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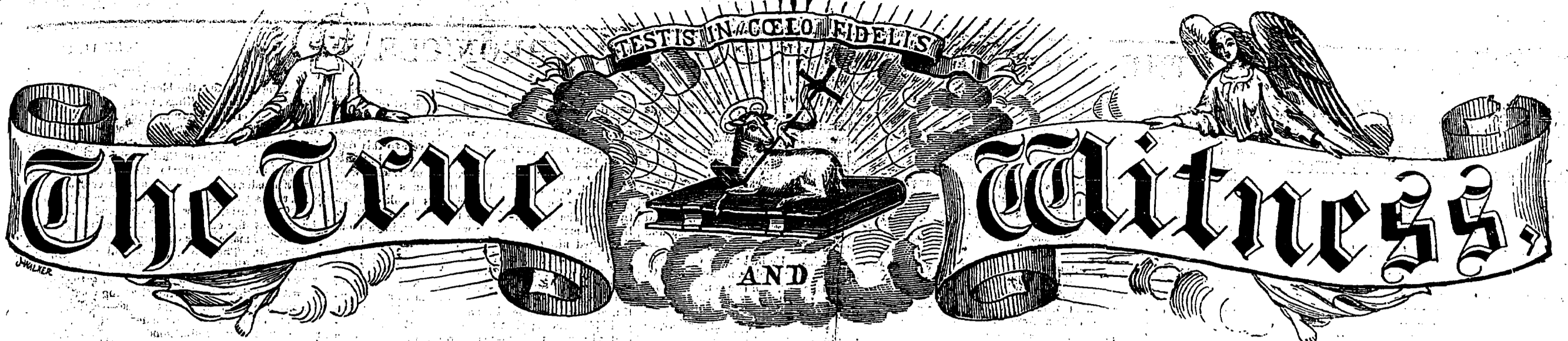
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVII.—NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1877.

TERMS:—\$2. In Advance.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

On Saturday an alarming "rumour" about the "death of the Pope," was telegraphed from London...

PORTRAIT OF MR. DEVLIN, M. P.

A handsome oil painting, portrait of Mr. Devlin, M.P., was exhibited in Dawson's window, on Saturday last.

MR. PETER O'LEARY.

Mr. Peter O'Leary the well known friend of the agricultural labourers is now in Montreal. He came from England in the Sarmanian and is on his way to the Pacific Coast.

THE DOLLAR TAX.

Upon two previous occasions we called the attention of our Catholic representatives in the City Council to the necessity of doing something about that anomalous statute labor law.

THE GLOBE ON BIGOTRY.

The Globe after assuring us that Orangemen have a right to amuse themselves by having a procession if they like, thus comments on the doings of the Town Council at Guelph.

purpose of passing condemnation on the Town Council for accepting in a formal manner an invitation to be present at the laying of the corner stone of a new Catholic Church...

THE POPE AND THE CZAR.

Bishop Vaughan, after High Mass had been celebrated in St. John's Cathedral, Salford, England, recently, preached a significant sermon on the Relations of the Pope to Russia and the Greek Church.

"The Pope, had shown himself throughout a long Pontificate to be the champion of liberty and the friend of the oppressed; and in acting thus he had only followed in the footsteps of his predecessors, who had twice saved Europe from oppression and slavery."

RUMOURED RAID ON A MILITIA BARRACK.

The Cork Examiner just to hand gives a particulars of a rumoured raid on a Militia Barrack in Cork. It says the other "Morning a rumour, with its oft exaggerated tongue, circulated that another raid was made on the militia barracks at Mallow, for the purpose of taking the arms now used by the recruits of the North Cork Rifles."

INDIAN MASSACRE AT HENRY HOUSE.

The Indians on the Pacific coast are, it would appear, at their old game. It is, however, not always easy to arrive at a just conclusion as to those reported "Massacres."

A TURK.

Here is a nice picture of a Turk drawn by a correspondent of the New York Herald. It looks, indeed a little overdrawn, but it may be true for all that.

endeavoured to explain himself. His eyes shone like burning coals. 'It was here,' said he, 'that I shot the Serbian officer whose horse I am now riding, there I cut off the head of a poor devil of a corporal, who seemed determined not to die.'

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN IRELAND.

Miraculous news! The population of Ireland is said to be increasing! If so it is not owing to the fostering care of the government.

From 1845 to 1875 there was a steady decrease of the population of Ireland every year, owing to the flow of emigration. From upwards of eight millions, the figures came down, down, year after year, until in 1875, in the middle of the year, they stood at 5,309,494.

TOLEANCE IN ONTARIO.

A Rev. Mr. Christopherson has written a letter to the Globe in which he says that His Excellency the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy is a "foreigner" and charges the Apostolic Delegate with belonging to a church the acceptance of whose teachings is the result of "a forced ignorance" of the members.

"The rev gentleman ought to remember that Dr. Conroy is a British subject, and in Ontario, is therefore, no more to be characterized as a 'foreigner' than is Mr. Christopherson himself. Theological polemics of all classes and all creeds are too apt to use violent language and to impute odious motives to their opponents."

We leave our readers to fancy what the letter was when the Globe writes thus.

WRESTLING MATCH IN THE TURKISH CAMP.

The Turks can amuse themselves while on campaign. People sometimes think that during war time a soldier is always a la guerre, but there are at times sports and dances, and even theatrical and fancy balls.

"The commander-in-Chief cannot be seen just yet. Surrounded by his Pashas, and overlooking a whole army of men who have formed in an oblong 'circle' in front of his tent, Abdul Kerim is smoking his long amber-mouthed pipe, and 'inspecting a wrestling match which is in progress. On the green-sward, three couples of wrestlers are engaged. Their heads are bare, their bodies are greased, and save a 'wrapping round' the loins, they wear no sort of clothing."

CARDINAL MANNING.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times gives the following description of the great Cardinal Manning's works in England.

"On Saint Alban's Day, Cardinal Manning laid the foundation stone of a new Catholic Church in the same town. It reads almost like a joke, but it is nevertheless a fact that several of the Protestant papers regard his Eminence's act as savouring of schism."

Catholics—respect and admire the Cardinal immensely. Nor can they well do otherwise. Even from a Protestant point of view, few men have shown what the French call 'the courage of their opinions' more forcibly than his Eminence.

THE HERALD ON THE PROCESSION.

We take the following from a leader in yesterday's Herald.

But behind the action lies the intent, and while we affirm the legal right we insist on the great moral wrong. The Orange lily is distinctly a challenge. It is meant to be so. The whole interest of the thing consists in inflicting annoyance upon fellow citizens; wantonly tempting them to outrage, while a demand is at the same time made for restraints upon them which would be rendered wholly unnecessary by the observance of the ordinary rules of politeness and good neighborhood.

CARDINAL DE FALLOUX.

We clip the following from the Roman correspondent of London Globe.

Cardinal de Falloux happened to get for the church of his title the Church of St. Agatha, which is the national church of the Irish in Rome, as it is attached to the Irish College. This church contains the heart of O'Connell, and is the burying-place of the Antonelli family.

HOME RULE VICTORY AT DUNGARVAN.

The Home Rulers of Dungarvan have succeeded in placing another victory to the credit of the Home Rule cause. They have placed Mr. F. H. O'Donnell the Hon. Sec. of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain at the head of the poll.

THE ENGLISH 1100 TEAM FOR CREEDMOOR STARTS ON THE 16TH PROXIMO.

The English 1100 team for Creedmoor starts on the 16th proximo. The Odsit Agricultural Works at Guelph were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

THE CAUCASUS.

The mountain country of the Caucasus, including Georgia, is under the lieutenant of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and has his official residence at Tiflis.

"His favourite home is at Borchom, a beautiful chateau in the midst of crags and wild forest scenery, and situated near the frontier, on the road between the capital and the Black Sea. His Government comprehends five vilayets, and covers more of the natural and historic picturesque than perhaps any other of equal size in the world, including the legendary peaks of Ararat, the ancient Armenian monastery of Echmiadzin, and the central fire-temple of the Parsee religion at Baku."

THE HOLY FATHER ON IRELAND.

An occasional correspondent of the Freeman gives the following report of the speech addressed by Pius IX. to the pilgrims from Canada and from Munster on the 13th of June.

The Holy Father began by thanking the Irish Canadians who had crossed the broad Atlantic for the purpose of giving expression to their joy and congratulations on the occasion of his jubilee. Sorrow and anxiety had oppressed him upon learning of the accident that had occurred to them on their voyage to Europe, but these feelings were converted into gladness and thanksgiving on hearing of their safe arrival and beholding them this day before him.

LATEST NEWS.

The English 1100 team for Creedmoor starts on the 16th proximo. The Odsit Agricultural Works at Guelph were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. PATRICK GRAND AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES HIS EXCELLENCY THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE, AND OTHER DIGNITARIES, LOCAL AND FOREIGN, PARTICIPATING.

(From Hamilton Times, July 3rd.)

THE DEDICATION.

The Archbishop of Toronto, arrayed in a white stole and cope, emblematic of his dignity and power, now proceeded to the blessing of the new church. Accompanied by Bishops Jamot, Walsh, and Crinon, and a number of priests, and preceded by a crucifix, between two acolytes with lighted candles, he proceeded to the entrance of the church, where, standing with uncovered head and turned towards the church, he repeated the introductory prayer to the Great Creator, the beginning and the end of all good actions. After that, he intoned the anthem, Asperges me, &c., "Sprinkle me, O Lord, with hyssop and I shall be cleansed; wash me and I shall become whiter than snow" for the solemn office now undertaken presupposes a pure mind and a clean heart. The Miserere psalm was intoned by alternate chanters, concluding with the Gloria Patri, &c., signifying that all gifts and mercies flow from the Blessed Trinity—the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Meanwhile the procession was performing a circuit of the exterior part of the church, which interiorly was entirely empty and devoid of ornaments—the edifice had not yet become sanctified by the blessing of the Almighty, and until that is done it is not worthy of the grand ceremonies that distinguish the temple of the Most High. In the course of his circuit the officiating priest, with the aspersorium in his right hand, sprinkled the church with blessed water that its cleansing properties may be applied to the spiritual purification of the building—(1) at the foundations, that the mercy of God may strengthen that portion which supports the whole, (2) the higher portions that the same divine grace may preserve a firm super-structure on an unyielding basis. All this time the celebrant kept repeating the "Asperges" as given above. Having returned to the point from which the procession started, the celebrant stood at front entrance and said Oremus, "Let us pray," his assistants answered Reclatus Genua, "Let us bend the knee" to the Almighty to whom we are about to dedicate a new temple that shall soon resound with his praise; "Raise up" not only your bodies but your hearts, your souls and desires in exultation at this glorious thought. The Archbishop then proceeded with the prayer: That Almighty God who, through the sovereignty of the universe, yet deigned to have a house on earth, would, by the merits of the Blessed Virgin, St. Patrick (the patron saint of the new church) and all the saints, expel all evil influences from this place (the church) and forever preserve it in a purified state, "through Jesus Christ the Son who, with the Father and the Holy Spirit, liveth and reigneth one God eternally." Having finished this prayer, all entered the church in pairs and proceeded to the grand altar, chanting the litany of the saints—the church militant is dedicating a new temple to the Most High with all religious joy and gladness, and it calls upon its brethren in heaven, the church triumphant to assist in making their prayers and praises more efficacious. When before the high altar, the celebrant prayed that God would vouchsafe to give eternal rest to the faithful departed—in the midst of these joyful ceremonies the Church suffering must not be forgotten; its claims upon the prayers of its militant and triumphant brethren are always in order and no more fitting occasion than the present all important one could present itself. This prayer concluded, the celebrant in a loud voice besought that God would bless and purify this church and altar dedicated to His honor to the Holy Spirit and the name of the blessed St. Patrick. At the word "bless" he, with his right hand, blessed the church and altar with the sign of the cross; after which, as before, he genuflected while the Litanies were recited. The chanters proceeded with the Agnus Dei and the Kyrie, the Bishop rising prayed—after the usual introductory Oremus and Reclatus Genua—that the Lord would grant mercy to His faithful children and be propitious to their present undertaking. A repetition of the previous ceremony then took place, after which the Archbishop prayed that the Almighty and merciful God, who bestowed so much power on His priests, would, through the immensity of His clemency and the merits of the saints, grant that even at their humble entrance the demons may be put to flight and the angels of peace enter, per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum. This was followed with the invocation, "Bless, O Lord, this House, constructed in Thy name," and then was chanted the Psalm cxix.

THE SOLEMN HIGH MASS.

The entrance of the grand procession of acolytes, robed priests and mitred bishops, from the sacristy to the sanctuary, formed a very imposing appearance. It was greeted with a burst of music from the choir—the sublime, artistic merits of which were strongly in keeping with the splendor of the procession whose approach it thus honored. Notwithstanding the numerous attendance in the sanctuary, everything proceeded with the utmost skill and precision; every one knew his place and what was required to do, and throughout the whole celebration not the slightest confusion took place. Towards the close of the mass the Apostolic Delegate proceeded to the pulpit and delivered a sermon on "St. Patrick." His Excellency's style of delivery was most classical. The words flowed from his lips with an ease and grace that at once charmed the ear and commanded a rapt attention. It is rarely we have listened to so eloquent a speaker or one so competent to express his thoughts in language so refined and elegant. He chose his text from the 52nd chapter of Isaiah, 1st, 2nd and 7th verses, which we prefix to the

LECTURE.

"Arise, arise, put on thy strength O Zion; put on the garments of thy glory, O Jerusalem, the city of the Holy One. Shake thyself from the dust, arise, sit up O Jerusalem; loose the bonds from off thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings and that preacheth peace; of him that sheweth forth good, that preacheth salvation, that saith to Zion: thy God shall reign." (Isaiah LII, 1-2-7.) Not often has the sternness of the prophets of old imparted to thrilling exhortations of joy, such as those addressed in the words I have read for you from Isaiah, to the city of Zion. And since the prophet knew that our human heart is so fashioned that it will not feel joy or sorrow at the mere bidding of another, and without the exhibition of the proper motive, so he is careful to set before his hearers an argument capable of lifting them from their sorrowful estate to the joy to which he invites them. This argument he places in the clear and distinct vision of him who was sent by God to his people to bring them the Gospel of peace, and to tell to Zion that his God should reign. These same words have been applied by St Paul to those who preach the Gospel of Christ, and especially to

Irishmen converted to the Catholic faith. For centuries she had lain under the spell of a material superstition, but hardly was the Gospel preached to her when she arose and, flinging away her past, gave to Christ, the light of her intellect, the love of her heart and the strength of her arm. In a few years the nobles of the land had given themselves to the cause of Christ to such an extent that St. Patrick blessed God that the nation which formerly worshipped idols and stones had heard the word of the Lord; and that the sons and daughters of the princes of the Scott had consecrated themselves to Christ. He had made of Ireland a nation of saints; and not merely a nation of saints, but also a nation of Doctors. In the centuries that immediately succeeded his preaching, Ireland was the school of the western world. In every quarter of the island great monasteries arose—sanctuaries of holiness and of learning. I will refer to but one among them; and that one shall be my own Clonmacnois. Founded before the 6th century by St. Kevin, it was already a great school of art and literature. "Red-robed and bright with dew," as an old Irish poet describes it. It was honored by Ossian, who sent his rich gifts, and drew from it scholars to instruct his people. Hundreds came to this school to be educated, not merely for themselves, but that they might spread the faith among the nations of Europe. It is an historical fact that almost two-thirds of the people of Europe have received the faith of Christ from Irish missionaries; children of St. Patrick. If you visit the cities of France you will find more than one hundred names of Irish Saints honored as patrons in Germany, an hundred more in Gaul, Belgium, England, Scotland, Italy and Iceland. Island of saints, she became, in addition, the island of doctors, and among her scholars the best nations of Christendom find their place. There came a time when she purchased with her heart's blood another title more glorious even than this, the title that proclaimed her Island of Martyrs. I will not sadden you by recalling here the horrors of the three hundred years during which Ireland suffered persecution for the Catholic faith which St. Patrick had taught her. Thank God those dreary, dark days have passed away never to return, and the children of the persecutors, more generous than their fathers, have torn down the political fabric of a church to secure the maintenance of which Catholic Ireland had been so long fruitlessly drenched with bitterest suffering. But, during these three centuries, Ireland won the martyr's crown, more fully even than in St. Patrick's own day; when, in language almost prophetic of the future fortunes of his children he thus rebuked the cruelties practised by Ceroticus upon the first Christians of Ireland: "With sadness and grief will I exclaim, O most excellent and loving brethren and sons, whom I have begotten in Christ! the iniquity of the unjust has prevailed against us. We are become like foreigners, they do not believe that we have one baptism with them, or that we have one God and Father. It is an indignity to them that we are born in Ireland. Therefore I grieve for you, I lament for you most heartily beloved, but again I rejoice within myself that I have not labored in vain—you shall reign with the apostles, and prophets, and martyrs, she shall receive the everlasting kingdom." And this nation of martyrs has become a nation of apostles. It is not least among the extraordinary courses in modern history, that side by side with the great power of England, the providence of God has placed a nation of faith so firm that nothing has been able to shake it. Whenever England, through the force of her arms or the spirit of her commerce, opens out a new road, there goes with her the men of the Irish race, and at this day, from the north to the south, from where the sun rises to where he sets, the children of St. Patrick are building up the Catholic Christian Faith. It was hard for them, my brethren, to leave the mothers that loved them and the land that had given them birth. It was hard to leave the humble cottages wherein they saw the light and the grey churchyards where their fathers are Irish dust. And so they went forth, and the pitying angels of God could trace their steps as they went by the bitter tears they shed. But with these tears they cast the seed of the Catholic Faith. Wherever they went, in forest clearing or in the fierce glare of the furnace, in the busy city or on the silent river, they brought faith in Christ, the living and the true God, and love for Mary, his mother, and true reverence for Peter's chair. And who can tell what the oxles of Erin have achieved for the Christian faith in this new land which, in the upheaval which everything presages, must eventually become the seat of empire as it moves in its westward course? And of this have we not a proof in the ceremony of to-day—this church dedicated to God under the name of St. Patrick is the latest monument of Ireland's faith. Each stone that is built up in these stately arches has a voice that speaks of the apostleship to which God has called her children. Let, then, the sacred rite proceed, and let us complete in due form the solemn dedication of God's house. Come, then, thou shining company of the saints of Erin, come from your island homes in Arran and from beneath the desecrated altars built long ago by your hands; come from your unnoticed graves by the side of crumbling churches; come and bless this new temple which to day is offered to God in a foreign land by the children of St. Patrick. And come thou Immaculate Mary with the heavenly host to the new home which here has been built for thy Son. And thou O Christ, ever loving and true God, enter into this thy sanctuary; upon it we have written day with thine name of thy servant Patrick who made us to thee a nation of saints, of doctors, of martyrs and of apostles. Grant that his name with thy own may ever be written on our hearts, and that when this temple shall have fallen beneath the touch of time that the faith of Ireland may be as fresh and as vigorous as it was when first preached by St. Patrick to our fathers.

When the Delegate finished his oration the Mass was resumed and brought to a final conclusion. The vast congregation passed out of the sacred edifice satisfied that they had witnessed a most solemn and impressive series of ceremonies.

VESPERS.

After vespers the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, preached on

THE TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

On ascending the pulpit the Rev. gentleman explained that owing to unavoidable circumstances, Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, who had been announced to deliver the Vesper sermon, was unable to be present. He then proceeded with his discourse.

My Christian Hearers:

Among the many rich and rare manuscripts preserved in the British Museum, there are two which in a special manner attract the attention of the Catholic visitor. One is the original of the declaration of "Catholic Principles," published and circulated in 1826 by the Roman Catholic Bishops, Vicars Apostolic and their coadjutors in Great Britain. The other is the original of the "Address of the British Roman Catholics," signed by ten Peers, nine Baronets and one hundred Catholic gentlemen, of the highest respectability, asking their Protestant fellow-countrymen to accept the aforesaid "Declaration of Catholic Principles" in the stead of the gross caricatures of Catholic doctrine circulated throughout the realm, so their declaration. It would be difficult to account for the necessity of such a declaration and such an appeal, did not history reveal that for two centuries it was felony to print, publish, or import Catholic books into Great Britain or Ireland without a special permit from the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury. Our

own experience demonstrates that nearly every Englishman within our reach (until quite recently) consults the appalling book to the ponderous Encyclopaedia Britannica, teeming with misrepresentations of Catholic doctrine. Even to this day, in England and the United States and in this Ontario of ours, many an ignorant otherworldly educated man is found by thousands who still draw their knowledge from "The Book of Martyrs," "The Master-Key of Popery," and "Downy's Romanism." They wonder how, in an enlightened nineteenth century, with the open Bible "shedding its radiant light, men and women can be found to countenance, much less believe in, the absurdities of the Catholic Church," which, in their opinion, received its death-blow from Brother Martin, and had its funeral sermon preached by Calvin and Melancthon; that the Church of Rome is alive and vigorous to-day—that her followers, even in the times styled "ages of faith," were never more numerous or more obedient to their priesthood—that her religious orders were never more self-denying and zealous;—that since the days of Peter she never had a Pope so loved and implicitly obeyed as Pius IX. These facts only now being brought to the realization: "The Church of Christ will never be fully understood by the world. The lesson read in the Mass to-day, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, tells us of the great opposition she met with from Jew and Gentile in her infancy, and how much she was misrepresented and misunderstood by the world. The Apostles were prepared by their Divine Master for this and hence were not discouraged, for when he commissioned them to preach, he made use of these remarkable words: "Remember my word that I have said, the servant is not greater than his master: if they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you." Who more persecuted than he? He was charged with blasphemy; with breaking the Sabbath; with forbidding tribute to Caesar; with speaking blasphemous words against Moses and God; with exciting sedition; and other offences, devoid of proof; and was finally, on the testimony of false witnesses, crucified between two thieves. Hence, wherever his Church has appeared since her foundation she has been persecuted and calumniated by the world—for, as St. Augustine teaches, she is the Totus Christus: Christ himself made continually visible to men; the witness in the world of truth and justice, the teacher of mankind in all that can elevate the soul to God and secure for it the end for which it was created. Hence she can never please the world, and her life has been, and will continue to be, a constant succession of varying trials and triumphs, and she will be to the end an unpopular religion. In fact, were she popular she would not be the legitimate successor of the Gospel which was to be hated and misrepresented of men for the founder's sake. "You shall be hated by all nations for my sake." Matt. 24:9. To what other Church will these words of Christ apply: "Amen, amen. I say unto you, that ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall rejoice; and ye shall be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into glory." As the Church on this day commemorated in a special manner the memory of her two greatest sons, I think it will be entirely in accordance with her spirit to give you a brief resume of how she has pursued her way from the day that Peter preached the resurrection of his Divine Master to that on which his successor denounced in his "Syllabus," the materialistic pantheism of Comte and the rationalism of the German philologists. The examination after her eighteen centuries of existence, will find her with all the vigor of her infant life, despite her many trials. The Church began her career upon Pentecost, when Peter preached and converted three thousand to Christ. He preached a second discourse with still greater success: five thousand are admitted into the fold. Jerusalem is aroused, Peter and John are arrested, accused, cast into prison, and finally cited before the Jewish court, which forbade them to preach in the name of Jesus. Fearless of the threat of the Council and true to their Divine Master, they went forth and "they spoke the Word of God with confidence." Three times imprisoned and threatened; three times forbidden to preach in the name of Christ, still they preach Him, reckless of consequences. Commanding, we command that you should not teach in His name. Such was the world's decree. Peter and the other apostles reply, "We ought to obey God rather than man." "We cannot but speak the things we have seen and heard." The council then resolved to kill them and would have done so but for the advice of one of its members—Gamaliel, who made use of these words:

"And now, I say, refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this design or work be of men, it will fall to nothing. But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest perhaps ye be found even to oppose God."—Acts v. 38, 39.

The apostles were then beaten, warned and allowed to depart. But as they still persevered in their resolution to "obey God rather than man," a storm of persecution follows, which disperses them, and they carry with them the light of the Gospel, and cause it to shine among the surrounding nations; thus the very means the Jewish rulers employed to root out the faith of Jesus, extended it. Ten years afterwards, Peter addresses his first epistle to the faithful in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia. Saint John rules Asia Minor. St. Paul writes his epistles to Christian congregations in the famous cities of Rome and Athens. Peter takes up his residence at Rome; and hence as from the centre of the Christian universe, the evangelic light will be diffused throughout the world, and Rome becomes the eternal city, for she will soon be the capital of a spiritual city, whose limits are the world's boundaries, whose duration the world's existence. The joys of Thabor will be quickly followed by the sorrows of Gethsemane. The pagan world become alarmed and rises against them, and, true to our Lord's warning, they are calumniated and misrepresented—the most horrible crimes are imputed to them. They refuse to adore false gods, they are accused of being atheists; in their religious assemblies they give the kiss of peace, they are accused of incestuous love; they partake of the holy Eucharist, they are accused of infanticide, and of eating flesh and drinking blood. These terrible accusations—these foul calumnies are spread broadcast, and believed in all the provinces of the empire. They were not prevalent among the common people only; but were shared by the best and most educated citizens. Christians are regarded as the irreconcilable Justin, Athenagoras, Tertullian, Origen and Minutius Felix repel the charges, but their replies lie rotting for want of readers, whilst the wicked inventions of false brethren, and the cruelties of crafty politicians and miserable Pagan priests, are continually feeding the popular prejudice against the Christians. The forged "acts of Pilate" engraved on tablets of brass are posted in every public place in the empire. Confessions purchased from hireling defamers, are sent to all school-masters and rhetoricians to be committed to memory, and made subjects of daily declamation in their schools. Tyrant after tyrant forges edicts against them and Priests vie with each other in slandering Christians. And so confident were the enemies of the Church of the success of the famous decree, "The Senate, the people, and the Roman Emperor, have decreed that there should be no Christian in Rome," that two inscriptions were discovered, which report the complete triumph of the "Macedonian" both in the East and in the West, and the utter extinction of the Christian name. "The Emperor and the Senate have decreed that the Christian name should be no longer mentioned in any public act, and that the name of Christ should be struck from the public records." The decree was taken root, and the day will come when the brightest jewel in Caesar's crown will be the cross of the despised "Nazarene." Persecution sets in, and for

three long centuries, the blood of Christians flows in torrents in every village, town, and city of the empire. After three hundred years of persecution the Church emerged from the gloom of the catacombs under the reign of Constantine, and the conflicting principles of Christianity and Paganism met face to face. Hitherto their relations were that of master and slave—executioner and victim. Now, at least before the law they were on terms of equality. Christians were to be found everywhere throughout the empire, and the doctrines of the Church had made little or no impression on Roman civilization. The laws, the social customs, the political institutions, the literature of the world were all Pagan to the core. They had to make battle with all these—selecting the good, sanctifying the indifferent, eradicating the bad—settle the controversies that had arisen among her own children, make fast by definitions what had hitherto been loose, condemn heresy, and embalm in creeds the essential truths that had been handed down to her. God permitted the Roman empire to live until all this was done. Then Rome—proud, Pagan Rome fell! The decree issued against the Christian name recoiled upon its authors. Goth, Hun and Vandal, names border like the stars of heaven in number and like locusts in their hideousness and voracity, swarmed in upon her and blotted out her name and civilization. Wave after wave swept over her—Genseric gleamed with Alaric had left, and in 455 put the last hand to the "master-piece of desolation." Only five hundred persons remained of her two millions. "Her name, like that of Thebes, Babylon, and Carthage, would have been earth," says Gibbon, "had not the city been animated by a vital principle—the belief that there St. Peter, the supreme head of the Church of Christ had fixed his see, and 'that the gates of Hell should not prevail against it.'" The successor of St. Peter kept his seat unappalled, whilst the throne of the Caesars was subverted, and the temples and towers of Almighty Rome toppled round him. Alaric [Gibbon] proclaimed that he waged war on Pagan Rome, and not with the Apostles; and ordered the churches of Saint Peter and Paul to be respected. So did Totila order that the remnant of the people be spared at the prayer of Pelagius. What a glorious victory for the Church over Jew and Gentile! What a grand spectacle to see those barbarians, after exterminating "the lords of the world," humbly kneeling at the feet of Leo and submit to the yoke of the Gospel! "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Behold I am with you always, even to the end of the world." There is no need of telling you of her trials and triumphs during these dark and dreary times which followed the fall of Rome; suffice it to say that although she was covered by these barbaric inundations she retained her productiveness and brought order and beauty out of the conflicting elements, and rapidly over-topping the mass of fragments piled above her, clothed them with fresh verdure and rendered their barren nakedness productive. Despite her trials—from revived heathenism from the south and east, and above all, Arianism, backed by Vandal kings, she "renewed the face of the earth, and built up Christendom." I shall not delay you in telling in detail her trials and triumphs during the middle ages; the heresies she condemned and the defeat of Mahomedanism reveal the one; the religious orders she founded to meet every want of humanity; the magnificent churches, Christian thought, expressed in stone, she erected; the universities; those mints of intellectual training, she endowed; the wise laws, civil and social customs she established; the barbarians she tamed; the turbulent chieftains she subordinated to kings; the provinces she cemented into monarchies—proclaim the other. The love she bore the Divine founder is written in characters of living light in her Missal, her Breviary, her Pontifical and Cereemonial, as well as fixed in the memory of nations who could not read—by her creeds, oral prayers and beautiful hymns. We must hurry forward to the days when the Reformation swept with a hurricane over the nations of the north save Ireland. It succeeded to such an extent that, forty years after Luther's death, it was established by law as the religion of the State in Poland, Hungary, Prussia, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. For twenty years after Luther's reformation council of Vienna took place, Rome itself had been sacked for sixty days by the "Lutherans" under Freindsberg; her churches turned into market houses, where were sold as promiscuous booty gathered from her temples and palaces. The church of St. Peter was despoiled of the golden vessels of the north save Ireland. It succeeded to such an extent that, forty years after Luther's death, it was established by law as the religion of the State in Poland, Hungary, Prussia, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. 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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTION OF THE REV. B. O'HAGAN.—The Rev. B. O'Hagan, adm., has been promoted to the parish of Tuillyish, near Gliford, by Dr. Leahy, the Bishop of Down.

CONVERSION.—The London Morning Post announces the conversion to Catholicity of the Rev. J. B. Lord, rector of the important living of Farmborough, near Bath, and the Rev. Alexander Melbourne, M.A., of the same diocese.

Dr. HAUNE.—The administrator of the diocese of Fulda is now being prosecuted for not having prevented a parish priest from an illegal usurpation of functions. One, by one, all the episcopal authorities are being driven out of Prussia, so far as the State is able to banish them.

CONFIRMATION AT VOUHRELL.—His Grace the Primate of all Ireland held a Confirmation in the Catholic Church, parish of Loughgall, County Antrim, on the 18th ult. There were a very large number of young people present, who were confirmed.

AUSTRIAN CARDINALS.—It has been announced that the Prince Archbishop of Vienna, Mgr. Kutschker, and the Archbishop of Agram, Mgr. Milholic, are immediately to be raised to the purple. It is confidently reported that the aged Archbishop of Goritz, and Gradiaca in Illyria, Mgr. Gollmayr, will be similarly honoured.

MORAVIA.—The Pope's Jubilee was celebrated throughout the whole country, besides the religious functions, with festive assemblies, bonfires along the mountains, music, illuminations, flags, and decorations; and the despatch of several telegrams to Rome. Care was taken—so different from what happened in Bohemia—that Slavs and Germans should be united in the celebration.

THE INISH COLLEGE, ROBE.—A solemn Thanksgiving Mass for the safe arrival of the Canadian pilgrims was celebrated on Sunday, June 17th, in the Church of the Irish College. Dr. O'Mahony, Bishop of Armidale, pontificated, and the assistant priest was the Very Rev. Dr. James Maher, Vice Rector of the Irish College.

MORAVIA.—The Pope's Jubilee was celebrated throughout the whole country, besides the religious functions, with festive assemblies, bonfires along the mountains, music, illuminations, flags, and decorations; and the despatch of several telegrams to Rome. Care was taken—so different from what happened in Bohemia—that Slavs and Germans should be united in the celebration.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—There is a great want throughout several districts in the east of the kingdom of Prussia, amounting in several places to absolute famine. Typhus has naturally appeared on the scene.

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IRISH NEWS.

THE REPRESENTATION OF DUNGARVAN.—Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., Conservative, and Mr. Francis Hugh O'Donnell, Home Ruler, have been put in nomination as candidates for this borough.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.—Dr. Hanobok and Mr. McDonnell, Registrars in the Landed Estates Court, have given highly important evidence before the Select Committee on this Bill of the Land Act.

VALUE OF LAND IN WESTMEATH.—Recently a farm containing 15 acres of land, inferior quality, situated near Mullingar, sold for £210, exclusive of five per cent. auction fees. The lands are subject to £18 a year rent, and are only held for a lease of one life.

THE RELEASED CONVICT DAVITT.—It is some consolation to know that the Government have at last made up their mind to release poor Davitt. The efforts of O'Connor Power and other Irish members have at last, it is fondly hoped, been crowned with success.

A MUSCULAR MAGISTRATE.—Mr. William Ancelet, a dog-killing magistrate of County Monaghan, and a well-known Orangeman, was recently amerced in £800 damages for an assault on William Hawks, a commission agent of Cork. Mr. Hawks had his leg broken.

HOME RULE AT NEWRY.—On the 11th ult., at Newry, an association was formed to advance the Home Rule movement, and to improve the popular representation on the Municipal and Poor Law Boards. A large Provisional Committee was appointed to carry out these objects.

CENTENARIANS.—The Irish Registrar-General, in his report for the first quarter of the present year, records the deaths of twenty-two centenarians. A woman at Bantry was over 107, and had 64 lineal descendants in Ireland, and several more in America. Laurence Dooly, of Roscrea, was 105 when he died. He was taken prisoner at Corunna, while campaigning in Spain, and was fighting when Sir John Moore was killed.

THE BUTT TESTIMONIAL IN THE DIOCESE OF DERRY.—The priests and people of Moville have forwarded the sum of £17 18 5d to the Butt Testimonial Fund. This is the only parish in the diocese of Derry, so far, has yet recognized the Butt Testimonial, and it is yet to be hoped, now that a beginning has been so creditably made, the other parishes throughout that large diocese will imitate the example.

SILVER JUBILEE.—The Very Rev. Dean MacManus will soon complete his silver jubilee as parish priest of Clifden, and his admirers contemplate presenting him with a testimonial. It ought not to be forgotten that this veteran priest has been engaged all through his clerical life fighting the wealthy Irish Church Missions, and the best testimony to his uprightness and worth is discovered in the fact that the leading subscribers are liberal Protestants.

ARDGLASS HERRING FISHERY.—The fishing season has commenced at Ardglass, and has so far been highly satisfactory. About ninety boats have arrived at the station. The average quantity caught during the week has been from two to three mease per boat, the fish being large and of excellent quality. There was a brisk demand for the herrings each day, at from 35s to 40s a mease. The retail price in Downpatrick on Friday was 1s per dozen.—Down Recorder.

SALE OF HOUSE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF DERRY.—On the 21st ult., at the Chamber of Commerce Salerooms, Castle Street, Derry, Mr. William Dale put up for sale four houses in Hawkins Street, numbered respectively 26, 28, 30, and 32, held under Mr. William F. Bigger, J.P., at the yearly rent of £30, and producing a net profit of £88 per annum. The competition was very spirited, the highest biddings being—Mr. J. H. Bible, £1,085; Mr. C. McNulty, £1,235 (highest bid); Mr. Joseph Roulston, £1,120; Mr. J. J. Joyce, £900; Mr. T. S. Magee, £1,230; Mr. W. T. Rowan, solicitor, £1,065; Mr. P. McMahon, £1,150; Mr. C. McNulty was declared the purchaser at the sum of £1,235. Mr. Thomas Bradford, solicitor, had carriage of the sale.

THE WOOL TRADE IN DROGHEDA.—The wool trade in Drogheda has been in a very stagnant state for the past few months. The price of selected wool is now from about 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 per lb, black wool being generally from 1d to 2d per lb. dearer. Mr. Thomas Elcock, P.L.G., proprietor of the Douth Wool Stores, Drogheda, who is the only buyer of mark in the Drogheda district, is at present fully engaged. The cause of this stagnancy is chiefly due to the cheapness of cotton, and the great increasing importation of Australian wool. In Australia, it is worthy of notice, that the people of that country are improving the breed of sheep, and consequently enhancing the quality and selling value of the wool. The weather being now wet and inclement, it should be a matter of importance and deep concern to the grower to have the wool sufficiently clean and dried for market, as thereby it commands a higher price and much readier sale.—Freeman.

THE WATERBURY ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of the borough of Dungarvan in Parliament took place on the 20th ult. There were only two candidates proposed—Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, Home Ruler, and Mr. Henry Matthews, Conservative. Mr. Matthews was defeated by the Home Rule candidate at the last election by 131 votes against 115. He has recommended himself to the electors this time by calling Home Rule "a dead horse." Notwithstanding his former connection with the town, there is no fear of his being preferred to Mr. O'Donnell, who, if locally a stranger, is well known for his labours and sacrifices in the National cause. The population of Dungarvan is 7,753. There are only 240 Protestants of all denominations in the town; and the constituency consists of 340 electors. Shell sat for Dungarvan, as did also Maguire. The present Judge Barry was returned in 1865, defeating Mr. Pallester, a Conservative; but he was himself defeated in 1868 by Mr. Matthews, who now, we have no doubt, will be got rid of for good by the election of Mr. O'Donnell.

SALE OF LAND IN ENNIS.—On June 6th, a large assemblage crowded the auction rooms of Mr. Richard Pearson, Ennis, to compete for four divisions of land in the county of Clare, offered for sale under Encumbered Estates title by the present holder, Mr. Patrick Tuohy, of Ballycoore. They were put up in separate lots, and the competition was brisk and spirited. Lot 1—Part of the land of Ranahan, with the dwelling-house and offices thereon, containing 132 acres or thereabouts, statute measure, in the occupation of one tenant, under lease for thirty years, from 1st of November, 1876, at the yearly rent of £50; purchased by Mr. Thomas Rehan for £895. Lot 2—Remainder of the said lands of Ranahan, containing 132 acres or thereabouts, statute measure, in the possession of the owners; These lands are well watered, bounded on one side by Lough George, in which there is excellent trout fishing. They are situated in the parish of Ruhn; barony of Inchiquin, within three miles of Corofin, nine of Gort, and eight of Ennis—all market towns; purchased by Mr. Michael Mahon for 1,035. Lot 3—Part of the lands of Lisollane, called Cragleigh, containing 45 acres or thereabouts, statute measure, in possession of the owners; purchased by Mr. Jones, of Studdert for 1,345. Lot 4—Remainder of the said lands of Cragleigh, called Gurturran, also in possession of the owner, containing 6 acres or thereabouts, statute measure, three of which are laid down in oats. This lot was bought in trust for 340 by Mr. McNamara, solicitor.

WAR NEWS.

QUARTER ON QUARTER.—The Porte officially denies that Turkish generals have issued orders to give no quarter to Romanian soldiers.

THE BRITISH FLEET.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency states that the British fleet has gone to Besika Bay for fear of disorders at Constantinople.

SULEIMAN GOING HOME.—A despatch from Pera says that Suleiman Pacha is coming here immediately from Montenegro, having completed his share in the campaign there. The troops are also leaving.

BISMARCK'S MOVEMENTS.—A Vienna despatch says—"Prince Bismarck and Count Andrássy will accompany their respective sovereigns at the meeting probably to be held at Gastien."

BULGARIAN VENGEANCE.—A despatch from Sigora says that after the departure of the Turks every Turkish house in Sigora was sacked and utterly wrecked by the Bulgarian residents.

THE PORTE WANTS TO KNOW.—A Paris special asserts that the Porte has intimated that it expects the English Cabinet will explain to the signatories of the Treaty of Paris the object of a fleet being sent to Besika Bay.

SEVERE RUSSIAN LOSS.—A correspondent at Zewin telegraphs that in the battle on the 29th ult. the Russians retired after enormous losses. The Turks buried one thousand Russians. The Turkish loss was below five hundred.

A MUSLIM DIGNITARY DEAD.—A despatch from Constantinople says the Grand Sheriff of Mecca is dead. Whether the loss of his treasures which had been given to defray the expenses of the holy war had anything to do with his demise or not remains yet to be seen.

BULGARIA DECLARED INDEPENDENT.—The N. Y. Herald correspondent states that it is announced in the Turkish War Office that the Czar has issued a proclamation formally declaring the independence of Bulgaria. This is the sequel to the call for all able-bodied Bulgarians to present themselves at the Russian camps for the purpose of being organized for purposes of self-defence.

WHAT DOES SERBIA MEAN.—The Political Correspondence (of Vienna) special from Belgrade says so far Serbia has not mobilized a single battalion. It is stated, however, that the Minister of War will ask the consent of the Chamber to a measure raising the standing army to 20,000. It is also reported that an issue of paper money having a forced currency is contemplated.

NOTES FROM ASIA.—Advices from Turkish sources state that the Russian left wing is retreating in disorder in the direction of Bajazid. Faick Pacha, from Van, threatens their line of retreat north of Bajazid. Mukhtar and Moussa pachas are within twelve miles of Kars. Three battalions of the Imperial Guard have reached Erzerum from Trebizond.

EFFECT OF DISASTERS.—A Paris correspondent says according to intelligence from a high source the Russian army at Batoum, after several engagements, has been broken up. The fragments are retreating in different directions, and the army besieging Kars is left uncovered in consequence of the disaster at Batoum. Although it has not yet raised the siege, it is taking measures to do so if its situation becomes more imperilled.

PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.—A Constantinople correspondent states that an extraordinary council was held at the Palace on Monday, the Sultan presiding, to consider measures necessary in consequence of the crossing of the Danube and to prepare for possible hostilities on the part of Serbia and Greece. Mehemet Ali Pacha was appointed to the command of the army on the Thessalian frontier. Constantinople is quiet, the populace being apparently unmoved by the news of the passage of the Danube. The advance of the Russians across the Danube seems to have aroused the official world in Constantinople. All the available troops have been ordered to the seat of war.

THE SITUATION IN ASIA.—The report that the siege of Kars has been raised is at least premature, but the defeat of the Russian field armies of the left and centre and of the investing force before Batoum is beyond question, and altogether is likely to interfere with operations against Kars. The latest Turkish news about Kars is that the bombardment has been materially slackened. Judging from discontinued bulletins, both Russian and Turkish, it looks as if General Terguakoff's column (the Russians' left) is endeavoring to reach Gygysman, either to gain a fresh line of communication in place of the one via Bajazid, which is in the hands of the Kurds, or to unite with Melikoff's command and abandon the attempt to flank Erzerum via the Euphrates Valley.

FATE OF THE TURKISH GUNBOATS.—Of eighteen gunboats and monitors which were on the Danube at the commencement of the war, six are in a small bay near Sulina, two have been destroyed, three or four are water-bound near Matchin, two at Silistria, one at Turtukal, two at Rostuchuk and one at Nicopolis. The latter is reported surrounded by torpedoes and helpless. All on the Danube will fall into the hands of the Russians unless destroyed. A Vienna despatch has the following—"It is said the Czar will return to St. Petersburg with the Czarwitsch very shortly, some say within a few days. At Graja the construction of a bridge to the Bulgarian shore is being very actively carried on. The Turks at Widdin are very watchful."

RUSSIAN REVENUES.—The Standard has the following despatch from Constantinople—"Since the 16th of June the Russians have been defeated five times. It is believed they lost 10,000 men on June 30. Their wounded killed 800 wagons. The garrison of Kars made a sortie on Sunday and reopened communication with Mukhtar Pacha. The siege of Kars must be raised, if it is not already, as the investing army must go to the relief of the left wing; otherwise the latter will be destroyed. The Russian officers suffered severely, and five of high rank were killed." Both sides seem to have shown great bravery. The Russian troops, after losing positions one after another, were after a time rallied by their chiefs. This explains why twenty general officers are mentioned as killed or wounded. It is believed that the Turks also suffered heavily, as they do not seem to have followed up successes with the rapidity which might have been expected.

SIERGE OF KARS BEING RAISED IS DENIED.—St. Petersburg despatches deny that the siege of Kars has been raised. The government publishes a despatch from the Russian camp before Kars, describing a successful attack on a Turkish battery. Mukhtar Pacha, however, has sent a long series of despatches to Constantinople describing the victorious advance of his own and the right column. In the last despatch, dated Alloupi, July 3, he says—"We passed the day in making reconnaissances. This afternoon the Russians abandoned Baulimaid, flying to the south of Kars across the Ardost heights. They were pursued by our cavalry. The Russian left wing is almost annihilated, and fleeing before the Turkish right with such precipitancy that they buried or concealed their artillery, and destroyed immense quantities of baggage and provisions. The road from Hinkta to Kara-Klissa is covered with dead." Intercepted Russian letters show that the garrison of Bajazid regarded as "lost."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.—A French translation has been brought out at Zurich (Cesar Schmidt) of the Parliamentary papers published by the English Government relative to the inhuman treatment of the Polish Unions by the Russian Government.

Governor NICHOLLS A Catholic.—It may not be generally known that Mr. Nicholls, the recognized and lawful Governor of Louisiana, is a Catholic in faith, as are also several of his prominent State officers.

ANNEXATION.—The Tribune reports that the President of the United States is convinced the country has all the territory it can manage, but is favorable to Canadian annexation in time. Everts also scouts the idea of Mexican annexation.

ON A CAUSE.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has left London for a cruise to Norway in his steam yacht Francisco, accompanied by Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Percy Bernard (private secretary). The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond Churchill remain in London.

CHINA.—A letter addressed to the Director of the Missions Étrangères by the Abbe Ragui, missionary in Mancharia, and dated Ing-tze, states that two native converts, one aged 72, and the other, his son, aged 40, had been cruelly murdered, in hatred of the faith, by a mob led on by one of the near relatives of the martyrs.

BRAZIL.—The Apostolo, of Rio de Janeiro, announces the appearance of a new Catholic journal in that city entitled The Reaction, and intended to serve as the organ of the Cercles of the Catholic students. The prospectus of the new journal promises an uncompromising defence of all true Catholic principles against the revolutionary agencies at work in that country, and chiefly against the Freemasons.

COLOMBIA.—Latest accounts from Columbia (late New Granada) represent the persecution against the Catholic Church as raging with continued violence in that Republic. The Archbishop of Bogota, and the Bishops of Popayan, Pasto, and Antioquia, with a great number of the clergy, had been banished. The grants made to the clergy in lieu of the secularized Church property had been withdrawn.

EARLDOM OF ANNANDALE.—Mr. Hope Johnston, M.P., for Dumfries, is a claimant for the earldom of Annandale. His grandfather made a similar claim, but failed to substantiate it. Last year an important deed bearing upon the case was discovered, whereupon the claim was revived, and has been partly heard before a committee of privileges of the House of Lords. The further hearing was adjourned.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Morning Post says:—"The session of Parliament will not close without some sufficient steps being taken to provide for contingencies which are only too distinct. British interests are deeply involved in the questions which are at stake in the East, and for their due protection the British purse must be opened. We are confident that the Government has only to make a demand to have it willingly accorded."

THE CARMINAL ARCHBISHOP OF PARS.—The L'union contradicts a statement made by the Daily News to the effect that Cardinal Guibert had gone to Rome at the instance of Marshal MacMahon, and that his visit to the Vatican had a political object in some way connected with Legitimist intrigues. The fact is that the Cardinal Archbishop had not gone to Rome at all at the time when this news was published and reproduced in a Paris paper.

INTERFERE BISMARCK.—Bismarck feels the punishment of heavy drinking and incessant smoking. He says his share of weed and wine must have been one hundred thousand cigars and ten thousand bottles of champagne, and that he had prematurely exhausted the allowance. It is a fact that he formerly drank beer like water. Now he must take a very small quantity, or the consequences would be serious.

MARRIAGE.—The Marriage of Mr. Harman Grise-wood and Miss Maria Concetta d'Conti Messina was solemnized in the oratory of the parish church of St. Domenico, Valletta, Malta, on Tuesday, June 12. A large number of friends, including the Governor of Malta and Lady Van Straubenzee, were present, and were afterwards entertained at a sumptuous dinner by Count Messina, the eldest brother of the bride. The bride and bridegroom left Malta the same afternoon in the Italian mail steamer en route for England.

TREASURES OF MECCA.—Through the influence of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Sultan hopes to possess himself of enormous treasures lying in the Kaabah in the great Mosque of Mecca. The treasure is estimated at being worth some ten to twenty millions, and consists of offerings of the pilgrims to the shrine of Islam for the last four centuries. One treasure was opened in 1828, another during the Crimean war, but the treasure that the Sultan hopes to receive has remained untouched for 462 years. The Sheriff of Mecca is willing that the treasure should be laid at the feet of the Sultan in this the hour of Islam's need.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN'S NEW BOOK.—"New Ireland" is the title of the new work on Ireland and the Irish by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P. It is now in preparation and will be published in autumn. The name of the author will be sufficient guarantee that the work will exhibit that intimate knowledge of Ireland's career during the past quarter of a century, which may be looked for from one who has played no insignificant part in Irish politics, and who has been intimately connected with the springs of action which have exhibited Ireland in so many and varied phases to the outside world, during the whole of that eventful period. The book will be issued by Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., in 2 volumes 8vo.

THE BISHOP OF METZ.—Several anti-Catholic German papers, represent the Bishop of Metz when he went with the clergy of the city on the occasion of the late visit of the German Emperor to pay an official visit of ceremony to his Majesty—as having uttered an address in which the Bishop is reported to have used words to the effect that they, the Catholic clergy of Metz, "saluted the Emperor sympathetically, and thanked that Sovereign for having established order in the country—order, which has completely disappeared from my late Fatherland." Canon Grosse, of Metz, writes to the Journal d'Alsace emphatically denying that the Bishop made any address whatever to the Emperor, and stating that words put into his mouth are a pure fabrication.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.—The German correspondent of the Courrier de Bruxelles gives some figures showing the present state of the new sect. They are extracted from the report read at the synod "recently" held at Bonn, from which it appears that the sect counts in Prussia 5,510 adult members of the male sex, in Baden 5760, in Hesse 373, in Bavaria 3,716, in Oldenburg 104, and in Wurtemberg 94. "What is surprising is that the report states the numerical strength of the sect to be so much decreasing in Bavaria where it first originated as to counterbalance its increase in all other countries. This is attributed to the withdrawal of the active support of its founder, Dr. von Dollinger, who has for some time past ceased to cherish his spiritual offspring of which he is said to be heartily ashamed. The last remark attributed to the learned Professor on the subject was made to a sectarian friend: "It was to the effect that the 'Old Catholics' had quite taken leave of all faith."

'NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

A CAT FARM.—This is the latest description of business which has been entered into by an American speculator who has established a cat farm on an islet in Lake Erie, with the intention of cultivating the unfortunate pussies for the sake of their skins.

THE LILAC TREE.—The lilacs in the gardens of the Luxembourg, Paris, are over two centuries and a half old, and were planted by Marie de Medicis. There are eighty trees round the centre pond, and some of these were raised from specimens given to Catherine de Medicis when the Persian lilac was first introduced into Europe by Busbecq, the Ambassador of Ferdinand I., of Germany.

TRAVELS OF VOLCANO DUST.—On the 2nd of September, 1845 a quantity of volcanic dust fell in the Orkney Islands, which was supposed to have originated in an eruption of Mount Hecla, in Iceland. It was subsequently ascertained that an eruption of that volcano took place on the morning of the above day (September 2nd), so as to leave no doubt as to the accuracy of the conclusion. The dust had thus travelled about 600 miles.

A FISH PRESERVED BY WHISKY.—Mr. Andrew S. Hohenback, of the Franklin House, in Waterloo, N. Y., has a fish taken from Cayuga Lake, some time since, that all the old fishermen fail to recognize as among the known fishes, and can find no description of it in any work on natural history. On Sunday night the fish jumped out of the aquarium and was apparently dead. In the morning to preserve it, Mr. Hohenback put it in a jar of whiskey, where it remained until Wednesday, when looking at it he discovered it was alive, and he at once returned it to the aquarium, where it is apparently as well as ever. Has any one ever known of a like occurrence?—New York Paper.

PROFITABLE SCIENCE.—In that strip of reddish color which runs along the cliffs of Suffolk, and is called the Red Crag, immense quantities of cetacean remains have been found. Four different kinds of whales, little inferior in size to the whalebone whale, have left their bones in this vast charnel-house. In 1840 a singularly perplexing fossil was brought to Professor Owen from this Red Crag. No one could say what it was. He determined it to be the tooth of a cetacean—a unique specimen. Now, the remains of cetaceans in the Suffolk Crag have been discovered in such enormous quantities that many thousand pounds a year are made by converting them into manure.

ONE SEA AT THE NORTH POLE.—The following fact is rather striking.—In 1662-3, Mr. Oldenburg, secretary to the Royal Society, was ordered to register a paper entitled "Several Enquiries concerning Greenland answered by Mr. Gray, who has visited those parts." The nineteenth query was, "How near anyone hath been known to approach the Pole?" Answer—"I once met, upon the coast of Greenland, a Hollander that swore he had been but half a degree from the Pole,—showing me his journal, which was also attested by his mate,—where they had seen no ice or land, but all water." Boyle mentions a similar account, which he received from an old Greenland master, on April 5, 1765.

THE CANON.—The introduction of the carob (Ceratonia siliqua) into the Madras Presidency—a subject which occupied the attention of the Agricultural Society of Madras a few years since—has been again brought before the society. It is strongly recommended for cultivation in countries suffering from periodical droughts, in consequence of its long roots penetrating a great depth into the earth, and because of the large quantity of mucilaginous saccharine matter contained in the pods, so that it might be largely used for feeding cattle, horses, pigs, &c. It is said however, that, although the seeds contain nitrogenous elements or flesh-making materials, they do not possess great nutritive properties, and, the seeds being small and hard, they are not easily masticated.

SLEEP IS THE BEST STIMULANT.—The best possible thing for a man to do, when he feels too weak to carry anything through, is to go to bed and sleep all he can. This is the only recuperation of brain power—the only actual recuperation of brain force; because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest—a condition to receive and appropriate nutriment from the blood. The supply of new brain substance can be had only from the blood, which it obtains from the food eaten previously; and the brain can best receive and appropriate to itself nutritive substance during a state of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain, and force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there may not be power enough left to receive a supply.

THE GARDENS OF MOROCCO.—The groves of the rose-trees and the flower-forms of Morocco are said by a recent traveller, to exceed in extent and value those of Damascus, or even those of the valley of Mexico. The general climate of the country is very favourable to this kind of culture. Swept alternately by the breezes of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and tempered by the snows of the Atlas Range, the degree of heat in Morocco is much less than in Algeria, and the soil is exceedingly fertile. To the date, palm, orange, and lemon trees the climate appears to be especially suited, the dates from Taifaf having been famous even from Roman times. The orange plantations are of great extent in various parts of the country, while olives and almonds are also staples exported in large quantities. Seeing that this fertile land, within five days' steam of London. Produces so much vegetable wealth under the most barbarous cultivation, it appears very strange that commercial enterprises do not in such a climate seek the profitable employment for its abundant capital in its application to develop such vast resources.

HORNETS IN A PALACE CAR.—The following exciting story is told by the St. Louis Republican:—"As the Missouri Pacific train was leaving Miller's Landing on a recent night, a gentleman came aboard, carrying a stick, to which was curiously attached a hornet's nest. He had found it in the woods, and it had the appearance of being tenantless. But when brought into the warm atmosphere, and placed near the stove, the heat soon awakened its dormant life, and a low humming noise from the interior warned the embryo naturalist and his companions: in distinct misery that the sorrow was about to begin. A frantic effort to throw the nest from the window released the imprisoned insects, and the next instant they swarmed through the car, each individual hornet armed with fury and savagely bent on the war path. They struck right and left, and everywhere left in their trail a cry of agony. Women shrieked and men shouted. But the sorrow waxed apace, and the misery increased. People tumbled over seats and grovelled on the floor. Bald-headed men mopped their shining pates in agony. Rushing to the rescue of the besieged passengers, Conductor King was met on the threshold with such a warm reception, that his enquiry as to the cause of the unusual uproar was never concluded. He clasped his lips 'with both hands, and commenced an Indian war-dance with 'psyc' keeping with the conduct of the passengers. He seemingly lost all anxiety to enquire any further, or, if his curiosity was not appeased, he prudently refrained from expressing it. Finally, the doors and windows were thrown open, and the hornets began to leave the car. In a little while only a few stray ones were left, and these the passengers kindly refrained from hurrying, but allowed to take their flight, and every thing quieted down. The gentleman who had the nest, however, had undergone so much discomfort."

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 662 1/2 CRAIG STREET.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

OKA. A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE MECHANICS' HALL, BY M. W. KIRWAN, "TRUE WITNESS," ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT,

TUESDAY Evening, 17th July, '77 The proceeds to be given to the funds of the above Society.

ADMISSION—25cts.; RESERVED SEATS, 50cts. To be had from members of the Society, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

CALANDER—JULY, 1877. WEDNESDAY, 11th—St. Pius, Pope and Martyr. The French fleet under d'Estaing arrived at Newport, Va., 1778.

NOTICE. In future the City Subscription to the TRUE WITNESS will be the same as the Country—\$2 per annum, in advance.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. "A FRIEND FROM OTTAWA."—Next week. "J. R."—You may notice that it has been so.

MAYOR BEAUDRY. The Orange organization is an illegal society. All oaths save those sanctioned by law are illegal oaths, and every Orangeman in administering or in taking an oath is guilty of a misdemeanour.

TREATS AND WARNINGS. The editor of this journal has received a number of "warnings" written and verbal, and all to the effect that the Orangemen will "go for him" on the 12th—that is that they will assassinate him.

THE "WITNESS" AND THE CATHOLIC UNION. The Witness, in an article under the heading of "Irritation," says that "Secret Societies are under the ban of Rome, but no ecclesiastical discouragement has been given to the Irish Catholic Union; which is to all intents and purpose a Secret Society."

may thus, according to the proverb, be accredited with wise heads. They do not invite the press, and thus they are charged with being a "Secret Society."

TO-MORROW.

To-morrow will be the 12th of July—the day of days for the Orangemen the world over. To-day will be to-morrows "yesterday," and, as Shakespeare said, may have "lighted fools the way to dusty death."

An English Parliamentary committee, some forty years ago, called for by a Roman Catholic member named Finn, and having on it five Irish Roman Catholics, including O'Connell and Shiel, against only two Orangemen, collected most voluminous evidence on this subject, which brought out the fact that the first Orange lodge was founded in 1795, in consequence of an attack made by a large body of "Defenders," a Roman Catholic secret society, upon a Protestant named Winter at a place called the Diamonds, in County Armagh.

This is news indeed. We think most of this information has already appeared in the TRUE WITNESS. But while our contemporary is right as to dates—it is all aback as to the facts. 'Tis true that the Orange organization came into existence in 1795, but the parent of Orangeism was in existence since 1690, the year in which the battle of the Boyne was fought.

testant partisan Sir Richard Musgrave, could not refrain from writing thus of these banditti: "They visited the houses of their antagonists at a very early hour in the morning to search for arms; and it is most certain in doing so they often committed the most wanton outrages—insulting their persons and breaking their furniture."

This was simply the perpetuation of the policy that the Protestant secret societies in Ulster had been practising for many years before. The houses of the Catholics, in Armagh particularly, were sacked by the fathers of Orangeism, and even as late as 1849 a Magistrate in the County Down led a band of Orangemen and Orange policemen to wreck a Catholic townland. Can we forget the Orange massacre at Corinshiga in 1808, when the Yeomen butchered the Catholics who had assembled around a bonfire?

This every peaceful citizen of Montreal would deplore, and every law-abiding citizen should endeavour to prevent. To be sure the Orange Sentinel of Toronto threatens retaliation if the Orangemen of Montreal are interfered with, but that is simply inciting to civil war.

In any case to-morrow will be an important epoch in the history of the Catholics of Montreal. Even if it is only to witness the Orangemen guarded by the volunteers, that alone will be a triumph, without that protection they will not attempt to walk—with it they must feel that here at least their vicious association can only flaunt its colors under military protection.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES LAST EVENING.

Last evening the Presidents of the Irish, Scotch, French, English, and German Societies met in Mr. Devlin's office to consider the situation. Deserted by their clergymen—unable to get a church—condemned, by public opinion—refused military and civil protection—Protestants joining in requesting them not to walk—if the Orangemen persist in insulting us, then upon their heads will rest the responsibility of to-morrow's doings.

A meeting convened by Mr. D. Devlin, M.P., was held yesterday afternoon at St. Lawrence Hall. The following gentlemen were present:—M. P. Ryan, M. O. Mullarky, Stroud, Kerry, J. Curtin, P. Flannery, Mr. Lynch, J. E. McEneaney, E. Murphy, Dr. Botton, P. J. Brennan, W. J. Rafferty, Samuel Cross, S. J. Meany, F. Heffernan, A. Brogan, Mr. McMaster, Daniel Rose, F. Gerken, Kelly, &c.

NOT TO WALK.

MEETING OF ORANGEMEN LAST NIGHT.

A meeting of the Orange men of the city was held, at which were present representatives of all the lodges in the city. The meeting was presided over by Mr. D. Grant, County Master. The meeting room was crowded to its utmost capacity. The subject of the proposed procession was discussed at length, when a deputation arrived from the various National Societies, asking that a deputation be appointed to confer with them.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC SOCIETIES LAST NIGHT.

Last night an adjourned meeting of the Irish Catholic societies was held in St. Patrick Society's Hall—Mr. B. Devlin, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Kirwan said he wished it to be understood that he, as a Catholic, had no objection to Protestant processions proper; he would, himself, be the first to stand up by his Protestant fellow-citizens to assist them in the sustentation of their right, but he denied that Orangeism was to be regarded as a religious organization, or a procession of Orangemen dressed in insulting regalia, as a Protestant procession engaged in religious services.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

As the Pontifical Zouaves were returning from an excursion to Ottawa, on board the steamer Queen, they respectfully asked the pilot if he would allow them to hoist the Pontifical colours at the masthead of the ship. The pilot consented, and soon the tiara and the cross keys were fluttering from the truck. The Zouaves naturally thought that having secured the pilot's permission all was well, when lo! the Captain appears, hauls down the flag and as the Zouaves say, threw it overboard.

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

From many sources we learn that the French Canadians are to a man in favour of our suggestion for an alliance between themselves and our own people. We know too that the Irish people of Montreal are similarly disposed. We hear it everywhere, by letter, by conversation, from members of Parliament, and above all through the pulpit. On Sunday last at the churches of Notre Dame, St. James's and St. Bridget's, the priests urged their French Canadian hearers to stand by their Irish brethren upon all questions of mutual interest.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS.

The examination at St. Patrick's Schools last week came off with considerable eclat. The little ones, arrayed in the generous rivalry of mental fight, struggled for the mastery in the area of letters and of needle work. Neat, and—as they are so young it is no harm to say—pretty as well, the pupils of St. Patrick's and their parents, appreciate the advantage of the Catholic training they receive, and they bend to their work with the confidence of children who know that loving hands and tender hearts are watching over their footsteps.

both useful and ornamental. Of the useful kind there were shirts of all sizes, morning wrappers neatly braided, and dresses worked with so much neatness that for a moment we thought some expert hand—long experienced in the art—had given them the finishing touches. But no—they were all the pupils own. Aprons and head-dresses, stockings newly knitted, and darned, gloves and under-clothing of every description formed part of the collection and all were executed with a finish which told of the care that must have been taken to bring the little fingers to exercise so much skill. In this department we learn that Miss Agnes Whelan, Annie Lyett, Mary E. Brady, G. Bisson and M. Scanlan deserve special mention. Then there was a display of hose, both woolen and cotton of all sizes, with mittens, knitted jackets, and crocheted shawls, antimacassors, mats &c. In this branch of industry Miss O'Neill, Miss Doherty, and Miss Fahoney succeeded admirably in what is termed the "woodbine twist" style of stockings. It is amusing to hear of the interest the little ones take in "turning the heel" and the joy they experience when they find that they have succeeded in the difficult operation. Then again we have the fancy work, cottons—one by Miss Maggie Kennedy and the other by Miss Kate McDonald. A curtain by Miss Gorman and a pair of cushions by Miss Kate Burke. Another cushion by Miss M. Ryan, and a very fine chair worked by Miss Maggie Brennan. The singular part of the exhibition is that all this work was done between class hours, in fact was snatched from the time which is usually devoted to song. But the young ones have all the play that is good for them, and the results of their labours prove how well they utilize the time which might be spent in less profitable occupation.

THE CATECHISM CLASS AT ST. PATRICK'S.

There is at St. Patrick's Church a Controversial Catechism Class, where children are taught to hold their own against the advocates of the pernicious and false doctrines of the day. On the first of July the premiums for Catechism were distributed in St. Patrick's Church. This year a peculiar feature marked the occasion. It was the rewards which were given to the children who excelled in Controversial Catechism. The grand competition prize for the Controversial Catechism was won by Lizzie Killen. Miss A. Kelly who came next in the order of merit, was crowned with a costly wreath of artificial flowers—the generous gift of one of the lady teachers of the Catechism. John Joseph McInerney carried off a first prize and was crowned with a beautiful wreath of natural flowers. Among those who distinguished themselves at the examination which decided the above honors, were Misses Agnes Bergin Nellie Kelly, Bella Seers, Ellen Potts, Alice McKenna, Maggie Kennedy, Louisa Sheppard, Treasa O'Farrell and her sister, Johanna—a brilliant little genius of only nine summers.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The demonstration in honor of Sir John A. Macdonald, which took place in Montreal on Saturday night, was numerically a success. There were enough of people in the procession to make a long and orderly display. There were enough of torches to illuminate the street a considerable distance, if carried by men who were to the manner born. But there was a lamentable lack of organization. The men marched in a rush. There was no alignment and the order was not well preserved. Some of the transparencies were, however, suggestive. There was one where Sir John A. Macdonald was presenting Amnesty to O'Donoghue.—This took the Irish heart by storm, Reformers and Conservatives alike vying in their applause. At the meeting held after the procession, a voice called out:—

Voice.—What about O'Donoghue? Sir John Macdonald—I hear a voice say "O'Donoghue!" I went for O'Donoghue. (Cheers.) O'Donoghue was a rebel; so was Lepine; so was Niel—all tarred with the same stick; all in the same boat. They had all committed treason, and were liable to be tried and punished. The only difference was this: Niel and Lepine were liable to be tried for murder. Lepine was tried for murder and found guilty. Niel was not tried, because he was an outlaw, but outlawry, under the common law of England, is equal to a conviction, and these men were declared guilty of the homicide of Scott, and that is equal to murder. There is no evidence to show that O'Donoghue had been guilty of the slightest offence in that connection—that he had anything to do with the death of Scott, and yet, because he was a rebel— Mr. McNamee—Because he was an Irishman (cheers). Sir John Macdonald—Mr. McNamee says because he was an Irishman—he was, by the solemn action of the present Government, exiled for life, exiled forever, although he was born in Canada, although a son of the soil, although he had property in the Northwest, although his mother, his brother and his friends live in that country—he is obliged to stay across the line, while Lepine, who was found guilty of murder, had only two years' imprisonment, and Niel was banished for six years to New York or Boston, where he could go to the theatre every evening, if he liked. O'Donoghue, who has never found guilty of any crime, against whom no information had been laid on oath, that he had shed the blood of Scott, was not included in the amnesty. I voted did not understand that kind of justice, and I voted he should receive the same treatment as Niel and Lepine. Now that Lepine has served his term, I

am in favor of O'Donoghue getting a free pardon (cheers), and, gentlemen, if he does not get a free pardon it will not be my fault, because I will strongly support my able friend Mr. Costigan, as true an Irishman as ever lived, when he moves for a free pardon next session. (Cheers.) Sir John concluded by again expressing his thanks for the magnificent reception with which he had met, and retired amid enthusiastic cheering.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

The following account of the battle of the Boyne is from an English historian—Smiles:

William reached the Boyne, at the head of his advanced guard, early on the morning of the 30th of June. After carefully surveying the lines of the Irish on the opposite side of the river, he resolved to force the passage on the following day. As his army was marching into camp, he himself went out to reconnoitre with some of his staff. The rich plains of Meath were within sight; the clear and joyous river ran sparkling through a fair and fertile pasture land; and the very summits of the hills were clad in verdure. 'Behold,' said William, turning to his officers—'behold a land worth fighting for!' As he advanced along the left bank, however, a circumstance occurred which had nearly proved fatal to William, and checked the career of his ambition. He had advanced to within musket shot of Oldbridge, on the opposite side, when he fixed on the place where his batteries were to be planted, and decided upon the spot at which his army should pass the river; after which, he alighted, and sat down to refresh himself on a rising ground. The motions of William and his staff were carefully watched from the other side of the river. Berwick, Tyrconnell, Sarsfield, and some other generals, observed the position of William, and ordered up a detachment of men with two field-pieces, which immediately opened a fire on the opposite party. William, however, saw his danger, and took to horse; but, ere he could do this, a man and two horses alongside of him were killed by the first shot; the second had like to have proved fatal to him; the ball having struck the bank of the river, rising en ricochet, slanted on the king's right shoulder, took out a piece of his coat and tore the skin and flesh. Some confusion immediately took place among the attendants of William, and he rode off, stooping in his saddle; on seeing which, the report immediately arose in the Irish army that the Prince of Orange was killed. The intelligence was immediately conveyed to Dublin, and from thence to the continent, where it caused both sadness and rejoicing. At Paris, the guns of the batteries were fired, the church bells were set ringing, and bonfires were lit in the streets, in commemoration of the event. William however, was but slightly hurt; and, having got his wound dressed, he continued on horseback during the greater part of the day.

On the side of James there was little of the resolute determination that was so conspicuous on the part of his opponent. After his sudden bravado, the cowardly monarch gradually cooled down, until he at length became so anxious to avoid an engagement as he had formerly been to court one. At the appearance of William's army marching into quarters, on the opposite side of the Boyne, the last vestiges of James's courage completely evaporated. A council of war was held late in the evening, when the French generals, who had perceived William's superiority in numbers and artillery, seconded James in his efforts to avert an encounter. On the other hand, the Irish generals were eager to engage with the enemy, and urged that William's passage of the Boyne should be desperately resisted. The result was, that James resolved to risk a partial battle, keeping himself out of harm's way while and then to retreat, by the pass of Duleek, without risking a general action. Hamilton, the Irish general, advised the sending of eight regiments to protect the bridge of Slane, a post of great consequence, inasmuch as it commanded the left of James's position, and there was little doubt that William's right wing would there attempt a passage; but James received the proposition with indifference, and said he would order thither fifty dragoons. Hamilton, surprised and chagrined, bowed and was silent. In the mean time, James, in anticipation of a retreat, ordered the baggage and the principal part of the artillery to be immediately sent forward to Dublin. The fighting part of the affair on the morrow was entrusted to the Irish; while the six thousand French, the best-appointed part of the army, were to take care of the wretched monarch, and conduct him in safety from the field of battle. Thus did James deliberately make his preparations to throw away his last chance for his own throne, and to sacrifice, without a struggle, his brave and loyal adherents among the Irish people.

At William's council, a very different spirit prevailed. The mind of the leader gives the tone to every council. William was resolute, and bent on an engagement. He at once declared his determination to cross the river, on the morrow, in front of the enemy. The hazardous nature of such an attempt, however, startled some of William's best officers. Duke Schomberg, now above eighty years of age, endeavored to dissuade him from the enterprise. When he could not prevail, he urged that a strong body of men should be immediately detached to secure the bridge of Slane, so as to flank the enemy, and cut them off from the pass of Duleek. Schomberg's advice was received with indifference, and the old general retired, it is said, in disgust; he afterwards received the order of the battle in his tent, remarking that it had been 'the first ever sent to him.' The order of William was, that the river should be passed in three places—by his right wing, commanded by Count Schomberg (son of the duke) and Lieutenant-General Douglas, at the ford near the bridge of Slane, the former commanding the cavalry, the latter the infantry; by the centre, commanded by Duke Schomberg; and by the left wing, commanded by William in person. Orders were issued that every soldier should be provided with a plentiful stock of ammunition, and that all should be ready to march by break of day, and that every man should wear a green bough or sprig in his hat, to distinguish them from the Irish, who wore the white cockade. He rode through his whole army, about twelve o'clock at night, inspecting them by torch-light; and, after giving out the pass-word, 'Westminster,' he retired to his tent, impatient for the struggle of the morrow.

The shades of night lay still and quiet over the sleeping host. The stars looked down in peace upon these sixty thousand brothers of one great human family, ready to rise with the sun, and imbue their hands in each other's blood. God and nature had formed them into one common image, and breathed into them a deep sympathy for their kind; but tyrant enmity and warring creeds had set them at bitter enmity to each other, and turned all the sweetness of their existence into gall. Nature now lay peaceful around them, as a sleeping child; a few twinkling lights gleamed through the dark, from the distant watchtowers of Drogheda; the murmur of the river which separated the two armies fell faintly on the ear; and the only sounds of life which arose from the vast host that now lay encamped in the valley of the Boyne, were the hoarse challenges of the sentinels, as they paced their midnight rounds.

The sun rose clear and beautiful. It was the first day of July—an ever-memorable day to poor Ireland. The 'generals' was' boat in the camp of William before daybreak; and, as soon as the sun

up, the battle commenced. Count Schomberg and General Douglas at once moved forward with the right wing towards Slane. The Irish also brought up their left wing towards the same place; but they were too late, owing to James's indecision of the previous night. Before their resistance could be brought to bear with effect upon the enemy's ranks, they had dashed into the river and forded it there. After a smart fight, the Irish retreated, and thousand English horse, foot, and artillery, gained a firm footing upon the right bank of the Boyne. There still, however, lay between them and the Irish position several fields enclosed by deep ditches difficult to be crossed; and beyond these lay the morass, which was still a more embarrassing obstacle in their way. They forced their way through, nevertheless; when the Irish fled towards Duleek, and were pursued with great slaughter.

The centre, under Duke Schomberg, so soon as it was supposed that the right wing had effected their passage, prepared to enter the river at Oldbridge. The Dutch blue guards, beating a march till they reached the water's edge, then went in eight or ten abreast, the water reaching above their girdles. When they had gained the centre of the stream, they were saluted with a tremendous fire from the breastworks, houses, and hedges, on the Irish side of the river. But they pushed on, and, reaching the opposite bank, drove the Irish skirmishers before them. Hamilton now brought the Irish battalions of infantry to bear on them, but without effect. The Irish cavalry also charged them with vigor, but the Dutch squares remained unbroken. William, observing that his favorite troops were hardly pressed, ordered two regiments of French Huguenots and one English regiment to their assistance. Hamilton's infantry met them in the stream, yet they made good their passage. But a body of Irish dragoons, at the moment of their landing, charged them on their flank, broke their ranks, and cut the greater part of them to pieces. Caillermote, their commander, was killed, dying like a Frenchman, with the words in his mouth—'A la gloire, mes enfans! A la gloire!' [To glory, my sons! to glory!] A squadron of Danish horse now pushed across; but the Irish dragoons, in another of their dashing charges, broke and defeated them in a moment, driving them back across the river in great confusion and dismay.

The brilliant, rapid, and successful attacks of the Irish cavalry spread a general alarm through the ranks of the enemy. As they approached, the general cry of 'Horse! horse!' was raised, which was mistaken, by William's advancing soldiers, for 'Halt! halt!' The confusion was rapidly extending, when old Schomberg, perceiving the disorder, and that the remaining French Huguenots had no commander to lead them, crossed the river with a few followers, and put himself at their head. Pointing to the Frenchmen in James's ranks, he cried, 'Allons, mesieurs, vous les persécuteurs!' [Onward, men! behold your persecutors!] and was preparing to rush forward; but scarcely were these words out of his mouth, ere he was shot through the neck by an Irish dragoon, or, as some supposed, by a fatal mistake of one of his own men.

The critical moment had now arrived. The enemy's centre was in complete confusion. The Irish cavalry rode through their ranks. Their leaders, Schomberg and Caillermote, were both killed; and the men were waiting for orders, exposed to the galling fire of the Irish infantry and the furious charges of their cavalry. Had James improved the moment, and ordered the French troops to the instant aid of the Irish, there can be little doubt that the day would have been decided in his favor. But James looked idly down from the heights of Donore, surrounded by his unoccupied French body-guard of six thousand men—a safe and inglorious spectator of a struggle, on the issue of which his crown depended. He watched the tide of battle veering, now here, now there; his enemies pushing their way in triumph, and the brave Irish falling beneath the swords of the foreigner; then the dashing charge of the Irish cavalry; the rout, the melee, the pursuit. Now was the time for the electric word, 'Onward!' to be sent along the line. But no; the miserable monarch did not even sympathize with the success of his own soldiers; for it is said that, on observing the Irish dragoons of Hamilton cleaving down the cavalry, and riding over the broken infantry, of William, he exclaimed, with a markish sensibility, 'Spare, O spare my English subjects!'

The firing had now lasted, uninterruptedly, for more than an hour, when William of Orange seized the opportunity, to turn the tide of battle against his spiritless adversary. He entered the action at the head of the left wing, which consisted chiefly of Dutch, Danish, and English cavalry, and directed it upon James's centre, where the Irish now had the decided advantage. Crossing the river through a dangerous and difficult pass, in which he was exposed to considerable danger, he made his appearance at the head of his squadrons, with his drawn sword, and soon forced back the Irish infantry. But the Irish dragoons still maintained their superiority. They again vigorously charged the foreign troops, and completely broke their ranks. William hastened up to the Danish line, and asked, 'What will you do for me?' They answered by a shout, and immediately declared their readiness to follow him. They advanced; but at the first volley from the Irish ranks, they wheeled and fled. On William bringing up his Dutch cavalry, they returned again to the charge. The struggle now became very close, and the superior strength of William began to tell. The Irish, unsupported as they were by their French allies, while William's entire army was in action, slowly gave way; but again and again they rallied, driving back the enemy; the Irish cavalry dashing in among the advancing troops, scoring all toil and danger. William fought with great courage, mingling in the hottest part of the fight. Several times he was driven back by the Irish horse; but at last his superior physical power enabled him to force back the Irish troops, and they retired slowly towards Donore. Here they again made a gallant stand, beating back the troops of William several times. The farmhouse of Sheephorse for a long time withstood their attacks, and was taken and retaken again and again. Again Hamilton endeavored to retrieve the fortune of the day, by a desperate charge at the head of his horse. The British infantry withstood the furious shock; the cavalry were repulsed; and Hamilton, their general, was left a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Having thus resisted to the last, the Irish retreated slowly to the pass of Duleek.

James had already meditated a retreat with his French troops. Sarsfield had implored him to put himself at their head, and make a last effort for his crown. With six thousand fresh men coming into the field when the enemy's troops were exhausted with fatigue, there is little doubt that James would have succeeded. But the effort would cost him trouble, exertion, danger,—neither of which the royal poitroon would risk. Accordingly, James put himself at the head of his French troops,—the first occasion on which he had led in the course of the day,—and set out on his route towards Dublin, leaving the rear of his army to shift for themselves.

The Irish army now poured through the pass; and when they had reached the other side, they faced about, and vigorously defended it with their scanty artillery. From Duleek they pressed forward towards the Neel, another defile on their route; the enemy following without pressing upon them at all, until night closed upon the rival armies, and William sat down with his army on the ground which James had occupied the morning before.

Though 'the Boyne' has since become a party

word of triumph among the Protestants of Ireland, it seems to us that, after all, there was very little to boast of at the close of that day's battle. All the advantage that William had gained was, that he had succeeded in crossing the Boyne, in the face of a very inferior force—inferior in numbers, in appointments, in discipline, and in artillery. His best troops had been repeatedly repulsed; his best generals killed. William himself was compelled to fall back, and more than once was in danger of overthrow; and would have been overthrown but for his great superiority in cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The best part of James's force, the French, were never brought into action. With all these disadvantages, the issue was doubtful even to the close of the day. William gained nothing but the ground on which his army encamped at night, and the dead bodies with which the field was strewn; for, with the exception of Hamilton, he made no prisoners; neither did he take any spoil from the Irish, who retreated in excellent order, with all their baggage and artillery. There is little doubt that, had not the Irish the misfortune to be commanded by a coward, the result would have been very different. The cry of the Irish, after the battle, was, 'Change generals, and we will fight the battle over again.' The brilliant and successful charges of the Irish cavalry, under Hamilton, showed what might have been accomplished had James but possessed a little of the chivalrous spirit of this leader. The Boyne was neither more nor less than a drawn battle, though to William it had all the advantages of a complete victory.

To this we add a few words from O'Callaghan:—

"The attacking force at the Boyne was thirty-six thousand men, wanting for nothing, with fifty pieces of cannon; that of the Irish was fourteen thousand Irish, six thousand French,—total, twenty thousand men, with only six pieces of cannon. The Irish were newly-raised, undisciplined troops; while those of William were veterans, most of whom had fought on the Continent, and led by William, one of the most indefatigable captains of his own or any age. On the other hand, if it be true, according to Chabrias, the Athenian general, that 'an army of stags led by a lion would be better than an army of lions led by a stag,' what a great disadvantage and discouragement the Irish suffered in being led by such an imbecile, nay, such an absolute runaway, as James; yet, after the action, which lasted from six in the morning till night, the Irish were found to have lost only one thousand men and one cannon; while the English lost five hundred men, and their best general, Schomberg; and it is supposed their loss was far more than five hundred, for, on the review of their army at Finglas, after the battle, the muster-roll did not exceed thirty thousand. The pass at Oldbridge was guarded by the Irish with great valor. The English charged ten times, and were as often repulsed in the course of the day. The Irish yielded that point to a force more than double their number."

LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

ORANGEMEN—TWELFTH OF JULY—GREAT PREPARATIONS—SOCIETIES BOASTING—WHO WILL BE REGISTRAR—MYRAND OF THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Ottawa, July 10th, 1877.

The present excitement in Ottawa is Orange. Every one talks of the 12th in Montreal, and exclaims "I wonder if there will be a row." The sanguinary manner in which the infants of the lodges talk amuses me, upon my word it does. They talk revolvers and look daggers. They say they will make mince meat of the Catholic Union and in fact they are about to do wonderful things the least of which is the cleaning out of that "nest of papists" in the Province of Quebec. This would not be so bad only the weather is so frightfully warm that it makes me too hot in conjunction with the hot-vaporizing of the Black Preceptory. The True Witness too, will come in for the clearing out—but there will be something special reserved for it, and its Editor. People meet each other in the street and discuss the situation, at first calmly and dispassionately, but in the end, if they be Catholics, then "the Montrealers are right—they should not be allowed to insult us annually"—and if Orangemen they generally conclude with the clearing out business. The Grand Trunk has advertised reduced fares for the Twelfth and the lodges will take advantage, some say for a picnic to Belle's Corners (an Orange stronghold not far from here) and others say to amuse themselves in Montreal. I don't know where they intend going, I merely give you the rounds. I do not think they know themselves, although, if their course, before Thursday, does not cease out, like Bob Acres', through their fingers, they will probably visit your great and beautiful city. It is repeated here that the Dominion Government have made a requisition on the Commander-in-Chief for a regiment to be sent from Halifax to Montreal, and also that the Montreal Garrison Artillery will be sent from Ottawa. These, however, are only rumors. You may depend upon it the Pontifical Zouave case has not tended to allay the excitement—Captain Simmons is now here. He is one of the most intolerable bigots afloat or a shore. The Papal flag must have exercised the same influence on him as a red shawl does on a bull. He thinks and acts so that when on board the "Queen Victoria" steamboat, it he is not riding the high Protestant horse, he is at least navigating a Protestant boat. His friends and admirers have given him a watch, and he is reported to have said, when returning thanks, "Whenever I look at this, gentlemen, I shall feel that at all times I am prepared to die for my religion (emotion) and my flag if necessary (great enthusiasm), and, gentlemen, I—I will—(cheers)." The Orangemen should be satisfied now, and so should the Captain—I beg his pardon—the gallant Captain, and the Civil Rights Alliance, and in fact everybody but poor Myrand, who has been sentenced a fortnight in jail to-day. If any other man than this Simmons had been in command, this thing would not have happened. It is almost universally the rule when parties representing any nationality or cause step on board a vessel that they run up their flag, with the courteous consent of the captain. Alas and alas, I greatly fear that this heterogeneously-composed Dominion will not soon be welded into the homogeneous whole we all so much wish and pray for. Dum spiro, spiro, however.

PERSONALS.

FORTIN—Mr. Fortin has been returned for Gaspe by a majority of 93. ST. PALAIS—Mgr. Maurice de St. Palais Bishop of Vincennes, Indiana is dead. BEAUDRY—Mayor Beaudry of Montreal has received threatening letters from Kingston. COURSOLO—Judge Coursol will open investigations into the Oka Indian matter in a day or two. SMITH—The Hon. Frank Smith and wife have returned to Toronto from their pilgrimage to Rome. EMPERORS—The Emperors of Germany and Austria will meet next Monday at Hellbrunn Castle, Salzburg. LAFLAMME—In the Jacques Cartier election case judgment was given in favour of the Hon. Mr. Laflamme. SULLIVAN—Mr. A. M. Sullivan's, M. P., book 'The New Ireland' will, it is expected, be issued from the press in about two months. DUFFERIN—The Governor-General will return to Ottawa from the East about the 21st and on the 25th will probably leave for Manitoba. O'LEARY—Mr. Daniel O'Leary the champion pedestrian of the world, beat his opponent with ease, in the late walking match in New York. SHAH—Her Majesty's ships Shah and Amethyst fought a Peruvian iron-clad recently off the coast of Peru. The Peruvian made good her escape. PIUS IX.—It is said that the Pope has been attacked with dropsy. The great old man is, however, in the full possession of all his faculties. POWER—The Most Rev. Dr. Power Bishop of Waterford and Lismore has forwarded a subscription of £498 7s 11d to the Butt Testimonial. O'DONNELL—F. H. O'Donnell, Esq., M. A., Hon. Sec. of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain has been returned M. P., for Dungarvan, Ireland. FABRE—Bishop Fabre of Montreal has issued a note during the week, no more excursions of a semi-religious character shall be made on steamboats without his consent. PARNELL—Mr. Parnell, M. P., recently gave a lecture for the benefit of the poor Irish children attending the schools of the Italian church, Hatton Garden, Euston, and Mr. Biggar presided. CONROY—Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Father Coffey and Mayor Waller, were in Guelph on Thursday, and left with His Excellency Dr. Conroy and Archbishop Lynch for Toronto in the evening. MARQUETTE—The remains of the intrepid missionary Pere Marquette, have it is said been recovered. He was the discoverer of the Mississippi and of course "a friend of popular ignorance." HEARN—The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says that the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon John Sharples, is likely to be filled by John Hearn Esq., the member for Quebec West. DOUDIET—The Rev. Mr. Doudiet has offered to preach for the Orangemen of Montreal to-morrow. Up to the time we write they have not yet succeeded in getting a church. Zion has been refused to them. MEAGHER—Mr. M. F. Meagher an Irish Catholic living in Belleville has written what the Western Advertiser calls a "sledge hammer" a letter in favor of the Reform Party. The letter is causing much comment. O'LEARY—The Catholic Times of Liverpool says: "Daniel O'Leary, the champion pedestrian, has returned to the United Kingdom rather than when he left, it is said, by \$5,000. The man literally 'walked into a fortune.'" POWER—O'Connor Power delivered an eloquent speech in behalf of the Irish political prisoners, on June 5. He presented a startling statement of the cruelty of English prison officials, caused on unimpeachable evidence. SULTAN—The Sultan recently at a private audience, declared to the British representative he would not guarantee protection to Christians if Russians continue to excite rebellion in Bulgaria, and perpetrate atrocities in Asia Minor. GLOUCESTER—At the recent election in Gloucester for which Mr. Anglin was returned, the Bishop issued a pastoral, advising the people to be patient, charitable and forbearing towards each other, and to vote according to the dictates of their consciences. LYNCH—Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, told a deputation of temperance men who waited on him recently that he had required every boy he had confirmed since he became a bishop to pledge himself to abstain from all intoxicating liquors until he was of age. HANNON—Dr. Hannon, the new Archbishop of Halifax, when first asked to accept a present of a carriage and horses, refused. While working hard as a priest for thirty years, he said, he had got along without such a luxury, and now as Archbishop he has less need of one. LAYARD—The British Minister at Constantinople has informed the Sultan that circumstances might compel England to occupy Constantinople, and the Dardanelles, to protect British interests. The Sultan replied evasively, and referred Mr. Layard to the Turkish Ministry. CLENDINNING—Alderman Clendinning the well known leader of the Orangemen in Montreal went to visit the lodges in Ottawa this week. After getting there he telegraphed that he could not return for "ten days." The 12th will have thus come and gone before his return. FINK-GIBBONS—A despatch from Rome announces that Right Rev. Louis M. Fink, Vicar Apostolic of Kansas, has been made "Archbishop of that State," and that Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, has been appointed Coadjutor of Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, with the right of succession. WESTON—Weston has challenged O'Leary to walk 288 consecutive hours for \$5,000; or 144 consecutive hours for \$2,500. The challenge came by cable and Weston asked that O'Leary should return to England. O'Leary replied "Come over and bring all England with you, if you like, and I'll walk you!"

THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

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

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and firm of LARONS, PERRAULT & SEAR, and will carry on the business of Assignees, and Accountants, at Nos. 61, 63, and 65 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal.

COAL AND WOOD. LACKAWANNA, PITTSBURGH, and WILKESBARRE COALS, DIRECT FROM MINES. UPPER CANADA FIREWOOD at Lowest Market Rates.

JAMES FOLEY, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STR. (Opposite Dow's Brewery).

WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT, No 59 & 61 St BONAVENTURE ST., MONTREAL.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS. Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO., ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

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

WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO., DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF WOOD, Corner of CRAIG'S BLEUERY ST. MONTREAL. We beg to intimate that our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined.

FARMERS' COLUMN. AROUND THE FARM.—Many farmers have yet to learn that one animal will return twice as much good meat for any given quantity of food consumed as another; so that, while the inferior one gives no profit to the owner, the superior stock pays handsomely.

LET STOCKS ALONE AND MIND THE FARM.—During the past year there have been many failures among farmers. I carefully investigated several cases which came to my personal knowledge, and in every instance found the cause of failure to have been speculation.

THE WEIGHT OF STOCK FOOD FOR CATTLE.—Goesman gives the following table showing the weight of a bushel of various foods used for live stock:

SPINACH.—A bed sown with spinach, which upon the advent of freezing weather is covered with a thin coating of straw, will give the owner many an enjoyable meal in advance of any other fresh crop.

THE MILK MIRROR.—The "milk mirror," or "escutcheon" in cattle is that growth of hair upon the back and inside of the thighs which, instead of lying smoothly downward, points upward and makes several curls at the parts where the direction of the hair is changed.

HAVE GOOD FEED RACKS.—Farmers waste too much food for the want of proper feed racks and proper shelter for stock. The cheapness of the feed rack excites for the waste.

DEFECTIVENESS IN BUTTER.—Much of the defectiveness often and justly complained of in butter is attributable to the cellars in which milk is kept. Any foul odor will affect it, and impart its taint to the butter.

QUALITY OF MORNING AND EVENING MILK.—There has been much investigation by chemists to determine whether there exists any constant difference between the morning and evening milk of a cow. Dr. Mott, of New York City, in an elaborate article, recounts the experiments made on this point, giving tables of results obtained.

WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO., DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF WOOD, Corner of CRAIG'S BLEUERY ST. MONTREAL. We beg to intimate that our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined.

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOKING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00. REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CHURNS; —ALSO— CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 Craig Street, Montreal.

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, 333 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand.

BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES. HOUSE IN FRANCE: GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.

GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, & C. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L. D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1864. GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE, 424 NOTRE DAME STREET. NOTICE. OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics to be Sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50. TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs—over 1,000 Patterns to select from.

CANADIAN ITEMS. PICNIC.—We believe says the Quebec Chronicle the members of the Emerald Independent Band are actively preparing to make their picnic a successful treat and that it is to come off very soon.

THE MERCHANT'S BANK.—The Star says:—It is evident from the reports that the only reason for the collapse of the Merchant's Bank being not as decided as that of the Jacques Cartier has been the superior command of the resources of the former.

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART! AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart.

THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD. List of Prizes: 1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000 00, 1 " " 2,000 00, 1 " " 1,000 00, 1 " " 500 00, 5 " " 100 00, 5 " " 50 00, 25 " " 10 00, 50 Building Lots, valued each at 500 00, 50 Prizes, " 24 00, 20 " " 20 00, 40 " " 18 00, 8 " " 6 00, 12 " " 32 00, 12 " " 6 00, 12 " " 30 00, 290 " " 3 00, 1000 " " 2 00, 2000 " " 1 00, 1 " " 4 00.

ALL TICKETS WILL BEAR THE SIGNATURES OF F. X. LANTIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all other counterfeit tickets and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases.

QUON LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK every TUESDAY for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL. MONTANA 4320 Tons, WYOMING 3716 " WISCONSIN 3720 " NEVADA 3135 " IDAHO 3132 "

ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS. 1877—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1877. This Company's Lines are composed of the undermoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

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

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation. RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW. Cabin \$60 Intermediate 40 Steerage 25

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

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

To MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, Mass. DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial.

J.P. NUGENT, MERCHANT TAILOR, 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Sign of the Red Ball.)

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. \$66 a week in your own home. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

LINENS!

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

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Country (England, Scotland, Ireland) and Number of Spindles (369,000, 317,000, 366,000).

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

Hurrah for Ireland on the Linen question.

These Irish Linens may be had in every variety

at

CHEAPSIDE,

437 & 439

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

100 yards Grey Chamby Flannels, only 30c a yard.

Ladies' Fans, 3c each.

Ladies' Corsets, 50c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Collars, 7c each.

Gents' Stripe Cotton Hose, 10c pair.

Ladies' Hose, 10c pair.

Ladies' Umbrellas 40c, worth \$1.00.

Chamby Flannels 30c, worth 50c.

Dress Goods, 10c yard.

Black Lustres, 12 1/2c up to 25c.

Brilliantines, 20c up to 35c.

Oxford Shirtings, 10c yard.

White Piques, great bargains.

Splendid Prints, 33 inches wide, 6c yard.

Heavy Grey Cottons, 6c yard.

Gents' Ties, 10c each.

Gents' Stanley Scarfs, 25c each.

Good Croydon Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 25c yard.

Gents' Merino Shirts, 33c each.

Gents' Heavy Ribbed Under Shirts, 40c.

Gents' Heavy Ribbed Drawers, 40c.

Best Canadian Yarn, 60c lb.

Splendid Irish Linens, 25c yard.

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

Gents' Regatta Shirts with 2 Collars, 1.00 each.

Better goods than cash stores sell at 1.25

Gents' Oxford Shirts Extra Sizes, 50c each.

Stripe Twill Linens for Boys wear, 20c well worth 35c.

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

Cheap Towels 5c each.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 12c well worth 25c pair.

1 Case Ladies Scarfs.

1 Case Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

1 Case Ladies' Lace Ties, Scarfs & Bibs.

1 Case French Cambrics.

CARDINALS,

NAVYS,

SEALS,

MYTTLES, &c., &c.

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

1 Case Silk Scarfs.

1 Case New Gloves, 75c.

at CHEAPSIDE,

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. J. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

THE PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE.—It is rumoured that the men of the Provincial Police force are to be retained in Montreal until after the 12th of July.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.—EFFORTS TO PREVENT DISTURBANCE.—A meeting was held on Monday evening in St. Patrick's Hall, Craig Street, of all the officers of the Irish Catholic Societies of this city in reference to the proposed Orange celebration on 12th July.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE 12TH.—We understand that on Monday night the Prince of Wales Rifles and the Victoria were detailed to guard the armories in the drill shed and the City Hall, and remained on duty till Tuesday evening at six o'clock, when they were relieved by the Fifth and Sixth Fusiliers, who remain on duty twenty-four hours.

THE WITNESS ON THE PROPOSED PROCESSION.—"Nothing is plainer than that the respectable Protestants of Montreal do not favor an Orange procession. The Protestant press has unanimously taken this ground and so have Protestant churches, so far as they have been applied to.

THE 12TH IN QUEBEC.—PROHIBITION OF THE ORANGE PARADE ADVOCATED.—A prominent Irish advocate of Quebec left by the noon express on Tuesday for Montreal, with the determination of pointing out to the Mayor his own conviction that it is His Worship's bounden duty to prohibit the Orange procession of Thursday.

THE MAYOR AND THE ORANGEMEN.—The following letters have passed between the Mayor of Montreal and the Orangemen:— (Copy) ORANGE HALL, No. 81 St. James street. MONTREAL, July 3, 1877.

SIR,—I have been instructed by the Celebration Committee to write to you, to inform you that the Orangemen of the city intend to celebrate the anniversary of the 12th of July by having a peaceable religious ceremony at some place, to be hereinafter named, if they are allowed so to do without being molested with on the way.

I will state in reply, that I am advised that inasmuch as the Association referred to in your letter is not legally constituted, it has no right to claim as a body any further protection from the civil authorities than that which every citizen is individually entitled to under ordinary circumstances.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, JEAN LOUIS BRADY, Mayor of the City of Montreal.

EXPLANATION.

MONTREAL, July 9, 1877. To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—I feel it my duty to make the following explanation to the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association and their friends who attended their second annual excursion and picnic at St. Rose on Monday (Dominion Day, 2nd July, 1877):—

The written contract with the above Association was to the effect that the first train would leave Hochelaga at 9 o'clock a.m. sharp, and the second at 1 o'clock p.m., but owing to a disappointment caused by the non-arrival of new locomotives, I was obliged to await the Granville train, thereby causing a delay of nearly three hours.

My object in making this explanation is to exonerate the Young Irishmen's Association from all blame, as the arrangements made by them for the comfort and convenience of the excursionists could not have been better.—a fact which is proven by the manner in which their programme (consisting of twenty games) was put through to the entire satisfaction of over one hundred competitors.

In connection with the above, the Refreshment Committee wish to state that they had made ample arrangements for a sufficient quantity of refreshments, but owing to the first train not arriving at St. Rose before 12.15 o'clock p.m. they were unable to have their second supply sent by afternoon train.

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

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. The business of this Company for the year 1876 was more than Three Times THAT OF ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES transacting Accident business, combined. Reference is made to over Two Hundred recipients of indemnity, on account of injuries from Accidents, as to the treatment of Claimants at the hands of the Directors.

THIS IS ESSENTIALLY THE ONLY Purely Accident Insurance Company IN CANADA AND THE ONLY ONE THAT HAS MADE The Special Deposit With Government FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS POLICY HOLDERS. DIRECTORS: SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, K.C.M.G.—President. JOHN RANKIN, ESQ.—Vice-President. THOMAS CRAMP, ESQ., EDW. MACRAY, ESQ., D. L. MACDOUGALL, ESQ., R. J. REEKIE, ESQ., JOHN MOLSON, ESQ., Wm. ROSE, ESQ., ANDREW ROBERTSON, ESQ., WM. MOORE, ESQ., Quebec. Manager & Secretary, EDWARD RAWLINGS. HEAD OFFICE: CORNER ST. FAACENS XAVIER & NOTRE DAME STS, Montreal.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. Williamstown, (near Lancaster), C.W. The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work. Scholastic year, ten months, payable quarterly in advance.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. THIS Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau Valleys. The playgrounds are vast, the city water-works supply pure fresh water, and the heating system employed is of the best kind.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED DOGS, CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts), AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. APPLES (very choice, for table use.) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet.) LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

DOMINION METAL WORKS. We are now prepared to fit up our PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS, FOR WARMING BUILDINGS, at very low rates, if early application is made.

ECONOMY IN FUEL AND PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED. CHARLES GARTH & CO. 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET. May 30

THANKS. MONTREAL, July 9, 1877. At a meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, it was unanimously resolved that the best thanks of the Association be tendered to the following gentlemen, whose valuable prizes contributed largely to the success of their second annual excursion and picnic.—Dr. Hingston, M. C. Mullarky, Esq., Ald. McCambridge, Ald. Kennedy, W. Stafford, Esq., M. Feron, Esq., C. A. Briggs, Esq., contractor of the Inland Out, J. J. Milloy, Esq., Messrs. McGauvran, Tucker & McDonnell, Wm. Robertson, Esq., Jas. Mullen, Esq., and J. J. Cox, Esq., P. Doran, Esq.

CITY ITEMS. A BAD SPOT.—Several complaints have been made recently about the road at the corner of Biery and Craig streets. A regular pond forms there after every heavy shower of rain, and it is very annoying for foot passengers to have their boots filled with water if they take a step too far on a dark night. This should be attended to at once.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The second annual excursion of this Society took place on Thursday. The fine steamer Three Rivers left the Richelieu Company's wharf at about nine o'clock in the morning, having on board between three and four hundred excursionists. In addition to the members of the Association and their families, there were representatives from other national societies, representatives of the press, &c. The party were accompanied by the fine brass band of the Christian Brothers and an excellent string band.

CANADIAN ITEMS. APPOINTMENT.—QUEBEC, July 10.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of England have notified their appointment of John Buckworth Parkin Esq., notary, to be Marshal of the Vice-Admiral's Court at Quebec, in the place of his father, J. J. Parkin, Q.C., deceased.

AN UNKIND MILEMAN.—Yesterday morning a little boy named St. Oge, nine years of age, while pulling after him a small box cart, was run over, at the corner of Cathedral and Palace streets, by a milkman driving a four-wheeled waggon, without even looking back to see what harm, it may, had been done. Dr. Macdonell, happening to witness the accident, ran over to the boy, who seemed to be in great agony, but found, on examination, no fracture, but a simple, though painful contusion of the right ankle.

THE SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.—The Winnipeg Standard says the Saskatchewan district bids fair to become one of the most flourishing settlements in the North-west. Many of those who have arrived this season already have gone to see this region, and all seem enthusiastic over its good land, good water, good hay, and abundant supply of timber in the Riding Mountain. A large number of most desirable settlers will locate there this summer.

DIED. DARRAGH.—Fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, Archibald Darragh, on Sunday afternoon, 17th ult., at his brother's residence Donald Darragh, Montreal, son of Donald Darragh and Mary McDonnell, of River Beaudette, parish of Pelesphores, County of Soulanges, P.Q., at the age of twenty-nine years. On Monday, 18th ult., his remains were conveyed to his father's home, from whence it was escorted Wednesday morning, 20th ult., by a large and respectable assemblage of neighbours, relatives, and acquaintances, to St. Raphael's Cemetery, where the good pastor, Rev. John Masterson, celebrated a requiem mass for the repose of his soul. O Mary, Mother of Grace, Mother of Mercy, pray for him—and obtain for him eternal rest.

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