneys and to the wrists and feet worked well in the case of a patient who was in a comatose condition. Twelve thousand sick in New Orleans, two thousand at Vicksburg. At the latter place it is impossible for physicians to respond to all the calls, whenever one is stopped in the street there is a rush for him by those who line the strects waiting for a doctor. At Nashville it is proposed to fire cannon and thus attempt to disperse the fever atmosphere. The fever at Hickman, Ky., proves to be the yellow fever. The two Italian fever patients at Philadelphia are recovering, and the one case in New York still living, but recovery is improbable.

Those who are so fearful of the effects of Irish influence in New York politics should be consoled by the fact that, according to the City Record, only two out of the thirty-one highest and best paid officials in the city are Irish or Irish-American. encun. CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sex, Nos. 140 6.

"Colored Sex.
Children's White Sex, 1 to 6.

"Colored Sex, 1 to 6.

Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate,
Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy,
Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from

Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of colors, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, L5c to 35c per pair.
Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair.
Girls Brown Hose, 9c up to 30c per pair.
Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 50c per pair.
Ladies White Hose, 5c to 51 per pair.
Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to 51 per pair.
Ladies Balbriggan Hose.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Belf-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.

per pair.
Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,
Gents White Sox.
ts Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Colored and Fancy Socks. ents Balbriggan Half-Hose. Gents Merino Half-Hose Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

Underclothing.

Ladies Merino Vests, high neck and Long sleeves Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves. Ladies' Merino Pants. Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.
Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.
.....Men's and O. S. Men's Merino Vests and
Pants from 30c up.
N.B.—Our lambs wool Underclothing is so
Packed away, that we can sell from it during the
entire summer season.

Canadian Hosiery.

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

FIRSTLY-They are manufactured in Canada SECONDLY-They possess great merit, and deserve attention. THIRDLY-We recommend them

Small Wares—Linen Goods—Cotton Goods—Gloves—Black Gloves—Dress Goods.

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side)

Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs

(East side).

Splendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth. For Tailoring, go to CHEAPSIDE.

Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.
Persian Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc.
Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 60c.
Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up.
Homespun, all wool, 20c up.
Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 121c, 15c, 20c,
25c to 50c.

25c to 50c. Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c. Seal Brown Lustres, all prices. Silver Grey Challies. Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

Grenadines.

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

Small Wares.

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

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

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard.
Brown Cotton from 5c up.
White Cotton from 7c up.
An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 13c per yard.
Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c.
Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per

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

Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendld assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each,
Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are splendld value.

We believe in the best goods always!
White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.
Regatta Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted for \$1.59 each, two collars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.
Chintz and Alexandra Quiits, at greatly reduced prices.

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

The best assortment of Gloves, all kinds and makes at CHEAPSIDE.

ALEXANDRES! IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

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

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla. Alapaca. Silk. Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Scaris and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

GO TO

CHEAPSIDE, 437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET,

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]

CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, AND GENERAL JOBBING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE "EVENING POST" OFFICE. CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Special to the Post. Tononto, September 3.—This evening's Telegram, in reviewing the campaign, says it is of opinion that Mackenzie's Government will be returned to power by a majority of about 16. It claims Ontario will give the Government a majority of 10; Quebec, 2; Prince Edward Island, 1; New Brunswick, 10; Nova Scotia, a tie. Manitoba and British Columbia will give the Opposition a majority of 3 and 4 respectively.

The Government, the Telegram says, will require to use great tact to work Parliament as they wish, and in tact it is well known they are deficient.

QUEBEC, Sept. 4.—An election spouters' train on the Levis & Kennebec Railroad, when near the St. Henri station to-day, ran over a poor, unfortunate native of the village, and caused a fresh opening in the family lot yes-

The Rev. F. Meagher, S. J., formerly and for many years a resident of this city, has succumbed to the dire pestilence now prevailing in the South. Father Meagher's name was a household word amongst us during his residence here. His acts of charity were unbounded. He has been known to take off his surtout on a cold, December night, and give it to a poor trembling wretch at a street corner, and walk home with nothing but cassock on to shield him from the storm. His patriotic addresses in St. Patrick's will never be forgotten by the present generation. A more fitting death could not be wished for him. A self-denying fol-lower of Jesus Christ, he entered into the hot pens of disease to shrive the sick and give the dying that consolation which his followers and disciples alone can give; he died in the performance of his sacred duty, and happy are they who die in the Lord.

Notice was received in St. Patrick's yester-day of the death of Father Burke's mother. Father Burke has endeared himself to the hearts of all the Irish people of Quebec by his kind affability and unselfishness, and grief at his loss is universal and general

throughout the whole congregation. OTTAWA, September 6.-Mrs. Hardy has published her side of the story in relation to the charges preferred by Detective McVeity. She accuses the latter of being in the habit of bringing innocent girls to places of infamy,

in order to work his evil designs. The Union pic-nic yesterday was a grand success over 3,000 people were present. During the afternoon the Montreal Union men, in company with Mr. McEvenue, visited the grounds and were cordially received by their Ottawa friends. Mr. McEvenue wore his insignia of office, an elaborately and artistically worked massive gold chain and medal which were highly admired by all who saw them. Not a man on the ground was seen with the sign of liquor on him, and not the least perceptible sign of a row occurred. The Montreal boys are acting like men; since their arrival their behaviour has been such as to warrant no apprehension of their saying or doing anything that would cause any regret at their visit to Ottawa. They will leave for home to-night by the 10 o'clock train. There has not been the slightest trouble so far.

QUEBEC, Sept. 8.—The unusual event of a game of Lacrosse between two such first-class teams as the "Shamrocks" of Montreal, and "Keraronwe's" team of Caughnawaga Indians, on a Quebec field, drew such an eager and varied assemblage of onlookers as Lacrosse never witnessed here before.

The presence of His Excellency the Governor-General, who leads the way in athletic as well as literary and social circles, no doubt tended in a great measure to fill the grand stand with such a brilliant gathering of fair and well dressed ladies and attentive gallants. His Excellency was accompanied on the ground by Russell Stephenson and wife and Lt.-Col. Hamilton, A.D.C. The absence of ground by Russell Stephenson and wife and Lt.-Col. Hamilton, A.D.C. The absence of Charles, on the 4th inst., Emma Elizabeth, wife of D. F. Barnes. regret, and a sensible feeling of sadness prevailed at the thought that her kind and beautiful presence will never more give its cheer ing influence in Quebec.

The Shamrock team consisted of the same men who contested for the championship with the Toronto Club, with one exception-P. Murphy took the place of P. McKeown. THE TEAMS.

Shamrocks-Messrs. Burke, Hoobin, Brennan, Butler, Maguire, Giroux, Hyland, Keogh, Morton, Murphy, Farmer and Lynch; Captain L. McMahon.

Indians-Keranowe, Daillebout, Cross the River, Sykaria, L. Lebrose, T. Dominique; Captain, J. Daillebout. Both teams having scored two games each

braced themselves up for the decisive and final one, which was won by the Shamrocks.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Hon. Mr. Jette has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Superior Court.

The Liberals of British Columbia do not seem to be furnishing candidates.

Mr. Costigan has the field to himself in

Professor Goldwin Smith declines to stand for Toronto. Vigorous efforts are being put forth against

Sir John in Kingston. Ottawa will nominate Mr. M. Starrs as the

Independent candidate. It is reported that Bishop Gillooly, of Elphin, will replace the late Bishop Conroy

as Delegate Apostolic.

Courtney thinks the Lachine course gives Hanlan an advantage, but consents to the

It is thought Mr. James Connolly will contest Quebec East with the Hon. Mr. Mc-Greevy.

His Excellency the Governor-General was presented yesterday with the joint addresses of the various municipalities of Ontario.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against some person unknown, in the at. Henri case, Quebec.

There are now four candidates seeking the sweet voices of the multitude in Carleton County, namely Messrs. Shirley, Rochester, Sparks and the Rev. Mr. May.

Thomas Bigelow and his wife were arrested on board the "Circassian" at Rimouski yesterday for the robbery of the Receiver-General's office at Toronto.

The barque "George Gilroy," from Rie de Janeiro, where fever is said to be raging, has been allowed to enter the port of Quebec without being quarantined. The heavy thunderstorm that passed over Kingston on Thursday, and by which three

men were killed in Storrington township, also damaged to a considerable extent the Kingston & Pembroke Railroad track.

CITY ITEMS.

It is thought Mr. McLaughlin, the workingstored to health.

THE TANNERIES SHOOTING Mr. Desnoyers is still engaged collecting a little on this lamentable affair. Lord Aylmer, commanding the Richmond battalion, has written to His Honor, in which he has given him all the

information in his power. About midnight on Saturday a disturbance of a party nature took place at the corner of was set upon and severely beaten by a num-ber of Orange Young Briton roughs, who knocked him down, kicked, and otherwise brutally ill-treated him. He would, in all probability, be left at death's door had it not been for the providential arrival of Sub-con-stable McDonnell, upon whose appearance the roughs departed with all possible haste.

THE UNION PICNIC .- Most of the Union excursionists to Ottawa Thursday returned Friday morning, and report themselves highly delighted with their reception there and the pleasant time they spent. Everything passed off quietly. They had a procession from the depot to the St. Louis Hotel and Revere House, where most of them stopped. The Unionmen of Ottawa, which is mostly composed of French, were very warm in their treatment of the Montreal boys, but French or Irish it was all the same the most fraternal feeling existed.

[For the TRUE WITNESS.]

ROSA MYSTICA.

Hail! Rose of mystic beauty! Bright flower in Heaven's field! Far sweeter is thy fragrance Than earthly flowers can yield.

The fairest flowers of summer Are soon to fade away, But thou, O Rose celestial, Can'st never know decay.

Of creatures thou art purest, None lovelier can there be; All Heaven resounds with praises, Sweet Mystic Rose, to thec.

Within thee, peerless flower, Did Jesus once repose; For thou alone art worthy To be His Mystic Rose. No flower to thee is equal

That blooms upon our sod, For thy majestic beauty Hath won the heart of God. Too pure for this world's garden. Sweet Rose of priceless worth! From Heaven God sent His angels, Who took thee from the earth.

Enraptured with thy beauty, My soul with love o'erflows; I long to be in Heaven With thee, sweet Mystic Rose.

O Mary, Rose of Heaven! Hear thou our carnest prayer; Protect us all from danger, And take us to thy care.

Receive, dear Mother Mary, This humble gift of mine; Accept this wreath of roses I offer at thy shrine.

M. S. B.

KERR—In this city, on the 4th inst., at No. 9 Roy Lane, the wife of Mr. Samuel Kerr, of twins, both boys. BARNES-At 581 Wellington street, Point St. Charles, on the 4th inst., the wife of Dr. F. Barnes, of a daughter.

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

GUNNING—McCAFFERY—In this city, on Tuesday morning, September 8rd, at St. Bridget's Church, by Rev. Father Lonergan, Edward R. Gunning, to Ellic, youngest daughter of Denis McCaffery, Esq., all of this city.

CLANTON—MACDONAND—At Erskine Church, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Black, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Gibson, D.D., of Chicago, Frederic James Claxton, eldest son of T. James Claxton, Esq., to Christina Macdonald, third daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq.

WYNNE—KELLY—At St. Patrick's Church,

WYNNE-KELLY-At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on September 2nd, by the Rev. Father Cline, Mr. Richard Wynne, to Miss Katie, only daughter of John Kelly, Esq. DIED.

ALLAN—In this city, on Thursday, the 5th inst., Maria Maud Allan, aged 24 years. SCANLAN-In this city, on the 4th instant, Timothy Scanlan, grocer, aged 50 years.

MURPHY—At Weston, Ontario, on the 30th August, Mary Murphy, a native of Fox's Mills, Wexford, Ireland, wife of F. G. Kent, Esq., aged 72 years. May her soul test in peace. COLLINS-In this city, on the 3rd inst., in the General Hospital, Mary Collins, aged 23 Hamilton, Ont., and New York papers please

MOORE—In this city, on the 4th instant, John Moore, eldest son of Thomas Moore, Esq , aged

HEARN—In this city, on the 5th inst., John A. Hearn, aged 11 months and 5 days.

FITZSIMMONS—In this city, on the 5th inst., Ann Fitzsimmons, a native of County SLOWEY—In this city, on the 6th instant, Mary Slowey, a native of Clones, County Monaghan, Ireland, and sister-in-law to John Mc-Eiroy, Supt. New City Gas Company, Montreal, aged 55 years.

City Retail Markets.

Our city markets were largely attended today by market gardeners and farmers, all of

GRAIN.—Flour, \$2.35 to 2.50 per bag; oats, 75c to 80c do; peas, 80c do; Indian meal, \$1.20 do; bran, 80c do; corn, 50c to 52c do; buckwheat, 50c do; moulie, \$1.20 do; grue, 80c to 90c do.

FRUIT .- Prices have advanced owing to the superior quality placed upon the market. Apples, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel; peaches are very scarce, at from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per cratenext week the second crop will arrive, which will, no doubt, make them much cheaper; Bartlett pears, \$8.00 to \$10.00 per barrel; grapes, 6c to 7c per lb.; melons, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per dozen; lemons, \$7.00 per box; oranges are very scarce, and sell at 75c per dozen; Quebec Damsons plums, \$2.00 per bushel or \$6.00 per barrel; blueberries are very plentiful at 50c to 60c per box; cranberries, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per barrel; Montreal Beauties, \$3.00 per barrel; preserving tomatoes, 50c per bushel.

VEGETABLES .-- Vegetables are very plentiful, and prices very low. Red cabbage, 40c per dozen; turnips, 40c per busheli; tomatoes, 25c per bushel; celery, 30c per dozen bunches; carrots, 15c per dozen; sweet corn, 6c to 7c per dozen; onions, 5c per bunch potatoes, \$1.20 per barrel or 40c per bushel; red beets, 7c to 8c per dozen; beans, 40c per bushel; cauliflowers, \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 5c per bushel.

BUTTER.—Common, 11c to 12c per 1b.; fresh prints, 15c to 22c per lb. Eggs, 13c to 15c per dozen. Marke Sugar, 6c to 7c per 1b.

Hay and Straw.

The supply of hay and straw offered at the The supply of may and straw onered at the men's candidate, will go to the polls.

Recovering.—The victims of the Busby lane shooting case are now thoroughly restored to health.

Recovering are now thoroughly restored to health.

April to stray compared with the correspondence in the hay market was small. Prices were much easier. Prime hay brought \$9.00 to 9.50 per long time last year, was at the rate of 113 per ing time last year, was at the rate of 113 per increased activity of American merchants and manufacturers in Edungation for alshare of the stored to health.

South American made.

OUR PARIS LETTER. J. 3. ίχχ.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris, August 23, 1878. }

Visitors apparently prefer the Champ de Mars to the Trocadero; at the commencement, the opposite taste was evident. People soon tire of architecture, and the Trocadero has few popular exhibits infinite in their variety. It is the intellectual moiety of the Palace less the "elevator." Its various halls, devoted to retrospective art, corresponding to so many epochs or ages, rivet the attention even of the ordinarily indifferent. The masses commence to take in that our ancestors had to work their way to civilization, and that all those morsels of flint, roughly hewn or polished, typically represent human progress as accurately as Shakespeare's seven ages does the life of man. The collection of retrospective objects from the museum of Bordeaux is most instructive and some of the antique jewellery might set ladies to reflect on the clauses of the Deca-

logue touching coveteusness.

The Process Gallery is not only one of the Exhibition's most curious features, but it is of importance in the influence it may have in giving technical education to the world in certain minute but lucrative branches of industry, which have hitherto been, in their most successful development, essentially Parisian. It has received a magnificent locale in the Vestibule du Sud, opposite the Ecole Militaire. It will be remembered that in 1867 a similar department existed in the Exhibition of that year, and its success induced the French Commissioners to re-establish it now, upon a grander scale. It was proposed to them to turn the whole Champ de Mars into a series of workshops; to establish all over it forges, glass-works and foundries; to have it bristling with tall chimnies, re-echoing with the whole gamut of machinery discords, and redolent of smoke and steam; to turn it, in fact, into a species of industrial epitome; but this, like a number of other ridiculous schemes which the archives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce could reveal, was abandoned, although the Gallerie du Travail was extended beyond the limits originally assigned to it. A hundred little things, that are continually in domestic use, are manufactured before the eyes of the visitors themselves, who purchase them in large quantities; and it may therefore not be uninteresting if we glance at some of the princi-

pal industries so represented. To commence, we may mention a curious industry, which cannot fail to attract the visitor's attention soon after entering the gallery. We allude to the filigree work. Few of us have not often had occasion to admire the delicate and ingenious work of this description for which Genoa is so famous, and which has its origin in the dimmest antiquity. The workman takes in his hand a simple silver thread; he folds it, bends it, turns it and twists it in a thousand different ways, and with a rapidity which baffles description, produces in a few minutes the most diverse objects and the most astonishing enects. It seems to be the simplest work in the world, but a very little consideration will show that the workmen must be endowed

show that the workmen must be endowed with more than ordinary taste, and with a detertify which is only the result of practice and education.

Tassing hence we glance at a modiste, who is dressing dolls in the newest and most approved Parlisian fashions, and then we arrive at a stand where "skilled" workmen are supposed to be engaged in the production of numerous pretty conceits in ivory, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise-shell. The real fact, however, is that all the "skill" of these workmen consists in unpacking ready manufactured goods and pricing them, whilst the only claim into the stall possesses to occupy a position in the gallery is derived from a species of drill, which, for reasons best known to itself, is for ever vacuously drilling the same hole in an ivory plate. Elephants, tusks are to be seen here in great variety, as well as ivory brooches, entrings, and other ornaments; butth emechanical link between those two forms of inorganic creation is missing, and the process of revolution, like some great secret of nature, is allowed to remain unexplained. The inventors, however, of an imitation called "Ivorine," are more generous. They show you some small brown squares of a material which, in appearance, is not unlike chocolate; but they do not explain its composition. This they heat, and when it is in a liquid state they your it into moulds, which, at the end of half an hour, turn it out again in the guise of what seems to be ivory penholders. This simple process is not a again in the guise of what seems to be ivory penholders. This simple process is not a very interesting one, but the productions are very pretty, and imitate very closely their

more expensive prototypes. We then pass in review workmen who, by blowing bubble from glass in a state of fusion and by tempering them in a chemical bath and other expedients, produce large imitation pearls, and all those gaudy beads for which the aborigines of Africa barter their dearest whom brought abundance of goods.

POULTRY—Was in large demand, and prices remain firm. Spring geese, 80c to \$1 per pair; spring turkeys, 80c to 1.20 do; spring chickens, 25c to 40c do; wild pigeons, \$1 to the cloth; and then a number of nimble-fingered ladies and gentlemen, who are making chignens, braids, pads, fringes, plaits, and ing chignons, braids, pads, fringes, plaits, and all other necessaries for the ornamentation of a young lady's hair, and the covering of middle aged ladies' heads. We stop for a mo-ment before the tables where gentlemen and ladies are painting on china lovely pieces of scenery, and beautiful representations of romantic and poetic scenes. We halt, too, before the workmen, covered with a white powder, who with a lathe, a number of knives and a few drills, are carving levely pipes out of blocks of Crimean and Anatolian meerschaum, and others who are finishing them off by immersing them in wax, and adding the amber mouth-pieces. We pass some lace workers; give a hurried look at the process of button manufacture; and stop one moment before the diamond cutters, polishers and setters, before we make our way out of the gallery.

After this trip, let the visitor next make a promenade through the English colonies. Canada is so much advanced, as to represent by her products and manufactured goods an integral part of England; but New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, what superb samples of wool, and of mohair, what richness of mineral wealth, what granaries of food supplies; and side by side, there are the marks and tokens of skilled industry, working up and fashioning these natural products on the spot; there are the results of thought and invention, practically applied, to remove difficulties and spuply wants, just as they surge.

The freight truffic from the United States to the South Pacific Ocean, by the Isthmus, is largely on the increase. The gain from April to July, compared with the correspond-แกรง. วาศัย รักษ์ชมมีโดย

Weekly Test

Increase..... WE SELL! WE SELL!

WE SELL very good-quality All-Wool-French Poplin, in all the newest shades, for 81c and Poplin, in all the newest shades, for 31c and 35c per yard.

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WE SELL the very best Poil de Chevre, in all the newest colors, for 480 per yard.

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WE SELL the very best quality Berlin Mixture, in all colors, for 29c per yard.

WE SELL! WE SELL!
WE SELL the very best All-Wool French Cashmere, in all the new colors, for 36c per yd.
WE SELL the very best Scotch Mohair, in all colors, for 19c per yard.

WE SELL! WE SELL! WE SELL!
WE SELL extra good quality All-Wool German Serges, for 38c per yard.
WE SELL extra good quality Italian Serges, for 17c per yard. WE SELL! WE SELL!

WE SELL very good quality Russia Cloth, silk finish, in all the new colors, for 55c per yd. WE SELL extra good quality Irish Poplin, in all the new colors, for 59c per yard.

WE SELL! WE SELL! WE SELL very good quality Black Lustres, for 20c per yard. WE SELL extra good quality Russian Cord, for 23c per yard.

WE SELL! WE SELL!

WE SELL extra good quality Washing Silk, for 40c per yard. WE SELL extra good quality plain colored Silk, for 78c and 85c per yard. WE SELL! WE SELL!

WE SELL good useful Black Silk, for 53c and WE SELL extra good quality Black Silk, for 73c and 50c per yard.
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Elizabeth Myette, wife commune en biens of Andre Moses, of the City and District of Montreal, painter, duly authorized a ester en justice, has, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said husband, before the Supreme Court in Montreal. A. HOULE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 9th July, 1878. 25-5

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