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# The True Witness

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 49

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY JULY 17, 1878.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

### THE GREAT QUESTION.

#### EMINENT LEGAL OPINION

### The Orange Association is Illegal.

The adjourned meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held Wednesday at the hall on the corner of Alexander and Craig streets, Michael Mallin, Esq., Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society, in the absence of the President, in the chair. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the most prominent Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal, and the utmost calmness, good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Among others present were Messrs. Devlin, M.P., J. Curran, Q.C., Aldermen Donovan, Mullin and Kennedy, Messrs. Barry, McNamee, McEveane, J. P. Whelan, S. J. Meany, O'Meara and Bury.

Mr. Devlin who acted as spokesman of the committee of fifteen, appointed the night before, to wait upon the Mayor, came forward and said, that in pursuance of the resolution passed, he and the fourteen other gentlemen waited upon His Worship the Mayor at ten o'clock in the morning, and stated to him the opinions of the meeting, and the stand taken by the Irish Catholics whom they represented in defence of the peace of the city. His Worship was very happy to hear of such an expression of opinion, coming from such a source, and in answer to the offer of service as special constables or otherwise sincerely thanked them and fully appreciated their motives, and honored them. The question, however, was a most serious one, and deserved mature and deliberate consideration. He (the Mayor) would like to hear the opinion of Father Dowd on the subject, knowing as he did, the great respect the Irish Catholics, as well as the citizens of Montreal in general entertained for him, and said he would see the deputation again at 2 o'clock p.m. The deputation accordingly departed, and shortly after waited upon Father Dowd, who entirely agreed with them in their view of the situation, that is to say, that the Orange body was an illegal one, that the Mayor in the matter of preserving the peace of the city was fully capable of doing his duty, and was the paramount power; and finally, that the calm stand the representative Irishmen had made in furtherance of law and order, met with his entire concurrence.

Punctually at the time appointed the deputation waited once more upon the Hon. Mr. Beaudry, who stated, in substance, as follows: According to instructions from Ottawa, General Selby Smith had assumed the military command of the City of Montreal, and that in consequence he washed his hands of the business and allowed others to resume the responsibility of maintaining peace on the 12th of July. Hence a proclamation to that effect was in the press and its contents would be known in a few hours. He had, however, empowered Mr. Devlin to state to the General that the Mayor of Montreal was prepared to act under his instructions as Civil Magistrate, and would do all in his power to assist in preserving the peace. His (Mr. Devlin's) next step was to go to the Windsor Hotel and see General Smyth, who received him courteously. The General was a magnificent specimen of a soldier, and one who would act strictly, justly and impartially at all hazards; of that he was perfectly sure, even if he had not so expressed himself. He would be very happy to have the assistance of the Mayor and told him (Mr. Devlin) that it was not his duty to move the volunteers in any way unless it were absolutely necessary (cheers), and at the same time expressed his regret that he was called upon to act in that capacity. The next proceeding of Mr. Devlin and his colleagues was to procure the advice of four of the most eminent lawyers in Montreal or perhaps in Canada, on the legality or illegality of the Orange procession. The lawyers are Messrs. Barnard, Edward Carter, Bethune and Ritchie, all Queen's Counsellors, and the legal opinion of those gentlemen is as appended hereunder: (Applause).

MONTREAL, July 9, 1878.

Sir,—The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, placing full confidence in your eminent legal ability and impartial judgment as a lawyer requests you will favor them at the earliest possible moment with your opinion in the following case:—

#### CASE.

An Association exists in Montreal claiming to be an Orange Association or Lodge, and its chief officer, calling himself County Master, has directly, or through some subordinate officer, called upon the civic authorities for protection in connection with the intended procession of the Association through the streets of the city of Montreal on the 12th of July. The oath taken and subscribed by the members of the said Association is one not authorized by law, and, moreover, contains an engagement of secrecy not required by law. The opinion of counsel is requested upon the following questions:—

1. Is the said Association illegal under the tenth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, and, if so, would such procession, should it take place, constitute an unlawful meeting?
2. Are parties, residents of this Province or elsewhere, joining the procession in Montreal of such Association, although not members of the Association, equally liable as if they were members?
3. In case such assembly be unlawful, is it the right or duty of the conservators of the peace to disperse the same?

You may associate with you with other legal gentlemen as you may deem fit.  
Your obedient servant,  
M. WALSH,  
Corresponding Secretary.  
Edward Barnard, Esq., Q.C.

#### OPINION.

1. By the sixth section of chapter ten of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada (1861) every society or association, the members whereof are, according to the rules thereof, or to any provision or any agreement for that purpose, required to keep secret the acts or proceedings of such society or association, or to take any oath or engagement not required or authorized by law; and every society or association, the members whereof, or any of them, take, or in any manner bind themselves by any such oath or engagement, or in consequence of being members of such society or association; and every society or association, the members whereof, or any of them, take, subscribe, or assent to any engagement of secrecy, test or declaration not required by law; and every society or association which is composed of different divisions or branches, or of different parts acting in any manner apparently or distinct from each other, or of which any part shall have any separate or distinct President, Secretary, Treasurer, Delegate, or other officer elected or appointed by or for such part, or to act as an officer for such part, shall be deemed and taken to be unlawful combinations and confederacies. And, by the seventh section, any person who, in breach of the provisions of the Act, shall be guilty of any such unlawful combination or confederacy, and shall be convicted thereof, shall be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary for a term not exceeding seven years nor less than two years. And by the ninth section, Freemasons under any Grand Lodge in the United Kingdom are exempt from the operation of the Act, and by the 29th Vict. Ch. 46, (1865), the exemption is extended to Freemasons under the Grand Lodge of Canada. The Orange Association referred to being bound by an oath not authorized by law, and containing an engagement of secrecy not required by law, we are of opinion that it is an unlawful combination and confederacy within the meaning of the said Act, ch. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, and consequently, that any meeting of the Society, either in a building or in any of the streets of this city, or in any other place within this Province, is an unlawful meeting or assembly. The right thus to meet or assemble being illegal, it necessarily follows that the walking together of such society in procession in the streets of Montreal on the twelfth instant will be unlawful.

2. Applying the principles of the Common Law, and in view of the express provisions of the second sub-section of section six of the said Act, ch. 10, of the Cons. Statutes of Lower Canada, we are of opinion that any persons, whether residing in the Province of Quebec or not, joining in the procession, although not members of the said Orange Association, would be equally liable as if they were such members. The words of this sub-section are as follows:—And every person who becomes a member of any such society or association, or acts as a member thereof, or every person who, directly or indirectly maintains correspondence or intercourse with any such society or association, or with any division, branch, committee or other secret body, treasurer, secretary, delegate, or other officer or member of such society or association, whether within or without the Province, as such, or who, by contribution of money or otherwise, aids, abets or supports such society, or any member or officer thereof, as such, shall be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination or confederacy.

3. Holding, as we do, for the reasons above stated, that the contemplated meeting and procession are unlawful, we are further of opinion that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the conservators of the peace to suppress and disperse any such meeting and procession, should they be held. The law on this subject cannot, perhaps, be better stated than in the following remarks of the Court in the case of the Queen vs. Neale et al. 9 Carrington and Payne 431: "It is not only lawful for magistrates to disperse an unlawful assembly, even when no riot has occurred, but if they do not do so, are guilty of criminal negligence in not putting down any unlawful assembly, they are liable to be prosecuted for a breach of their duty."

STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.  
ED. CARTER, Q.C.  
THOS. W. RITCHIE, Q.C.  
EDWARD BARNARD, Q.C.

MONTREAL, 10th July, 1878.

Mr. Devlin resumed and said that he had just been informed that the proclamation though printed had not been issued; and he suggested that a committee be at once struck to wait on the Mayor and submit the legal opinion of such eminent counsel, where, perhaps, he might change his mind once more. "As all events, gentlemen," concluded Mr. Devlin with emotion, "it will be a great consolation to us, the Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal, to know, let what will happen, that we have right and justice on our side as the document I have just read goes fully to show." (Cheers).

The following committee was then struck, and proceeded at once to have a third inter-

view with the Mayor:—Messrs. Devlin, McNamee, Ald. Mullin and Donovan, J. J. Curran and G. Bury. After three-quarters of an hour the deputation returned and announced that Mr. Beaudry, after hearing the legal opinion read, could not give a decision as to the withdrawal or promulgation of his proclamation until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning (to-day). This announcement was received by the large audience with decided marks of disapproval.

Mr. S. J. MEANY expressed himself to the effect that in the present crisis the leaders of public opinion among the Irish Catholics should be very cautious, or except they acted as abettors and aids of the civil power, the combined strength of the Orange body and the military would overpower any resistance, and the consequence would be loss of life without any good result obtained.

Ald. MULLIN moved, seconded by Mr. McEveane, that this meeting stand adjourned till 12 at noon to-morrow, and then meet in the same place. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. MEANY, seconded by Mr. Barry, that the committee then acting (the deputation of 15) be and remain permanent until the crisis were passed. Carried.

Ald. MULLIN made a few brief remarks, in which he advised the utmost caution. If he said, the Mayor concluded to swear in special constables as proposed, the citizens would be able to prohibit the illegal procession of an illegal association, and if on the contrary His Worship adopted the opposite course, he for one would advise the absence from off the streets of Irish Catholics on the 12th of July, and meanwhile, he would recognize the justice of their cause and an outraged public

Mr. Bernard Devlin sincerely thanked His Worship for the prompt action taken, and the deputation withdrew after Mr. J. J. Curran, Aldermen Kennedy and Wilson, and a few other gentlemen, had expressed their thanks and approval of the action taken.

#### ORANGE AND GREEN.

Preparations are still going on for the new near-at-hand 12th of July. "A" Battery, from Kingston, commanded by Colonel Cotton, arrived last night by the mail steamer from Kingston. They at once proceeded to the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds, rented for the purpose by the authorities. "B" Battery, from Quebec, has arrived this morning, and will encamp on the same field. The city volunteers are to parade early to-morrow morning, and will be supplied with thirty rounds of ammunition per man and a day's rations. Of the volunteers, 600 will be located in the Skating Rink and 600 in the Crystal Palace, while others will be placed at important central points, ready to act at a moment's notice. Forty or fifty Orangemen, from Sandy Creek, arrived last night to reinforce the brethren, and by this evening most of the detachments coming here from outside will have arrived. Yesterday afternoon fifty-three employees of the Grand Trunk were sworn in as

#### SPECIAL CONSTABLES

by M. Dubrouil, Deputy Clerk of the Peace. The Police Committee held a meeting Thursday afternoon, but with closed doors. It is presumed the business was connected with the preservation of the peace on the 12th of July.

#### THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY.

At half-past eight Friday morning the heart of Montreal began to beat, that is if we accept the district extending from Raedegonde street, to McGill and from the City Hall to Victoria square, including the great arteries of traffic between those points namely Craig, Notre Dame and St. James streets. At about eight o'clock these places were the scene of considerable excitement and the situation was something like the following:—A troop of cavalry, marched along Craig street, the special constables and a reserve of police were marching up and down St. James street keeping the sidewalk clear. Long lines of infantry were posted in Victoria square, on Raedegonde street and Dominion square, a battalion of rifles occupied McGill and all the squares and points of vantage in the vicinity, a company of red coated infantry being very conspicuous on Evans' woodpile. On St. James street, the central point of attraction everything was, comparatively quiet, but only ostensibly, for the face of almost every man in it wore a look of trouble and excitement. A number of Britons and Orangemen, in bright yellow sash, and purple regalia, including scarfs, ties and other badges, had assembled at their hall, but they were obliged to keep inside by the police. As often as they attempted to make a display they were quietly but firmly forced back, though it must be said that their efforts to emerge were not very strenuous, and their faces were very pale but determined. At 8:45 a grand marshal rode up the street and halted in front of the Hall. He was dressed something like a groom, wore a plug hat, and the mark of his only high rank besides a small badge, was an Orange cord round his hat. He seemed half pleased and half disgusted when the police told him, he should move on, and so like the Knights of old.

#### HE HOWED, AND HE RODE AWAY.

Towards nine o'clock numbers of young men essayed to gain St. James street from all the avenues leading to it, but they were met promptly by the squads of police patrolling in all directions and the supernumeraries sworn in some time ago for this particular purpose. At this time, too, the cry of

#### THE FIRE.

was heard, and smoke was seen issuing from the direction of Victoria Square. The alarming outburst quickly and sharply on the beautiful morning air; the reels from the Central Station thundered along, and the thought obtained that part of the day's programme had commenced, the fire had commenced his work, it was to be followed by the fiend of slaughter. Happily it proved to be one of the usual alarms, and the cause was soon disposed of by the firemen.

One important fact in our population, in fact the most important, the female element was conspicuous by its absence, not a woman was to be seen in any of the central streets in contradistinction to last years, when they were the more numerous of the idle spectators. At about half-past nine the crowds on the avenues descending on St. James street grew large, especially on Dollard Lane opposite the Orange Hall, but the street itself was kept perfectly clear for traffic and except from the faces of those on the sidewalks the intelligent stranger would not know that anything extraordinary was passing or perhaps he might happen to notice some of the windows presently covered with boards. During all this time the military kept constantly moving from street to street and from square to square, scouring the circle round the heart of the city in large detachments, but never crossing St. James street, which was entirely in the hands of the police.

#### ANOTHER REPORT.

Nine o'clock was the hour fixed by the proclamation of the District Master for the Orange procession to leave their hall on St. James street, but long before that time large crowds of people commenced to congregate in the vicinity. A number of police were in attendance, and rendered efficient service by causing every one to

#### KEEP MOVING.

A large number of Orange Young Britons, True Blues and Prentice Boys, with a sprinkling of full-fledged Orangemen, arrived and proceeded up stairs to the hall. About a quarter past nine o'clock the glistening of bayonets was observed in the distance, and on nearer approach the men of the city police under Deputy-Chief Nagle were seen making their way to the Orange assembly rooms. There were about one hundred and forty men all told, one-half being armed with breech-loading rifles, the remainder having batons. On the ground, among others, we noticed His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Donovan, Kennedy, Mullin, Mcroer, Hagar, Wilson, His Honor Judge Coursol and others. After the regular force had been

#### ON THE GROUND.

A short time, the special police, numbering 500, were marched up in five squads of 100 each. The police, when halted, were drawn up in front of the Orange hall, in the centre of the street. While here,

#### STOCKS OF WOOD.

were thrown at them from one of the windows of the hall, but fortunately, no person was injured. To prevent a possible occurrence of this event, the men were marched to the other side of the road, where they were comparatively free from the vengeance of the

disappointed Orangemen. About ten o'clock a young man with a lily in his hat left the door of the Orange hall, and marched leisurely along the sidewalk towards St. Lambert's Hill. A number of men who had congregated on the opposite side of the road, considering the arrogant manner in which the Briton was conducting himself, fired a volley of stones at him, none of which, however, struck him. As he was wending his way hurriedly back to the hall, he commenced to tantalize the special constables, when one of them left the ranks and gave him a

#### BLOW ON THE HEAD.

which had the effect of causing him to make tracks with all possible speed for the hall, on arriving at the door of which he took off his hat and gave three cheers for King Billy. The excitement was intense throughout the morning. A young man, wearing a straw hat with a blue ribbon and a blue necktie, was endeavoring to pass through the crowd to the Orange hall, when the persons assembled refused to allow him to pass, and would, doubtless, have laid violent hands on him, had it not been for the timely arrival on the spot of

#### HIS HONOR JUDGE COURSOLO.

who prevailed on the crowd to remain quiet and allow the young man to pass unmolested. This they did, and he made his way to the Hall without any further mishap. In the morning, shortly after the hour named for the march out, Mayor Beaudry proceeded to the Hall and explained to the heads of the Orange body present the fact that he could

#### NOT LEGALLY RECOGNIZE

their organization in consequence of the opinions expressed by some of the most eminent jurists in the country.

The Orange leaders, it appears, however, declined to take the advice of the Chief Magistrate, whereupon the Mayor left the building. His Worship remained in the neighborhood a short time, and then departed, returning at about 10 o'clock, when he approached the officer commanding the police force, gave orders to arrest any person found on the street wearing regalia, or acknowledging to be a

#### MEMBER OF THE ORANGE BODY.

The police at once proceeded to make the arrests, and took the following into custody: County Master Grant, Grand Marshal John Hamilton and Thos. Inglis, all of whom were on horseback. Several other members of the order were arrested on making their appearance in the street, and marched to the Central Station, where they are all confined, but being refused in the case of all, except Inglis who was released on his own recognizance on leaving his regalia as security. An effort, it is said, will be made to induce some of the Protestant magistrates to release the accused on bail, but nothing definite has yet been done in that direction. In order to prevent the possibility of rescue or any

#### DAMAGE TO THE CITY HALL.

or police station, Ald. Laberge this morning swore in fifty special constables who are now on beat around the building.

#### ANECDOTES.

Around the French Square there is an imposing array of military, composed of the 53rd and 54th Regiments perfectly stationary, but ready for emergencies.

#### THE ORANGE LADY AND THE CATHOLIC FEMALE.

appeared once more on the scene. At ten o'clock, on Victoria Square, two women encountered one another, one wearing an Orange emblem. The other grew angry at this insult and making a hostile demonstration in force, a battle commenced in which the admirer of King William had her head-gear flattened out, and was worsted in the encounter.

On Jacques Cartier Square, at 8 a.m., a special constable struck a volunteer on the crown of the head for whistling a party tune. The 54th Richmond Battalion occupy Place d'Armes Square.

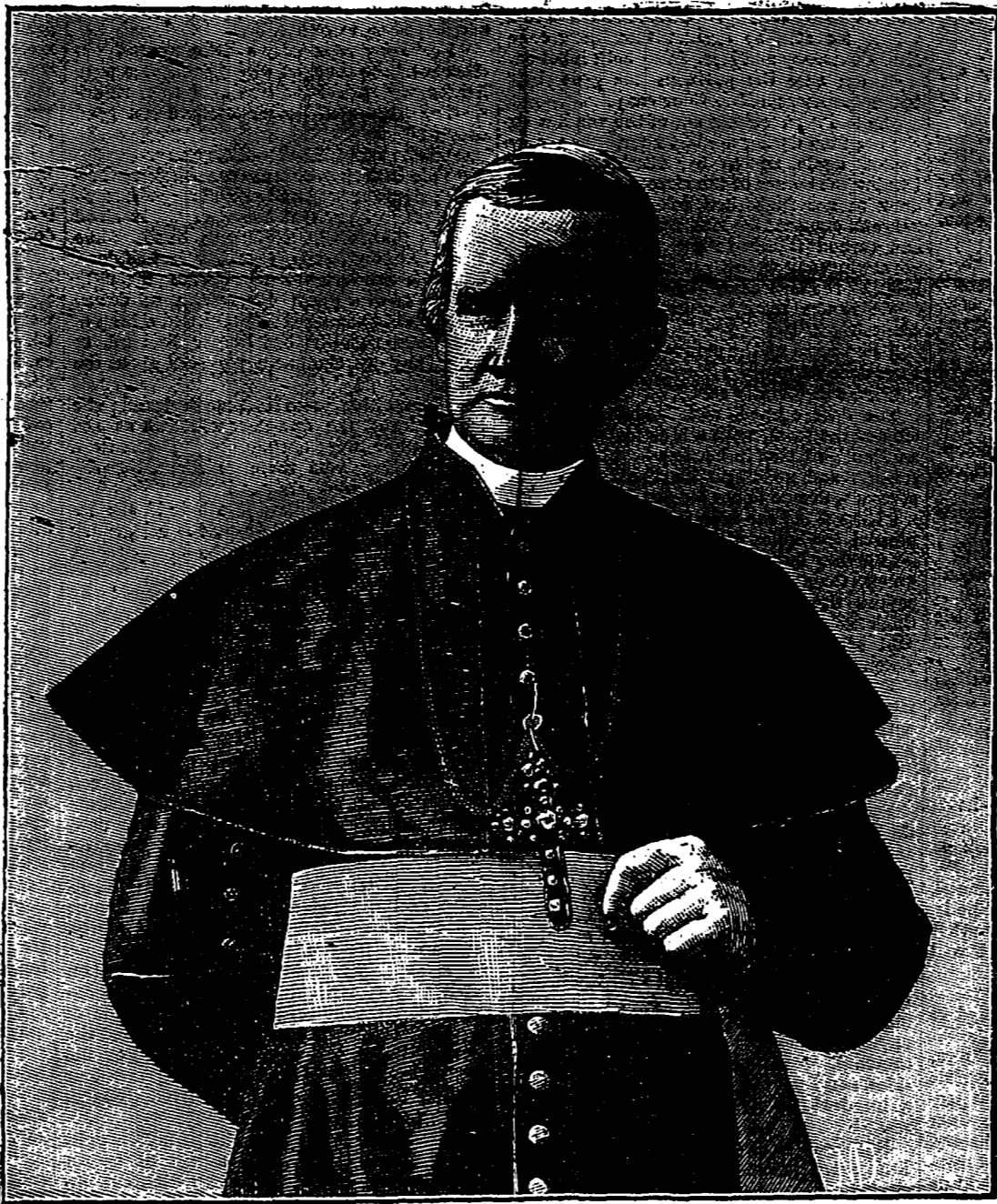
What is causing considerable comment is the fact of Colonel Smith being placed in command of the military on the French Square. The men under his command are mostly Orangemen, comprising the Huntingdon battalion. It may be stated that there are only four Catholics in this regiment. The propriety to the French Church of Col. Smith is remarkable, and the question is who—if any one—placed him there?

At twelve o'clock St. James street began to be crowded by workmen going to dinner and who pursued this route to their homes through curiosity. They were not, however, allowed to stand or form knots—the inextinguishable police kept them moving. At half-past twelve a crowd collected in front of the Ottawa, most of whom were Orangemen, and the spark of excitement was nearly being ignited, when the

#### INEVITABLE POSSE

came along and dispersed it. About this time a messenger, bearing despatches from outside lodges to the Orange Hall, was intercepted and arrested by John Gunning Bell, a special constable, and had the despatches taken from him.

Shortly before noon a well-known young Briton, named Hurst, and a companion, while endeavoring to pass towards the Hall, were stopped by the police and searched for arms, but nothing in that line was found upon them, and they were accordingly released. A number of persons in the crowd recognizing Hurst as being, in some way, connected with the shooting of John Gunning Bell last spring, followed him and his friend down St. Lambert hill, and, on reaching the corner of Craig street, overhauled the latter and knocked him down, inflicting some severe injuries about the head and body. In the meantime, Hurst managed to make his way into the grocery of Messrs. Gravel Freres, and the police arriving at the time, he was enabled to remain there in safety until the crowd was dispersed, when he made good his escape homeward, Detective Cing Mars, who endeavored to pursue him, (Continued on fifth page.)



CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.—

MISS EDITH HELPS THINGS ALONG.

"My sister'll be down in a minute, and says you're to wait, if you please. And says I might stay till she came, but I'd promised never to leave. Now speak till you speak to me first, but that's nonsense, for how would you know what she told me to say if I didn't don't you really and truly think so?"

DORA

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

CHAPTER XI.—CONTINUED.

"Come here," urged Monsieur Merand. "Not on those terms. Did I not tell you I was a ruined man?" "Come, Doctor Richard, those mines did not take all your money."

She was standing on the place, with the massive gloom of Notre Dame hanging over her. She entered the grand old church. She wanted to be calm ere she faced them at home; the dim light, the cool atmosphere, the faint breath of incense, the vastness, yet the seclusion of this Christian home of souls, lulled the brief storm of her soul to rest.

"I have had such strange news," she said, looking at them wistfully; "not good news, I confess, but I hope you will take it well, and remember that I am young and can work, and that Monsieur Merand means to go on employing me."

me good, for poor though I am, it showed me I was not powerless. And now, must I bid you be careful and sparing of your poor rush light, or saddest of all, give up my little bounty because I can afford it no longer?"

The two elder ladies were anxiously waiting for post-lime. Dora was calm. She needed no confirmation to her knowledge of the worst. "We must bear it," she thought, reducing into practice the lessons of Epictetus.

CHAPTER XII.

over which Dora found that she was powerless. Mrs. Courtenay cried the whole day, refused to eat, and when she at length went to bed, it was not to sleep, but to fret and moan.

"I am sure the postman has gone by," triumphantly said Mrs. Courtenay. She had been looking out of the window for the postman during the last hour. She now looked again, and to her dismay saw him turning the corner of the street, at once down in her frightened face, and sat down pale and expectant.

hour or so, and then I shall know better how to act." Dora followed him out of the room. "There is no cause for alarm, sir, is there?" she asked, detaining him at the head of the staircase.

"Do not look so, aunt," she said, going to her chair and bending over it, "take your patchwork and cheer up. Mamma will get well, and John will help us, and I shall draw for Mons. Merand, and all will be right again."

than it felt then. How hard, how cold, how heartless it all seemed! she compelled herself to read, indeed, but half the time she found no meaning in the words before her. Ever and anon her eyes wandered from the page to Doctor Richard, and every time they did so, they found, on their way, the face of Mrs. Luan, sitting in the gloomy part of the room, and staring at the stranger with that fixed stare which one sometimes sees in animals who are guests toward whom they feel but half friendly interest.

ROBERT EMMET—A REAL GHOST STORY

The family seat of the Emmets is situated on the eastern side of the Dundrum road, and midway between the villages of Milltown and Windy Arbour. The house was built by the Emmets, and, as if with the consciousness that a day might come when necessity for concealment should arise, trapdoors and secret chambers were made beneath the flooring of the basement story. When the attempted insurrection of 1803 totally failed, the unfortunate Robert fled hither. The house was then in the occupation of Mr. Glibborn, who was greatly puzzled to account for the noises which disturbed the slumbers of himself and his family for several nights. The nurse was sure the place was haunted, and declared she saw a ghost. An evening or two passed, and the noises still continuing, Mr. Mr. Glibborn determined on remaining up, and, if possible, solving the secret. He had not long to wait, for the same night, at about the hour when churchyards are said to yawn and the graves to give up their dead, a dull thud was heard as if a person had leaped from a window to the ground. A material presence was indicated by the fall, and the form of a man was seen to disappear in the darkness. Seizing a pistol, Mr. Glibborn followed and fired at the fugitive. A little terrier came on the track and gave chase, his master following. The dog led him to a heap of straw at the end of the garden, beneath which a figure lay concealed. Mr. Glibborn approached, the figure rose up, and, worn by watching, fevered by anxiety, dispirited by disappointment, and heart-crushed by the extinguishing of his most cherished hopes, Robert Emmet stood before him. "Sir," said he, "you see before you a ruined man; you have already attempted my life—take it. I have no desire to prolong it—I possess nothing worth living for now." Mr. Glibborn replied that he had no wish to injure him, but that the illness of a member of his family rendered it impossible to permit his continuing about the house. "It is enough," said Emmet, and under the protection of the night he fled to his humble lodgings at Mrs. Palmer's, in Harold's Cross, where he was shortly after arrested. It is rather a singular coincidence that the family seat of the Emmets should have been erected close by the towers of Clonskeagh Castle, at that time the residence of Mr. Jackson, one of the founders of the Society of United Irishmen, and an active promoter of the rebellion of 1798.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fashion's folly.—Old gentleman.—"Sit down, my dear; you'll be so tired before you get through." Little girl.—"Oh, dear, no; mamma said I was not to sit down; it would spoil my dress."

THE EMIGRANTS' RETURN FROM AUSTRALIA.

May I be blest! but here it is,
The dawn on the hills of Ireland,
God's angels lifting the night's black veil
From the fair sweet face of my sire land.

WOOL.

The fall in the price of this article is
causing a good deal of grumbling and
despondency amongst farmers. The cry now is,
"Wool raising won't pay."

THE SEARCHES FOR ARMS AND DOMICILIARY VISITS IN THE WEST.

Writing of the raids of her Majesty's Royal
Irish Constabulary in search of arms and do-
cuments in the West recently, the Galway
Vindicator says:—
The county of Mayo, we believe, still pro-
claimed under the Peace Preservation Act,

USEFUL RECIPES

Glass should be washed in a wooden bowl;
an earthenware pan spoils the polish, and
the glasses are more likely to break. They
should be left for a short time in cold water,

testing, a buggy equipped with the invention,
and holding two men, weighing in all 600
pounds, was drawn across a barn floor by a
force of eight ponies indicated in a spring
balance which registered 16 pounds with the
rollers removed.

THE TURES SATISFIED WITH THE TREATY OF PEACE.

It is expected the official publication of the
treaty of peace will follow its ratification,
which will be within a month from the date
of signing. The Congress to-day completed
the reading of the treaty which will be signed
to-morrow.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

Boston, July 13.—The Herald publishes a
defence of Kellogg, the American member of
the Halifax Fishery Commission, denying
that Minister Thornton had placed him under
social obligations, and also denying the report
that Kellogg is of unsound mind.

THE ANGLO-OTTOMAN TREATY.

LONDON, July 11.—The excitement regard-
ing the Anglo-Turkish alliance has not sub-
sided. There is much agitation among poli-
tical parties in England at present; only a
very small majority favor directly challenging
the Government policy.

AUSTRIA WANTS TO MAKE A CONVENTION WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, July 13.—A despatch from St. Pe-
tersburg says that Russia will issue an inter-
national law immediately after the Berlin
treaty is signed.

FRANCE ALARMED AT THE CYPRUS ANNEXATION.

PARIS, July 11.—The French people con-
tinue to be alarmed at England's new ac-
quisition in Turkey. The Republique Fran-
caise describes the Convention as detrimental
to the interests of the Mediterranean Powers
and offensive to the dignity of the members
of the Congress.

10,000 TROOPS TO OCCUPY CYPRUS.—NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

LONDON, July 11.—It is announced in Par-
liament by the Government this afternoon,
that ten thousand troops are to occupy Cyprus.
These will consist of Indian troops now at
Malta, and 3 battalions of British infantry.

THE CYPRUS TREATY.

The Times' Berlin special says the news
from Italy and especially from France seems
to indicate that public opinion regards the
Cyprus treaty as seriously affecting the pri-
vate interests of these nations. On this sub-
ject I heard one of the plenipotentiaries of
Great Britain say if France and Austria at
the end of the war had declared themselves
ready to act together for the maintenance of
the integrity of Turkey, England would have
joined them.

GRANT TO BE RENOMINATED.

New York, July 13.—The Herald's Long
Branch special says Secretary Sherman stated
he believed Grant would be renominated.

WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

New York, July 13.—The Tribune's Wash-
ington special says that the work of strength-
ening the foundation of the Washington
monument will begin next week. It has
been decided to place on each of the four
sides of the monument panels in bronze, 30
by 15 feet, representing in bas relief scenes in
the life of Washington.

THE MEXICANS THREATEN TO RETAKE TEXAS.

New York, July 13.—The Herald's New
Orleans special despatch says that a letter
from the Mexican frontier states that the
Mexicans claim the right of reprisals for Gen.
Ord's invasion, and threaten recapture in
Texas.

ARE GOOD TIMES RETURNING.

We think an honest affirmative answer may
be given to this question. There are many
signs which lead to the belief that the worst
phase of hard times is past. The same signs
indicate that the return of good times has al-
ready commenced.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 12.—In the House of Com-
mons to-night, the motion of Mitchell Henry,
member for Galway county, for the appoint-
ment of a Royal Commission on the treat-
ment of prisoners, was rejected by 35 to 101.
The motion was made in consequence of the
death of the Fenian McCarthy.

PASSENGERS.—CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "PERUVIAN." Lieut. W.
H. Smith, B.N.R., commander, from Quebec to
Liverpool, July 13th, 1878.—Mrs Ashton, Mr
John J. Arnton, Mr Frederick Barker, Mrs
Brodie, Misses Brodie (two), Mr A. D. Ben-
jamin, Mr H. W. Baldwin, Mrs Baldwin, Rev. C.
Bethune, Mr Ramon, Mrs Beaufield, Mr Bigelow,
Mrs Bigelow, Miss Frances Chaffey, Mr El-
wood Chaffey, Mr Wm. Carstey, Captain
Crookshanks, Mrs Crookshanks, Misses Crook-
shanks (six), Mr Fred Crookshanks, Mr De-
Velder, Miss Edkins, Miss Ferrule, Mr Alex
Fiddes, Mr W. W. Farley, Mr C. Gardner, Mr
C. H. Holden, Mr John Hogg, Mr E. P. Har-
vey, Mr Hooper, Mr Geo. J. Hilde, Rev. H. F.
Holmes, Miss Edith, L. Holmes, Mr Charles
W. Holmes, Miss Gertrude Holmes, Mr Cle-
ment Holmes, Mrs Holmes, infant and nurse,
Miss Irwin, Mr Johnson, Mr Kent, Mrs Lear,
Mr Fred. Murton, Rev. P. Moreau, Miss E.
Michael, Mr J. Morrow, Mr Adam Moffatt,
Mrs John McDougall, Mr Archibald McIntyre,
Mrs McIntyre, Mr W. Nelson, Mr S. A. Oliver,
Miss Ogilvy, Mr Robert F. Ogilvy, Mr James
A. Ogilvy, Mr James Ogilvy, Mr Phair, Mr
Robertson, Mrs Robertson, Mr Ross, Sir W. B.
Richards, Mr Stephen Richards, Mr S. Rich-
ards, Mrs Richards, Miss Mary Richards, Miss
Susan Richards, Mr John R. Richards, Mrs
Richards, Mr Repler, Mr O. Seymour, Mr Stan-
ton, Mr R. Stewart, Mr Henry Simpson, Mrs
Simpson, Mr Stephenson, Miss Stephenson,
Mrs Teesdale and child, Hon. J. R. D. Tolle-
mache, Miss Thurgood, Mr A. D. Taylor, Dr
Rassie, Mr Yassie, Mrs Yassie.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From a Regular Correspondent of the Post.)
HOTEL DE LOUVRE, Paris, June 28,
There is no single fact that can better illu-
strate the progress made in political manners
and tranquility since this time last year, than
the holding of the anniversary of the first,
most generous and self-denying soldier of the
mother Republic—the venerable General Hoche.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

The fisheries at the Magdalen Islands are
reported good.
It is thought the Quebec Assembly will
prorogue at the end of this week.
Through the smoke from bush fires the
navigation of the St. Lawrence is impeded
between Montreal and Quebec.
The members of the Maine Press Excur-
sion party now at Quebec have been agreeably
entertained by Lady Dufferin at the Citadel.
Twenty dollars and costs is the penalty
exactable in Ottawa for a breach of the peace
arising out of a religious dispute on the street.
The Government Bill for the abolition of
District Magistracies in Quebec has been
read a second time, and passed through Com-
mittee.
An excursion of members of the American
Institute has arrived at Quebec en route to the
Saguenay. They will return home by way of
Montreal.
The Queen has expressed through the
Colonial Office, her great gratification at the
loyalty and military spirit exhibited at Mont-
real on her birthday.
The Argentine Rangers met with an en-
thusiastic reception on their return home on
Saturday night. The Chatham Company
were greeted with a bonfire and the firing of
cannon, ending with a supper and speeches in
the village hall.
A brutal attempt at murder is reported from
Napanee. A man named White—a Catholic
—without any apparent provocation, fired a
revolver at and wounded a neighbour named
Kelly—an Orange Young Briton. White has
had and some sixty or seventy parties are
scouring the neighbourhood intent on sum-
mary vengeance should they find the culprit.

UNITED STATES.

The Indians are murdering whites on the
Rosser Fork of Rock Creek, Montana.
The famous Dr. Helmbold has been pro-
nounced a lunatic with lucid intervals.
It is said to be Sherman's opinion that
Grant will be renominated for the Presi-
dency.
A humorist of some reputation, named
Thos. Mason, fell dead in the street at Elston
(110.), yesterday, of sunstroke.
Saturday was the hottest of the season at
St. Louis. There were 30 cases of sunstroke
and 16 deaths. Yesterday there were 50 cases
and 30 deaths.
A report comes from Bismarck via St. Paul
that the Nez Percés, with Sitting Bull, are
quietly moving back to their old home with
the active assent of the Canadian police.
Dr. Carver, a famous marksman of New
York city, on Saturday, at Brooklyn, per-
formed the wonderful feat of breaking 5,500
glass balls with a rifle in 8 hours and 23
minutes. The balls were thrown about 25 feet
high.
The Governor of Oregon has called out the
volunteers against the Indians, who are in
force on the reservation. The Umatillas are
said to be fighting the hostiles. Capt. Miles'
troops, by last accounts, had been fighting for
two hours above the agency. Result not
known.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
From accounts received in London the
Kafir War has virtually ceased, and the power
of the insurgents, as a people, been destroyed.
FOREIGN.
The Rhodope insurrection is at an end.
Andrassy has been graciously received by
the Emperor Francis Joseph.
A conspiracy against the Sultan has been
discovered at Stambul, and over 50 arrests
have been made.
The full text of the Treaty of Berlin is
published in the London Times. They form
a marked contrast to those of the San Stefano
Treaty, which Russia was compelled to submit
to the revision of Europe.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

There is no single fact that can better illu-
strate the progress made in political manners
and tranquility since this time last year, than
the holding of the anniversary of the first,
most generous and self-denying soldier of the
mother Republic—the venerable General Hoche.
The ceremony is held in his native
town of Versailles; it was the first of the
kind inaugurated after the disappearance of
the Second Empire, for Hoche's life embodied
an open, tolerant and liberal republic. "I
will conquer the counter-revolution, after that
I will break my sword." Such was his
motto. Well, in 1877, the de Broglie
coalition was in power; it did its best to
strangle the Hoche banquet; compelled,
its sympathizers to keep within doors,
and not to allow a speech to be heard beyond
the four walls. On the present occasion the
rejoicings were as public as day; there were
fireworks at which ministers assisted and the
grandes eues played as if Louis XIV. and his
courtiers alone formed the public; the town
was illuminated and the fronts of houses
veiled with tri-colors. At a banquet given
by the Republicans, the Marshal's health was
not only proposed, but drunk with all honors
—a most laudable innovation. Then Gam-
betta delivered a short, telling speech, unit-
ing the army with the constitution, and con-
trasting the joys of France in 1878 with the
agonies in 1877.
Just now the people seem to be thinking of
nothing else than fetes; Paris will make
a gigantic effort for the 30th, to surprise her-
self in the way of fireworks and decorations.
In order to divide the crowds, central parts
of the city will have their special share of re-
joicings, but the most attractive features of
the monster fete, will be concentrated in the
Bois de Boulogne, where thousands of multi-
colored lanterns will be suspended from the
trees; the lakes bordered with jets of gas and
the gondolas will show all kinds of lights.
Few residents are sojourners in Paris but
have laid in a supply of flags and lanterns.
The fete will open privately on Saturday night.
The beggars will be allowed to be jolly on
Sunday next, and a large amnesty will be ex-
tended to those communists more deluded
than criminal. Mercy for the duped; severity
for those who formed them. Happily the
nights are so fine now that visitors will not
suffer much inconvenience in not finding the
most primitive of shake downs at hotels,
where the billiard tables are even hired for
beds.
The forthcoming twenty-two elections for
deputies, being discounted in advance as
triumphs for the Republic, naturally but very
little interest is attached to the threats and
dynamic articles of the monarchal press. In
some localities the Royalists and Bonapartists
swear to go to the urns, arm in arm; in
others they abuse one another like pick-
pockets. This coalition is carrying on pic-
nishment war against the Republic, that is
universal suffrage plunge deeper and deeper
into lathos. In France the suffrage is not so
much a legal, political, as a social fact, and
hence, irrevocable Democracy with its virtues
as well as its faults is definitive in this coun-
try. There are privileged classes by birth,
and whatever drawbacks the people's mini-
sters may possess, it is not the less a fact,
that the hitherto accepted "influential classes"
are morally bankrupt, whether they call
themselves Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonap-
artists. Republicans ought to despise alike
their own feebleness, as well as the impotent
and unpatriotic attacks of their adversaries,
and to bestow all their energies to guide
universal suffrage, in the paths of reason and
justice.
The Exhibition appears to look more love-
ly every day; it is losing its very new looks;
the alleys are free from pebbles of the type
that must have slain Goliath; there are seats
everywhere, and the restaurants are spring-
ing up like mushrooms. Since its recent
opening, the pavilion devoted to the exhibits
of the Minister of Public Instruction is much
visited. The solar reflector is the object of
special curiosity. It can cook a chop and be
arranged to make a pat au feu. While on edu-
cational matters, let the visitor not
neglect the exhibits of Russia in this
respect. In the model of a class, there
is a seat with a moveable back, which per-
mits the pupil to "stretch himself" without
disturbing his work, or that quietness so
difficult to obtain in childhood. There is al-
so a small instrument which demonstrates if
substances be permeable or impermeable to
air—an india-rubber tube, with the end placed
against a morsel of brick, concrete or wood
grain ways; all is in a glass of water; the
latter will become agitated when the air,
slightly blown, passes through the resisting
medium. A. M. Nedats, of Finland, explains,
by a series of pictorial tables, the work of
digestion of the stomach. Underdone beef-
steak and undercooked eggs, according to him,
ought to be avoided. Pounded raw meat,
at present so much in request, makes frightful
ravages with the stomach, yet he recommends
that as a "precaution." The effects of vodka,
the popular brandy, produces the same bur-
ning effects on the stomach as the air of mines,
yet prisoners are condemned to the silver and
mercury mines of Siberia though the pain of
death be abolished. The vodka is the most
fruitful source of indirect revenue, on a par
in this respect with tobacco in France.
There are very interesting card board
anatomical models, of animals, insects,
etc. Thus an infant can take asunder,
and replace, the body and internal
organs of a bee, a flea, a beetle, etc., similarly
with the human head; the model opens in
two; the jaw bone can be taken asunder, the
teeth "extracted," their system of connecting
nerves examined. There are wax prepara-
tions to illustrate the development of a frog,
and the transformation of a silk worm. The
botanical plates are superb, and have been
purchased by the French Government. There
are also 22 types of the various subjects of
the Russian Empire, most faithfully executed
and clad. The Poles complain they are not
represented.
The Swedish ethnographical section in the
Troadero is most attractive, from the num-
ber and variety of its wooden models of the
peasantry, taken, as they have been dressed,
from life. The figures are so arranged as to
represent scenes of ordinary occurrences; the
"setting out for church" is an actuality;
every room in the house is presented to view,
with its furniture, and a young lady giving
the last touches to her head dress, is charm-
ing. These exhibits will rank among the
popular successes.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate
through any pulmonary complaint, or even
those who are in decided consumption, by no
means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy
at hand, and one easily tried. "Widdow's Great
Peppermint Cure." It cures Croup, Whooping
Cough, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of the
throat, without possessing the very nauseous flavor of
the Oil as heretofore used, is endorsed by the Prominent
Medical Authorities of the World, and is a
cure for all the ailments of the throat, which
the Oil doubly officious. Remarkable testi-
monials of its efficacy, shown to those who
desire to see them. Sold by A. W. Widdow, Chemist,
Boston, and all druggists.

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

CALENDAR—JULY 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 17—St. Alexius, Confessor. THURSDAY, 18—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor, SS. Symphoros and Companions, Martyrs. "Definition of Dogma of Infallibility, 1870." FRIDAY, 19—St. Vincent of Paul, Confessor. SATURDAY, 20—St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor. St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr. SUNDAY, 21—SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. MONDAY, 22—St. Mary Magdalen. Bishop Egan, Philadelphia, died, 1814. TUESDAY, 23—St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr. St. Liborius, Bishop and Confessor. WEDNESDAY, 24—St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, Widow. Vigil of St. James, St. Christina, Virgin and Martyr.

Mr. Clearly, who is authorized to solicit subscriptions for the True Witness and Evening Post, will shortly visit Cornwall and St. Andrews. He will call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears.

"Woe to Montreal!"

A year ago these ominous words were uttered in Montreal by a stranger to our city. An Orange Grand Master dared to threaten a Catholic community with the dire vengeance of the brethren if Catholic opinion ever dared to lift its head, or breathe a word of disparagement of the ascendancy doctrine and dogma. Men stood and stared, and were astounded at the daring pronouncement of Mr. Tom Robinson, of Kingston, and sober-minded people at the time simply regarded it as the raving of a fool or a fanatic. But there was method in the fanaticism as there was truth in the prophecy. Today our streets are a realization of the threatened woe—the woe of disappointment and distrust—the woe of being deceived in the cherished notion that we live in a free country guaranteeing equal protection to all its citizens—the woe of seeing a military protectorate of the worst elements of rowdy bigotry—the woe of knowing that Orangemen are guarded by Orange power and authority in their long-designed insults to Catholic sentiment and feeling—the woe of knowing that if Catholic sentiment and feeling rebel against the provocation, Orange bayonets and Orange bullets are in reserve to silence the objectors for ever! Woe, woe indeed.

At the moment we write the rural volunteers with fixed bayonets and in close order march through our streets to their assigned posts; Orange marshals gallop to and fro in all the pride of their defiance and security; the Orange societies gather at their Lodge rooms with malice in their faces; the city is in a state of siege; and still loyal that we are and patient that we must be, we may only grin and bear as best we can all the evil that the day has in store for us; God grant that the provocation may not be accepted in retaliatory demonstration, and that ours shall be the triumph of suffering in the wrong. Any moment may witness a conflict—any, the smallest, *contretemps* lead to murder and devastation. It may not be too late to counsel a wise abstention from this resistance to this wrong. We know it is difficult to expect a compliance with our exhortations. Again, God grant us peace and patience.

LAW AND ORDER.

Since writing the foregoing, the Constitution that was on trial has triumphed. Law has vindicated itself against the disturbers of the public peace, and Montreal is beginning to breathe freely again in the consciousness that citizens' rights shall not have to bend beneath the reckless ruffianism of home bigots and imported abettors.

By a strange coincidence—very strange—the Orange volunteers of Huntingdon and Hemmingford were drawn up in immediate contiguity to the Orange rendezvous, with an Orange magistrate in charge prepared to read the Riot Act and back it up with slaughter if any exasperated "Papist" dared to even look objection to the parade; but so far the zealous Colonel Smith, J.P., has been vouchsafed a sinner in his magisterial office, and the redcoats may stand at ease without the probability of an exercise of ball practice.

The Mayor and Civic authorities took the bull by the horns. The proclamation of His Worship was not the "waste paper" that the Orangemen and their sympathizers pronounced it to be; the preparations for conservation of the peace of the city were not idle demonstrations. Orange marshals have been made to dismount from their high horses in view of the "Grace of God" on the magisterial warrant—leaders have been arrested as violators of the peace and breakers of the law—there is "woe in Montreal," but not the woe of law-abiding citizens. The tables have been turned, and those who had intended to defy the authorities and outrage public sentiment have been made subject to both. The details will be found in our news columns. It is enough for us now that the "little game" of the enemy

has been bluffed. Let our people use the triumph aright and the sympathy of the world will be theirs. It is oft-times as difficult to bear victory as it is to endure defeat, but to make the victory enduring, sober-minded joy and not demonstrative exultation is the necessity of the hour.

ORANGEMISM ILLEGAL.

Is law at an end in this country? Are the statute books and the civil power to be obliterated for ever? Is organized mob violence to defy all authority and trample upon all order? Who rules the Province of Quebec—the Government or the Orangemen? Orangemism is illegal. We have said so over and over again and the document we publish to-day proves it beyond the shadow of a doubt. Not only is Orangemism illegal, but it is the duty of the conservators of the peace to suppress and disperse any procession the Orangemen may attempt. So say four of the ablest lawyers in Canada—three of whom are Protestants. What say these "loyal" men to that? Where now is their respect for constituted authority? The law says that they must not walk, and if the Mayor of Montreal is worth the salt he eats, he will to-morrow place himself at the head of the troops, swear in five thousand special constables and see that the law is obeyed to the letter. No case was ever clearer than his. No law was ever more plainly interpreted, and no more open defiance of all authority ever took place than an Orange procession would be in the streets of Montreal. If it is permitted the "majesty" of the law will be a fiction and a direct incentive will be given to treat all lawful authority with contempt. Stay the Party Procession Act, suspend the working of the Legislature, blot out the Statute Books at once, if the laws are not to be enforced. If an organized and illegal society can openly trample upon the laws, and if in doing so this band is supported by "Magistrates," then good bye peace in Canada, good bye order, good bye that security and peace which every truly loyal subject of Her Majesty desires. We write in ignorance of the programme which the Mayor will decide on to-day. There are two courses open to him—*one* is to take his place as Chief Magistrate of this City of Montreal, and to insist upon every man, woman and child obeying the law. In this case Mayor Beaudry will show himself worthy of the position he occupies. It is in times such as these that true men are tried, and never was had a finer chance of asserting authority and executing the law than he now has. If he does this his name will be honored throughout the land. Or, if he even delegates his authority to the Acting Mayor he may still retain the respect of all law-abiding citizens, but if he falters now, he will be known by some name neither complimentary to his judgment nor flattering to his sense of duty.

SUPPOSE IT.

We hear of startling news from Toronto. A circumstance unprecedented in the annals of Canada has put the people into a state of frenzy. Business is suspended, the thoroughfares are crowded with idlers, and men scowl at each other as they pass along the streets. A great number of the inhabitants have left the city in dread, and the police appear to be powerless to stay the surging tide of anger and ferocity. Meetings are held every night, and thousands of men attend them, all protesting against the action of the Government. The circumstances are these. The supposed Fenians of Toronto determined to have a celebration. The occasion of this celebration is a solemn one in the annals of their country, and they determined to walk in procession through some of the principal streets. The Orangemen got wind of this and threatened resistance. They met and openly declared that they would resist the procession to the death. They said that these men were Fenians, and were connected with an illegal society—and the supposed Fenians said, "prove it." The Orangemen appealed to the Statute Books, and the supposed Fenians snapped their fingers at them and said, "these laws were not intended for us, we were not in existence when they were framed." Long and angry discussions ensued. The supposed Fenians still persisted in walking, and the city became aflame with anxiety. The people knew that the supposed Fenians were determined men. They knew that they had been preparing for this "walk" for fully a year. Every man of them was known to be well armed, and serious conflicts between them and the Orangemen had proved that there was a good deal of fight in them. Shooting became a common pastime and the question "Nobody shot last night?" became the latest sensation. At last the Government interfered. An Act of Parliament was passed prohibiting the carrying of firearms, and this for a while stopped the small play. But the supposed Fenians resolved to walk and they invited their brethren from the United States to come to their assistance. Then the magistrates of the city met and determined to take measures to preserve the peace. The Mayor of Toronto, himself an Orangeman, issued a proclamation and forbade the assembly of the people in the streets or "elsewhere" on the day in question. But the supposed Fenians had a few friends among the magistracy, and according to an old law, three magistrates could call out the troops. This the Fenian sympathizers did, and the people swore that they were deceived. The cry went out "we will resist." We will not pay taxes to defend men who insult us. The authority of the Mayor must not and shall not be overruled. Mass meetings were held, demagogues urged action, and the Orangemen flew to arms. Riot was rampant, civic jurisdiction appeared to be paralyzed, and the people were frantic with rage. But the military authorities determined to do their

duty. These men say they have the "right" to walk, that they pay taxes, that they are not members of any illegal society. So they day comes and — Let us suppose this to be the case, what do you think would happen? "We leave you to guess."

THE PARTY PROCESSION ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Irvine, by giving a factious opposition to the third reading of the Party Procession Act, succeeded in preventing it being read a third time last night. He objected on the ground of some little informality, and the third reading had to be postponed until to-day. The Hon. Mr. Irvine evidently wants a row in Montreal, and we hope that that doughty gentleman will come and take his share in the responsibilities which his action may result in. Mr. Church, too, should have a finger in the pie, for he supported the Hon. Mr. Irvine in his efforts to thwart the passage of the bill. Perhaps if these gentlemen come to Montreal for to-morrow, they might be accommodated with front seats to see the performance, and if they have the courage of their convictions they will be present.

WHY NOT BEFORE?

For the last twelve months we have been urging the Irish societies to move in the matter of the illegality of Orangemism, and yet it was left until the last hour. For the last year we have, too, been doing our best to agitate the Party Procession Act, and yet that was left until the last hour too. If the societies had done their duty some time since, or if *some one, any one*, of our local Legislators meant business, there would be no talk of an Orange procession to-morrow. But, no—they all delayed—"time enough"—the eleventh hour came, and now all is flurry and confusion. The Catholics of Montreal have had many lessons taught to them lately, and the lesson of this delay they will not soon forget. When this excitement is over, some steps must be taken to place us outside the power of hostile factions, and what those steps are we shall all soon know.

WHERE WILL IT END?

Where is all this trouble to end? What will be the effect of this attempt to plant Orangemism in the heart of a Catholic population? What, too, will be the effect of its failure? These are questions that thoughtful men must ask themselves, and that thoughtful men must answer. Where, we repeat, is all this to end? If the Protestant population of Quebec is prepared to accept Orangemism as their champions, then, we fear, it will not end at all. Nor is it well of us to any longer close our eyes to this fact—a fact as patent as the noon day—that many Protestants in Montreal secretly and treacherously pat the Orange organization on the back, while they openly repudiate it. Of this there is no doubt. Orangemism would never attempt to show its head only for the outside encouragement it receives—an encouragement which is given by men who have not the courage of their convictions. If this encouragement continues then the trouble will, and must go on. We want no peace so long as Orangemism is in our midst, and the respectable Protestants of Montreal are committing a huge mistake if they think that by encouraging the one they will weaken the other. Let them look around them. Let them see the united French Canadians and Irish as one man, resisting Orange aggression. Let them see that we have the power to do one another injury. Let them remember that we have over and over again declared our abhorrence of religious stripes. Can Protestants tell us of anything we do that insults them? Can they point to one act, word or deed of ours that is calculated to curtail their civic rights or religious liberties? Nay, have we not even gone so far as to say that for respectable public opinion we would even abandon some of our observances. Have we not over and over again held out the olive branch and expressed a desire to live on terms of family and good fellowship. But let Protestants pause in their antagonism and let them remember that the generous impulses which prompted these kindly and brotherly feelings may be destroyed, by the withering blast of Protestant alliance with Orange pretensions. Catholics in this Province do not wish to be driven to pursue the policy of ascendancy, which policy is the guiding light of Protestant Ontario. It would, we believe, be an evil day for us all if it ever came to that. Bigotry is an appalling curse in any country, and most certainly we do not want it here. But we say with the utmost frankness that it is dangerous for Protestants to encourage this fanaticism in our midst, for it can only lead to trouble for us all. There is a desperate feeling now abroad and it can only be quietened by liberal minded Protestants openly repudiating this noxious thing, that has already done so much harm, and which of a surety will do nothing but harm, if it is not condemned. The *Witness* confesses that the defeat of Orangemism has put back the Protestant cause in this Province for years, but neither the *Witness*, *Star*, *Herald* or *Gazette* have the courage of denouncing it. And the result is that Catholics look upon such Protestants as being in sympathy with Orangemism, and so long as they do the war will continue—nay, must continue—for between Orangemism and Catholics there never has been, and, with God's help, there never will be, peace.

MR. McSHANE.

The Party Procession Act passed its third reading in the Local Legislature in time to be—too late. It may, however, become law before Tuesday, and thus strengthen Mayor Beaudry's hands, if the Orangemen attempt a demonstration on that day. Mr. McShane, no

doubt, did good service in helping on this Act but he did not do it in the way we could admire. Although he took the right side, yet he sat on the fence as long as he could. He praised the Young Britons and he condemned the Young Britons—he praised the Union Boys and he condemned the Union Boys—he would protect the Orangemen, and yet he voted against them. Now we are glad that Mr. McShane did the correct thing, but he should do better. This sitting on the fence will not do. It is simply waiting to see which way the cat jumps, and we doubt very much if Mr. McShane strengthens his position with either one party or the other, while he is like a child on a hobby-horse, now one side and the next minute the other. There are times in the history of all people when the shuffler is, above all others, the most to be dreaded. Such a time is now upon the Catholics of Quebec and although we do not say that Mr. McShane is a shuffler or anything like it, yet we want to see a more decided expression of opinion and a manly choice of colours. The Catholics of Montreal owe no thanks, whatever, to Mr. McShane for voting for the Party Procession Act. He could not, conscientiously or politically, vote otherwise, and if he wants to strengthen his position, he can easily do it, by standing to his own people more earnestly, and to cease beslaughtering these Orange roughs. We want men who will fight Orangemism and not praise it for political purposes, and this latter is, we fear, what Mr. McShane has been guilty of.

MAYOR BEAUDRY.

The Catholics of Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Hon. Mr. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal. At the hour of their need he stood in the breach and looked the surrounding dangers fairly in the eye. He has been tried and he has not been found wanting. The stern resolve with which he yesterday sustained authority should command general respect, and neither the incandescence of a hostile press, nor the jeers of a hostile people, can rob him of the sympathy and support of the Catholics of Canada, from ocean to ocean. The more he is assailed the more we rally to his assistance, and it becomes us now to testify in some tangible manner our appreciation of his conduct. Last year he was firm, and he is firm to-day, and we will honor ourselves by giving him some proof of the appreciation in which he is held. Yesterday all depended on the Mayor, and no minor consideration or side issue should prevent us showing to the men who assail him, that the Catholics appreciate his conduct and applaud his resolute determination to see the law obeyed to the very letter.

THE TWELFTH.

The dreaded twelfth has come and gone—and "peace reigns in Warsaw." Law has triumphed, and the braggart threats of a bully few have rebounded to their own shame. Civic jurisdiction has proclaimed its power, and the howling dervishes of fanaticism and rancour have once more slunk through our streets, not as brawling bullies, but as culprits. In this hour they feel the degradation they thought to heap upon an inoffensive people, and what fault there is, is all their own. Instead of triumph, they have been piteously humiliated,—and if they were generous foes we could feel some little sorrow for the depth of degradation to which they were reduced. Up to the last hour they swore almighty oaths that they would walk through the streets of Montreal, even if they were obliged to walk through blood. But this is their custom. Last year they told us much the same, only they had the tact to throw dust in our eyes and graciously retired, "in the name of Christian feeling." This year all their tact abandoned them, and they never for a second renounced their determination to "process." But that avary crowd of armed authority that looked up at their hiding place appalled their hearts and unnerved their arms—and two by two they were allowed to depart in peace, escorted by police, who carried their freight in cabs, to their destination. Thus has Orangemism "triumphed" in Montreal. Thus has the fire of twelve months been extinguished, and the vapouring of Orangemism has vanished in this Province for ever. Never again can it raise its head within the legal jurisdiction of the Province of Quebec. Never again can it proclaim its "right" to walk through our thoroughfares. Twelve months ago we said that "Orangemism had no rights" in this Province and the proceedings of yesterday proved it. Twelve months ago we said that every Orangeman was a criminal and to-day all men admit it. Here Orangemism can never be recognized, for the members of the Order are guilty of violating the laws of the land, and are liable to be sent to the penitentiary. And these are the men who prate about their "loyalty." If they were "loyal" men they would, in face of the testimony of their illegality that was made public, have accepted "the situation." If they were "loyal" men they would not have threatened to walk in defiance of the Mayor's proclamation and eminent legal advisers who sustained him. That advice was not law, we grant, but it was so near it that the Orangemen could have retired with grace. But no, in face of all authority and all opinions, they bluffed up to the last hour, and then they ate the leak with all the grimaces of disappointed fury. "By the back door," says the *Gazette*, many of them flew to their homes. What humiliation! What a disaster! But let there be no unnecessary rejoicing upon our part. The Catholics of Canada have won a great victory. Loyal and legally they have fought the good fight, and they have for ever removed the leprous parasite of Orangemism from the Province of Quebec. Let them use this triumph with becoming moderation, and let them rejoice, not so much at the defeat of

Orangemism, as they should at the proclamation of their right to walk the streets of this city without being subjected to the rude insults of an illegal society.

THE SIXTEENTH.

As the Twelfth has gone, so the Sixteenth comes nearer. Next Tuesday will be the anniversary of Hackett's funeral, and it is rumored that the Orangemen are preparing to come to Montreal "in thousands." It is too late now for them to bow to legal opinion, and express themselves willing to contest the illegality of their Order in a "constitutional way." It is, we repeat, too late. That should have been done on Thursday evening. Now they try to bully the authorities, and it is, we say, too late to shelter themselves behind a "constitutional plea." They may try the game of bluff again, but if they do they must be met as they were met yesterday. All the Orangemen in Ontario will not be allowed to trample upon the laws of this Province, nor to set the civic authorities at defiance. Come what will, the laws must and shall be supported. The Mayor is now identified with a policy; that policy he will, we are sure, pursue, and if a hostile and illegal demonstration is threatened on the 16th, then the Mayor of Montreal will be called upon to see that no invading bands can be allowed to disturb the peace or to violate the laws which he is, by virtue of his oath, bound to faithfully fulfil. If 500 special constables are not enough, he can have 5,000, and if 5,000 are not enough he can have 10,000; but be the expense what it may, the laws must be maintained and some security given to us that we live in a land where constitutional principles prevail—one where authority will be vindicated at all hazards.

ONE OR THE OTHER.

Of one thing we may assure the Catholics of Montreal, and that is, that they are not aware of the danger they have passed through. We do not care now to make public all we know. That will be done, if necessary, at the proper place and in the proper time. But if the Catholics of this city wish to be placed in a position of security; if they are anxious to feel that their lives are their own; if they are determined to be in a position to guard against violence, then they will at once take steps to enable them the better to uphold authority by joining the volunteers. The ranks must be open to Catholics or, at least, we must know the reason why. It is first our duty, as loyal Canadian citizens, to rally around the flag that shelters us. Besides, nothing will prevent the chance of disturbance so much as the balance of power, and when men wear the same uniform a better feeling is more easily cultivated than when one set of people do all the soldering, and another do little or none. Up to the present the Government has refused permission to form another corps in Montreal, and now the time is fast approaching when the Government must either grant such permission or else suffer the consequences. This is to us a vital question, and we believe the Catholics of Montreal stand prepared to do all in their power to punish the Government if it persists in refusing. Let us have a battalion of volunteers, or else Montreal Centre goes by the board. We believe that the Irish Catholics are anxious to see Mr. Devlin again represent them for that division of the city, but we believe they want that battalion too. We demand it purely on military grounds, for independent companies have already been reported inefficient in order to have their headquarters transferred to Montreal, and if the Minister of Militia takes advantage of this, and wipes out the independent companies without giving the transfer, then we must take measures to resent the injustice. There are several gentlemen of wealth, position and old residents of Montreal who will take command, and we believe that the formation of such a corps would do more to bring about a good feeling in Montreal than all the Blake Acts or Party Procession Bills that could be passed in a year.

THE RIBBONMEN.

The New York *Herald* has fallen into the ridiculous blunder of talking about the "Ribbonmen of Montreal." Who are the "Ribbonmen?" We never heard of them, nor do we believe that there is one in Canada. It is strange that so well informed a journal as the *Herald* should fall into such a blunder.

THE BLAKE ACT.

We rejoice to hear, on good authority, that the police are determined to enforce the Blake Act in all its rigour. Patrols are to scour the streets every night and arrest all parties whom they suspect of carrying arms. This will, no doubt, be productive of much good, particularly as we learn that summary punishment is sure to overtake everyone found with firearms in his possession.

A HUGE MISTAKE.

Some of our contemporaries wish to make the public believe that these Orange riots are merely "Irish Rows." This is a huge mistake. They originated in Ireland, but they have outgrown the land of their nativity, just as the lepers spread their disease over the adjoining countries. It is odd to hear men speak of Orangemism being purely Irish, when here in Montreal black men and red men, as well as English, Scotch and Chiniquy, the French-Canadian, are members of the Order. Orangemism, as an organized conspiracy to destroy Catholics and to prevent them obtaining civil and religious liberty. It came from Ireland, but it has now spread and embraces every nationality that is willing to work for the destruction of Catholics. It is no more an "Irish Row" than the Catholic Church is the "Irish Church," or than the Protestant religion is the "English religion." It is a question of

Orangemism against Catholics wherever the English language is spoken the world over, and as such Catholics are beginning to see it.

"THE QUEBEC ROUGHS"

It appears that a number of "roughs" came from Quebec on the twelfth. The object of their visit has not been ascertained, but speculation has charged them with coming to assist in preventing an Orange procession, if such was attempted. Now, it must have cost each of these "roughs" at least ten dollars to come, to see and to conquer. Between the fare, the loss of time, and other extras, ten dollars is, perhaps, too small a sum, but it certainly could not have cost each of them less. People who saw them tell us that they were well-dressed and respectable men. Unlike the Orangemen who came to bury Hackett, the Quebec "roughs" were decently clad. Unlike the Orange brethren, too, their expenses were, we understand, not paid out of any fund—for each Quebec "rough" footed his own bill. They certainly did not come for plunder, for few men able to earn a good living would risk life and limb on the twelfth in Montreal on the shadowy chance of booty. What, then, induced those Quebec "roughs" to spend their money, give their time, and risk their lives and liberties in Montreal? Then, again, we see that those "roughs" have been well received on returning to Quebec, and thus a premium has been set upon "rowdyism" and vice. Yet, after all, those men may not be "roughs,"—and when we come to enquire the reasons which prompted them to come here, we may find that it was some burning principle that prompted them, and not the rowdyism of which they are accused. Can their enemies look at the question in that light?

EVEN STILL.

"They are hanging men and women for the wearing of the green." The uniformed ruffians of the 53rd Battalion left Montreal, like howling bullies, in disgrace. Baulked in recking their vengeance upon men, they shot at little boys, whose only crime was "the wearing of the green." The poor boys were playing at lacrosse and, in festive joy, sported green sashes around their waists. Little dreaming that the hell hounds of fanaticism were passing by, the boys played on, thinking of goals and flags, of sport and joy, and not of murder. But things in uniform—not soldiers, not volunteers, nay not men—saw the emblem of their wrath and fired—yes, fired—at these boys, and all because of the little green sashes which encircled these little fellows' waists. There little fellows were shot, and these things in uniform went on shouting "God d—n those Catholics of ——" "One of the Sergeants," says a contemporary, "fired off his rifle from the cars and commanded his men to get their revolvers ready. When they arrived nearly opposite where the children were playing, some 30 or 40 shots were fired." And so the boys, these "little boys," were shot and maimed, and these things in uniform "started to shout, scream and wave their handkerchiefs, and act in every way like men inflamed with liquor." We know not what steps the military authorities will take in this matter. If justice is done, and the report as published be correct, the corps should be disbanded. This would be but simple justice, for these creatures have disgraced the uniform they wear by excesses the like of which we never before remember reading about.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

There is a good deal of abuse being heaped upon the special constables. They are called hard names, and are accused of doing unlawful things. But what are the facts? With the exception of two or three officious swaggers the special constables behaved themselves with marked propriety. If they showed an eagerness to arrest Orangemen, that was their business. If they proved their anxiety to prevent any evidences of Orange display—that was their business too. They were called out to enforce the Mayor's proclamation, and not to defy it. If, in two or three cases they behaved with commendable courage. In more than one instance they protected Orangemen from the mob. That there were hard cases among them we grant, but the majority were respectable citizens, men with interests at stake and reputations to sustain. And as to that mob—here is what a report in the *Herald* of this morning says of it—

A fact, however, that could not but be noticed throughout the day, was the comparatively orderly character of the mob towards all parties outside those suspected of belonging to the Orange order. Free access was, with the exception of a few instances, allowed to reporters and those having business within the prescribed space between St. Lambert's Hill and Place d'Armes, and questions not bearing on party subjects were readily answered. They were evidently placed on their dignity as order-loving people, and so determined to prove themselves such, so far as all persons outside the Orange Order, or those whom they believed to belong to the Orange Order, were concerned. The marked quietude of the city during the evening and at night, when the streets were comparatively deserted, is sufficient proof of this statement. A marked instance of this is the fact that the Young Britons at the Point went through a number of streets playing their bands and serenading the proprietor of Lomas' Club House, where they held their meetings, without molestation, although Catholics resident in the immediate vicinity. The great point gained, the Catholic residents thought it wise to "bear and forbear."

This is the "mob," and these are the "roughs" of whom the friends of the Orange men speak so harshly.

THE NEW YORK "WORLD."

The New York *World* has fallen into as big a mistake as the *Herald*. The *World* says:—Between the bigoted Protestant majority of Toronto and the bigoted Catholic majority of

Montreal there is nothing to choose—the murder of Hackett by the latter and the more recent riots towards Point St. Charles being of a piece with the attack on the Catholic procession in Toronto.

"Not much to choose," says the World—a great deal to choose, say we. The municipal authorities of Toronto gave protection to a Catholic procession, says the World.

THE TWELFTH.

The following was read in St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, St. Bridget's and St. Gabriel's Churches on Sunday—

DEAR BRETHREN.—On Sunday last I asked you to offer fervent prayers to God for peace on the 12th. Our good God was pleased to hear our supplications, controlling the wildest excitement of feelings and the fiercest excitement of passions, he gave us a peace which could come from Him alone.

The victory obtained was not obtained with blood, nor even saddened by any kind of violence. It is not your victory nor mine. It is not a victory of Catholics over Protestants, it is the victory of peace, the victory of the God of charity over the demon of hatred and discord.

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THE SHOOTING BY THE VOLUNTEERS.

WHAT AN EYE WITNESS SAW.

In addition to what has been already published in these columns, we are now in a position to give a statement made by Mr. R. J. Gibson, and which he is prepared, if necessary, to substantiate upon oath. His version of the occurrence is substantially as follows:—On Saturday evening he went to the field at the railway curve to witness a lacrosse match, to be played between the Emmett and Linnet Clubs.

His Honor Judge Coussol has been entrusted with the investigation into the circumstances of the case, and it is to be hoped that nothing will be left undone to bring the perpetrators of this wanton and deliberate attempt at murder to justice.

TORONTO, July 13.—After the Orangemen paraded the streets yesterday they adjourned to the Grand Hotel, where about 1000 persons were present. Addresses were made by the prominent members of the procession.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY.

(Continued from first page.)

test Hurst's companion from the vengeance of the crowd, received a blow on the back of the head with a stone which caused blood to flow freely. His wounds, however, are of a slight character. It now appears that this morning His Worship the Mayor gave the Orangemen one-half hour, during which their leaders could either surrender themselves to the authorities or attempt to march, but they were assured that in the event of choosing the latter alternative they would be held responsible to the laws of the land, and would, in any case, find themselves in custody.

MR. KNOX, Secretary of one of the Lodges of Young Britons while leaving the hall by way of Fortification lane was perceived by the crowd; and as he had a bunch of lilies in his hand, they followed him up St. Urbain street, but failed to capture him. Mr. Horne, who also

in profusion, was obliged to run up St. Lawrence street, where he managed to take refuge in a building occupied by a brother Orangeman, and the crowd not desiring to do any damage to the property dispersed without any further disturbance. Two men in Craig street also paraded the streets with

ORANGE COLORS,

but they did not long continue to do so, as their actions were watched, and a charge was made upon them which they could not withstand. Their lightness of foot, however, prevented them from falling into the power of their foes. On the Champ de Mars, a man, whose name is said to be Johnson, walked up and down in front of a few French Canadians who were seated on the steps, but was soon met by an individual who, though his junior by several years, succeeded in knocking him down and otherwise injuring him.

THAT'S RIGHT, STAND BY YOUR COLORS.

and we'll give the sons of — something tomorrow." He also made use of other choice expressions, among others, to wit, he said, "it's the color I'll stand by, and die for." In the meantime a Herald reporter arrived and advised him to go home, but as the latter would not do so, the representative of the fourth estate went away and brought four men with him, who after a while succeeded in bringing him to his quarters.

While the Young Britons were in their hall they amused themselves by playing party tunes, and in fact one of the Order went so far as to attempt to get up a cheer from the window, but in this he was unsuccessful, receiving for his trouble only

A FEW GROANS AND HISSES.

The Union Jack, fringed with orange-colored lace, hung from one of the windows, while a similar ensign was displayed from the door. During the morning a detachment of police was stationed in rear of the premises, on Fortification lane, for the purpose of arresting any of the Order who might leave the building in regalia. While here, the gentle Britons amused themselves by substituting for the procession a game called "pitch," which consisted in throwing broken glass, pebbles and other missiles of like description at the constables. However, as the guilty parties could not be identified, no arrests were made; but the youths were notified to be more circumspect in their action for the future.

RETURNED TO THEIR POST.

in order to relieve their companions in arms. About half-past one o'clock all the men returned to their beats on St. James street. Throughout the entire city there are thanks and prayers for Mayor Beaudry and for the sagacious line of policy he pursued which undoubtedly saved

MONTREAL FROM WOR

and desolation. Even Ald. Mercer confessed in the hearing of several gentlemen this morning that he was perforce obliged to confess the tactics of His Worship were legal, right and proper. A policeman, whose name we could not discover, was wounded on the head with a stone thrown at his head near Jacques Cartier square at about ten o'clock. At a quarter to two o'clock this afternoon the Mayor addressed the crowd near the Orange Hall in French and English and was cheered to the echo. He said that now that the law had been vindicated it behooved all loyal and well disposed citizens to go peaceably home. He also said that this day would form an epoch in the history of the city, and that in future we should have no more heart-burnings and our prosperity, which was languishing would increase. He advised the Orangemen to take off their offensive regalia, and acting like good citizens to go home alone, and that they should not be injured. In this he was seconded by Alderman Kennedy, Mr. Bernard Tansy and other prominent citizens, and the Orangemen commenced moving one by one, though at first when the Mayor commenced speaking they

BEAT THE DRUM

as a chorus perhaps. This morning about 200 Orangemen arrived from Cowansville. They were very hard looking cases, armed with hickory sticks, and singular to state a great many of them were blind of an eye.

EXACTLY LIKE JUSTICE.

The names of the parties who are now in custody, in addition to Masters Grant and Hamilton, are Wm. Gavin, Alex. Gibson, John Cromwell, John Lilburn and Thos. Hingrim, whose name was incorrectly mentioned in our last issue as Inglis. The last named person was admitted to bail, he having pleaded earnestly to be allowed to go home, and if allowed, he would deliver up to the authorities his

emblems, badges and other insignia. The other prisoners are confined in the Court House, whence they will be, this evening, conveyed to the gaol.

Among other articles found on the Orangemen arrested were telegraph despatches from the Provinces, and receipts for arms and ammunition received from generous parties; also a despatch from Toronto, found on Mr. J. Hamilton, in answer to one of his just sent, saying they would come to Montreal immediately.

A lamentable accident happened at about three o'clock this afternoon. A man named Mignon, while handling a revolver in the Recorder's Hotel, Jacques Cartier Square, shot himself through the forehead. The ball entered the brain and he fell dead instantly. The man whom we represented in our first edition as Thomas Inglis is Thomas Ingram. He is foreman at Brown & Claggett's and lives at No. 12 City Councilors street. We also made a mistake in saying that the Orangemen left the hall at the solicitation of Mayor Beaudry. A few certainly left; the great body remained inside until the special constables—as they required—should be sent away. The constables went off, but the brethren

STILL REMAINED,

drumming away to their hearts' content and waiting for reinforcements (as is reported) from Toronto and Kingston. Both from the windows looking into Fortification lane and from those looking into St. James street, they did their best by waving banners, emblems, handkerchiefs and such like, at the same time shouting "To H—ll with Pope and Popery," and other observations of the same nature not at all tending to soothe the feelings of the majority of those within ear-shot.

A female rather aged, and ugly at that, was making her way through Fortification Lane, her headgear being gaily decorated with flowers of all colors, and while passing the windows of the Orange Hall waved her umbrella to the boys looking out. Some excitement immediately ensued, and it was with great difficulty that the special constables on duty at that point, prevailed upon her to leave. Eventually she was seen safe through the crowd, shouting defiance to Catholics in general, and the Pope in particular. The unfortunate creature was partly under the influence of liquor at the time.

This afternoon the Huntingdon troops formed a line across each side of Place d'Armes square, and prevented parties from passing in that direction to the Orange Hall or locality. One of our reporters approached the officer in command, and requested that he be allowed the privilege of passing on the ground that he was a representative of the press, but the officer, not perhaps, understanding the nature of the statement, said he did not want to

BY ANY PRESS,

and refused to allow him to pass. About 2.50 a guard of two men was stationed at the door of the hall, but were soon after removed. The mayor, who was present throughout, endeavored to do all in his power to maintain order, and was assisted by a number of aldermen and other magistrates.

One of the members of the Prince of Wales' Rifles named Pringle went round the streets while in an intoxicated condition, and insulted every person who came in his way. He was arrested, but was soon after released, on the promise to go to his home.

After considerable discussion between the Mayor, the Aldermen, magistrates and Orange leaders, His Worship said that he not only would be

QUITE WILLING,

but would consider himself bound, as chief magistrate, to protect them on their way to their homes, provided they went without regalia or colors. The brethren were at a loss to determine how to act, when Major Robert Whitehead rode up to the hall, which he entered, and after a short consultation reappeared on the street and informed the Mayor that the Britons had decided that they would be satisfied to walk to their homes without regalia provided His Worship would guarantee their protection. This was agreed to, and after some short delay it was decided to send the younger members of the Order to their homes in carriages, and accordingly a number of vehicles were summoned from the stand at Place d'Armes Square. The first carriage was loaded with four juvenile adherents to the principles of Orangism, and the second carter was about taking his load when a driver from another stand taking in the situation advised him to have nothing to do with driving

SUCH A CONTENTIBLE CREW.

Upon this the carter thus addressed drove away, as did also the majority of those who had been called upon. Ultimately, however, a sufficient number of vehicles were found to convey the majority of the junior Orangemen away from the face of danger to their homes. But the older members of the organization declined to go, and in fact tried to insist upon keeping the overgrown, who did not, however, relish the idea of being all night as well as all day in a building, which could not be considered as otherwise than in a state of siege.

At one period of the day a half-intoxicated man, at the corner of St. Urbain and Craig streets, was nearly coming to grief at the hands of a mob for his partisan expressions, when Messrs. P. Hogan, the brewer, and W. Paquette, son of the hotel-keeper on Craig street, interfered in his behalf, took him into their buggy, and drove him out of harm's way.

A feature observable throughout the proceedings was the vigilance manifested by the Orange and pro-Orange policemen in their attention to the

GUARDING OF THE ORANGE HALL

to-day, while on yesterday it was remarked that on their way to that establishment they brought up the rear guard. Several of them to-day shewed their bigotry by openly expressing their favor towards the Orangemen.

About fifty of the Young Britons had left the building, when one of them came out of the hall, and openly insulted the Catholics present, by making use of opprobrious epithets towards those surrounding him. Some of the special constables went to arrest him, when a general melee ensued, and for a short time anarchy prevailed.

A messenger was sent to the Dominion Square asking for the assistance of the troops, saying that Mayor Beaudry was unable to preserve order. Shortly after one of the Orangemen was brought back to the hall, badly wounded in the face, which only served to increase the fear felt by the brethren of the order inside, who, however, had courage enough to hoot and hiss at the special constables who were stationed on the street.

At last accounts Major Whitehead had seen General Selby Smyth, who promised to be on the grounds in a short time.

It is a great source of pleasure to us to be able to state that, during the day's excitement, not one man has been killed, and not one man has been seriously wounded.

Considerable amusement has been afforded during the day by a turn-out of Mr. Leader

the well known Pawnbroker of McGill street. Mr. Leader keeps driving all over and exhibits a diminutive Scotch terrier dancing, in order to balance itself on the back of the horse. Wherever he goes there are cheers and laughter, and many an impassioned heart forgets party feelings for the moment to indulge in a smile at the comical spectacle.

The following new arrests were made since our last report—William End, drunk and having in his possession two loaded revolvers; Michael Brennan, for having one loaded revolver. The O. Y. B. arrested by J. G. Bell and lodged in the Juror street station, was dismissed by one of the old employees, as he was not drunk.

ORDER HELD IN WARSAW—THANKS TO THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

On Friday every precaution was taken to prevent any disturbance at or near the Wellington Bridge, Sergeant Glynn and a number of men armed with Spencer rifles being on guard throughout the day. After the Young Britons and Prentice Boys had been sent home in carriages from the Orange Hall, a number of Orangemen, who still remained, refused to depart unless the special constables, who occupied the centre of the street, were removed and replaced by the volunteers. This was agreed to, and after a short time the Orangemen left the building in carriages, three being in each, guarded by two policemen with Spencer rifles.

LOADED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE ORANGEMEN.

Shortly before six o'clock the various city corps marched through St. James street on their way to their respective armories, and were loudly cheered, the 65th and the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry especially being well received. One of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, when that corps was marching past St. Lambert Hill, ran out of the ranks for the purpose of attacking some person who had made use of some remark not pleasing to him. The officer in command ordered the volunteer who had thus

VIOLATED THE MILITARY REGULATIONS

to give up his rifle, but this he refused to do, and here the matter ended. About a quarter past six o'clock the special constables were removed from the vicinity of the trouble of the day, and marched to the Central Station, where, after handing over to the officer in charge their batons and badges, they were dismissed. Here the men gave three times three

CHEERS FOR THE MAYOR,

and after a few moments assembled in front of the Court House, where they were addressed by His Worship, who congratulated them upon the manner in which they had performed their duties. He also said it was a source of satisfaction to all good citizens that the threatened dangers of the day had been averted. Ald. Wilson and Laberge also addressed the meeting, congratulating those present on their orderly conduct throughout the day. Mr. Curran next spoke, and after a few words in praise of the Mayor, called for three cheers for His Worship, which were given with a will. One of the Quebecers, while getting on the boat, fell into the river, but was immediately rescued, no less than six of his comrades having, without divesting themselves of their clothing, jumped in after him. At a late hour in the evening, the necessary steps were taken to

RAIL THE ORANGEMEN,

and the necessary forms having been gone through, they were released from custody. About half-past six o'clock, while the Mayor was driving along Notre Dame street, in company with some other gentlemen, he was hooted by a crowd standing at the corner of St. John street. Some parties passing at the time made a charge on the howling ruffians, and would have punished them for their impudence had they not taken refuge in a saloon, where they remained for some time, the crowd outside still waiting for them. After about half an hour one of the party within ventured outside to reconnoitre, when he was chased by the crowd, but took refuge in a city passenger car, into which he was, however, followed and severely handled. During the excitement, before the last of the Orangemen had left the hall, Mr. M. H. Gault accidentally received a blow of a stick from some person in the door of the hall, but he is sure it was not intended for him. When the road had been pretty well cleared a boy attempted to pass, when it was discovered that he had a regalia inside his coat, and he was knocked down, and would have been severely handled, but for the promptitude of the police. Last night Robert Hurst, an Orangeman, came to the General Hospital, and requested to be admitted for treatment. He had a

BLACK EYE AND BROKEN NOSE,

and was allowed to remain, as it was the first case of the day. Sergeant Kehoe was informed last mid-night that a man had been wounded on Craig street. The sergeant proceeded with all despatch to the place designated, discovered a man lying on the sidewalk, and bleeding profusely from several wounds in the head. He was conveyed to the surgery of Dr. Vilbon, who ordered his immediate removal to the General Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. From the appearance of the cuts in the head they would appear to have been

INFLECTED WITH A CLUB.

The wounded man gave his name as Alphonse Deagon, and his residence 115 St. Catherine street. The cause assigned for the assault is not known, nor are any of the circumstances connected with it. During the afternoon two young men, wearing hats with blue ribbons, were passing by the St. Lawrence Hall, when they were recognized as Britons by a crowd of boys and men, who fell upon them, and would certainly have given them rough treatment had it not been for the interference of Mr. Stephen J. Meany, who rescued them and brought them into the Hall, where they remained until the excitement had subsided.

AT HALF PAST SIX LAST NIGHT AFTER THE ORANGEMEN HAD LEFT THE HALL AND BEFORE THE CROWD HAD YET DISPERSED, A SEVERE

ENCOUNTER TOOK PLACE

between two women; one of whom got severely battered about the face, while the other escaped victorious and crowing. Which was the vanquished and which was the victor is what our reporter could not discover.

Last night as three boys were going along Inspector street, they came across some Britons who were standing on the sidewalk, and who told them to run. The boys not obeying the injunction, one of the Britons said he would make them, and thereupon

FIRE A REVOLVER,

but missed and ran in through a gateway. Sergeant Maher and four policemen were sent for, but although they searched for a length of time they could find no trace of the ruffianly assailant. A strong suspicion rests upon a young man whose name we will not yet mention, and his complicity may yet be discovered.

In accordance with the advice tendered from the altar, most if not all of the saloons kept by Catholics, and indeed a great many Protestants were closed until the crisis had passed.

The Protestant Press is very angry because none of the Catholics or

SPECIAL CONSTABLES

committed an overt act which would justify the using of the military. Indeed it was the subject for general remark last night that the city was never so profoundly quiet. The magistrates exerted themselves in all directions, helping the special constables to keep the crowd from collecting, and noticeably amongst them Messrs. William Wilson and F. B. McNamee who, by influence, voice and gesture, did all they could in furtherance of law and order and succeeded admirably.

The statement that Ingram had been released by

LEAVING REGALIA AS SECURITY

was incorrectly communicated to our reporter by a gentleman who said he had been present at the time of the occurrence. During the day nearly all the saloons and in fact almost all places of business in the central portion of the city were closed, and, considering the number of persons on the street, the number of cases of intoxication was but small. Last night there were several street brawls, caused by drunken men of both parties entering into argument on the question of the day. Nothing serious, however, occurred during the night. The police were extra vigilant, and patrolled from sunset till daybreak the different portions of the city. On the armory and the City Hall the

GUARDS WERE DOUBLED,

in order to frustrate any attempt to attack these Government buildings. An hospital camp was erected on Dominion Square, and here the doctor had to minister to the wants of twenty-seven patients; of these two cases were of sunstroke, one of epilepsy, and the rest weakness caused by exposure to the heat of the sun. Dr. Campbell was in attendance assisted by some other of our well-known city physicians. On the whole the day passed off quietly, and much of this is due to the firm stand of the Mayor, and the admirable manner in which the men of the city police force did their duty. It was generally remarked that the special constables obeyed the orders of those in command of them with alacrity, and with few exceptions their conduct, instead of being unadvised, should be applauded and admired.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE.

The following correspondence between the Premier and the Mayor, in relation to the preservation of the peace on the recent 12th of July, will be read with interest by the people of Montreal. It reaches us at too late an hour to permit of any remarks:—

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 18, 1878.

DEAR SIR.—I feel very great anxiety about the maintenance of the peace in Montreal on the occasion of the Orange celebration in that city on the 12th proximo, and would be glad to know what measure you propose to adopt to secure the preservation of order on that day.

Of course, I am quite aware that the maintenance of order is in the hands of the local authorities, but I am desirous of aiding, as far as the law permits, the Federal Government to do so; and perhaps you will not seriously object to my expressing my opinion to you personally as to what I think it would be advisable to do.

I have observed lately a communication in the public newspapers from the authorities of the Orange Society in Montreal, which states that if you would guarantee their protection on their march through a portion of the city to church, none of the organization referred to would go to the city from a distance. It is to be regretted that any portion of the community should feel it desirable to have party processions, and of course I would much prefer in this case if the parties interested felt disposed to dispense with their procession. They, however, are disposed to claim the right which all persons possess of appearing in this way in the public streets; and I cannot help thinking that it would be a wise course for the authorities of the city to let it be understood that in the exercise of such right they will be protected.

I had communication with some representatives of the Orange body when lately in Toronto, and I pressed upon them the advisability of their remaining at home, instead of going to Montreal on the 12th July. I feel quite certain that if you felt at liberty to adopt the course I have indicated you would have no strangers in your city on that day, and the intensity of the public interest which would be looked upon as the ordinary proceedings which often take place on such occasions in other localities.

In any case I will be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience, if you are disposed to consider my representations or advice.—Yours faithfully, A. MACKENZIE, His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 21st June, 1878.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter dated the 18th instant, reached me only this morning on my return from Quebec, where I had to attend the Legislative Council; this will explain the delay in answering it.

In view of the imminent danger which seems to threaten our city, I cannot conceal my satisfaction at hearing of your desire to aid, as far as the law permits the Federal Government to do, in the maintenance of order, and allow me to add that your suggestions are received by me with all the respect and the consideration they deserve. I shall, therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to submit to your kind attention a few observations.

The authorities have the necessary power to preserve the peace within the limits of the city and amongst its own citizens, but the real danger comes evidently from the large number of persons who declare their intention of coming from other Provinces into Montreal to impose upon a large portion of its citizens a demonstration which is distasteful to them. Last year, thousands of men, fully armed, invaded our city, and this year the newspapers of a neighboring Province have intimated that we should be again visited by a much larger number. In such an emergency I would ask, have we not a right to be protected by the Federal Government against attacks coming from outside, not only of our city, but of our Province? If we judge by our sad experience of last year, these men will certainly come all armed in violation of the Federal Act promulgated during last session. Whose duty is it to see that the law in that respect is rigorously enforced? I would humbly submit that this is not a mere municipal affair, and that it is incumbent upon the Federal authorities to take all the necessary measures to prevent a violation of the law.

Now, dear sir, allow me to offer a few remarks on the desirability of protecting, with all the power vested in the municipal authorities, the Orange Association in the intended demonstration.

If, as they pretend, they form a legal society like any other who is in the habit of walking in the streets, of course they are entitled to the fullest protection; but if they have not the same character, if on the contrary they are prohibited by a positive Statute, then what would be the justification of magistrates or the justices of the peace or other officials who would undertake to countenance their proceedings?

In connection with this question be kind enough to allow me to refer to the following Statutes—2nd Vic. (2nd), chap. 8, 30; Consolidated Statutes L. C., chap. 19; 29 Vic., chap. 46.

The first Statute above mentioned is based nearly word for word on the Imperial Statute 30th George III., chap. 73.

I am advised that in section 6 of 2nd Vic. (2) chap. 8, several of the distinctive features constituting "an illegal combination or confederacy" are applicable to the Orange Association. Should that interpretation be the correct one, what do you think I ought to do?

Did I not fear to trespass upon your kindness, I would respectfully suggest that the opinion of the law officers of the Dominion be solicited on the Statute quoted; thus the pretensions of parties could be settled, and the present difficulty greatly lessened.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you of my determination to do my duty within the limits of the legality, and that I will receive with gratitude and very sincere thanks any observation you may please to address to me in answer to the above.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BEAUDRY, Mayor.

The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Premier,

Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA.

OTTAWA, July 3, 1878.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of 21st June, in reply to mine of June 18th, respecting the anticipated proceedings on the 12th July, was received during my absence from Ottawa. I now propose to refer to one or two points which you mention in your letter as having given you some trouble.

You state that "the local authorities have the necessary power to preserve the peace within the limits of the city and amongst its own citizens, but the real danger comes evidently from the large number of persons who declare their intention of coming from other Provinces into Montreal to impose upon a large portion of its citizens a demonstration which is most distasteful to them," and you ask if, in such an emergency, you have not a right to be protected by the Federal Government against attacks coming from outside.

In reply I have to say that it makes no difference whatever, in regard to the legal or moral obligations imposed upon the local or provincial authorities, if there should be any rioting, where the rioters may come from, as the magistrates of another province cannot follow their citizens into the Province of Quebec, and the Federal Government have no power whatever under the law to interfere with the execution of the law in the provinces relating to the preservation of the peace.

In this connection you refer to the Act of last Session, entitled "An Act for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of Canada." But you will observe by reading this Act that it confers no power whatever upon the Federal Government; though in any district which is proclaimed under the Act by the Federal Government, extensive powers are conferred upon the magistrates, constables and peace officers for the deterring of any parties and the summary dealing with offenders against the provisions of the Act. As you are aware, the city of Montreal and the county of Hochelaga were some time ago proclaimed under this Act, and therefore the local authorities are entrusted with all the powers which that Act confers.

The next matter to which you refer is the legal existence of the Orange Association, and you state you are advised that the Act 2nd Vic., Chap. 8, Sec. 6, and the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Chap. 19, and 29 Vic., Chap. 46, should be construed as showing that the Orange Association is an "illegal combination or confederacy." You ask me, should that interpretation be a correct one, what I think you ought to do. You suggest that the opinion of the law officers of the Dominion be solicited on the Statute quoted. With regard to this, I have to state that the law officers of the Dominion have no right to give advice to the Provincial authorities. That rests with the Attorney-General of the Province interested. But I do not think it is material whether your interpretation of the Statute in question be the correct one or not. Even in the event of the Orange Association being, as you designate it, an illegal confederacy, that would in no way relieve you, as Mayor, and the magistrates and peace officers of the city, from the protection of them individually as citizens. Individuals who happen to belong to the Association in question have the same right to assemble together for the purpose of walking in public procession that any other parties have. This would not interfere with any prosecution instituted by the local authorities for belonging to an illegal combination and the imposition of any penalty provided by such acts. Their general rights as citizens remain, however, intact, and it is the absolute right of every person to walk the public streets, and this may be exercised by them individually or together, and the mere fact that every person in a collection of persons walking together happens to belong to an illegal association or to several illegal associations does not render unlawful his act of walking the public streets alone or in company, and there is no Act that I am aware of prohibiting such professional walking.

I cannot help, therefore, urging you with all the energy I possess to lose no time in making the most vigorous preparations in your power for maintaining the public peace. I feel confident that if you, or yourself and the other magistrates combined, intimate in some way to the public that parties in the exercise of their rights will be protected, you will have no intrusion from a distance; and you have the power under the Act to require all parties coming by trains to the city some days before the 12th, to be searched and disarmed, as well as to disarm all parties in the city itself who are likely to cause trouble. If it is known that such vigorous steps will be taken by yourself and the magistracy of the city, I have no doubt you will get over the occasion without any difficulty.

I have also to ask that you should consider what force may be necessary, and make requisition either upon the Lieut.-General in command at Ottawa or upon the Deputy-Adjutant-General, as you deem best, at as early a date as possible, and I will see that the troops immediately in the pay of the Dominion, as well as some other volunteer regiments are available for the preservation of the peace.—I am, Your obedient servant, A. MACKENZIE, His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Montreal.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter dated the 18th instant, reached me only this morning on my return from Quebec, where I had to attend the Legislative Council; this will explain the delay in answering it. In view of the imminent danger which seems to threaten our city, I cannot conceal my satisfaction at hearing of your desire to aid, as far as the law permits the Federal Government to do, in the maintenance of order, and allow me to add that your suggestions are received by me with all the respect and the consideration they deserve. I shall, therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to submit to your kind attention a few observations. The authorities have the necessary power to preserve the peace within the limits of the city and amongst its own citizens, but the real danger comes evidently from the large number of persons who declare their intention of coming from other Provinces into Montreal to impose upon a large portion of its citizens a demonstration which is distasteful to them. Last year, thousands of men, fully armed, invaded our city, and this year the newspapers of a neighboring Province have intimated that we should be again visited by a much larger number. In such an emergency I would ask, have we not a right to be protected by the Federal Government against attacks coming from outside, not only of our city, but of our Province? If we judge by our sad experience of last year, these men will certainly come all armed in violation of the Federal Act promulgated during last session. Whose duty is it to see that the law in that respect is rigorously enforced? I would humbly submit that this is not a mere municipal affair, and that it is incumbent upon the Federal authorities to take all the necessary measures to prevent a violation of the law. Now, dear sir, allow me to offer a few remarks on the desirability of protecting, with all the power vested in the municipal authorities, the Orange Association in the intended demonstration.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, July 10

The House met at three o'clock. A petition was presented from the electors of these Rivers against the return of Arthur Turcotte, but after considerable discussion it was decided not to receive it, the vote being 34 to 27.

AFTER RECESS,

THE PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT.

Mr. TAILLON moved that the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the suppression of party processions be received.

Mr. SAWYER rose to a question of order. He objected to the bill being taken up in its order. He hoped it would be allowed to stand over until the arrival of the member for Megantic, who, he understood, intended proposing an amendment.

Mr. McSHANE trusted the member for Compton would not object.

The SPEAKER informed the member for Compton that the member for Montreal East had obtained permission of the House to take up the bill out of its order.

Hon. Mr. IRVING, who had arrived in the meantime, called the attention of the House to the fact that they were approving a bill that allowed Freemasons to walk in procession. He had no objection, but he understood that Freemasons were very objectionable persons.

The report of the committee was received. Hon. Mr. IRVING said the bill could not be read a third time that evening.

Mr. TAILLON asked if the member for Megantic wished to object to the bill being read a third time that night.

Mr. McSHANE wished to know what objections the member for Megantic had.

Hon. Mr. IRVING said he objected to act under a menace. As he was coming down to the House, he saw a placard calling a mass meeting to force the House to pass the bill.

Messrs. McSHANE, LORANGER and TAILLON expressed a hope that the member for Megantic would not persist in his objection.

Hon. Mr. IRVING said if he were the only member who objected, he would not stand in the way.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH—Then I object.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH said he objected to the bill being allowed to pass, because he did not believe the House had the power to pass it.

The third reading was fixed for Friday, July 11.

The House met at 3.10 p. m. Mr. TAILLON moved that bill 26, for the suppression of party processions, be taken up.

Mr. McSHANE rose to make a similar motion.

Mr. TAILLON said the member for Montreal West ought to understand by this time that his conduct was ridiculous in the extreme.

Mr. McSHANE said he was surprised to hear such language from the member for Montreal East, who, he asserted, never had the slightest intention of pushing on the bill after he had arranged with the Premier to take up the bill out of its order.

Hon. Mr. LANGELIER here complained about an editorial in the National, charging him with having, in his speech on the party processions bill, favored the abolition of the procession on St. Jean Baptiste's day.

He explained that what he had said was the effect of the proposed bill would be to do away with the procession on St. Jean Baptiste's day. He complained of being treated in such a manner by a newspaper that passed for liberal.

Mr. TAILLON responded to the Hon. Mr. Langelier, and stated that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had deceived the House, and in so doing had lied House.

Half an hour was then occupied in taking down the words of the member for Bonaventure, at the request and to the satisfaction of the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. LORANGER called attention to an article in Leclair, charging him with being concerned in the petition against the member for Three Rivers. He contradicted this, as he had done the day before, when a similar assertion was made by the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. McSHANE then complained of the correspondence in the Star, charging him with regarding the party procession bill. He denied this, and affirmed that the bill having proceeded so quickly to its present stage, was owing to his having written to the Premier that unless he were allowed to proceed with the bill, he would not return to the House.

Mr. TAILLON said the member for Montreal West had not only covered himself with ridicule, but had made the bill appear ridiculous also. Mr. TAILLON then pressed his motion concerning the Party Procession Bill. He explained there were some amendments in the bill adopted the other evening that required alteration; he therefore moved the House into committee of the whole on the bill.

The House went into committee of the whole, and, on motion of Mr. TAILLON, the amendments to the 4th clause of the bill were struck out. The part struck out reads as follows:—

"Nor to any procession of any association or society incorporated by a charter recognized by the laws of this Province, nor to any procession of any educational institution or temperance association, or Freemasons or Oddfellows."

The committee reported the bill. Mr. TAILLON moved the third reading of the bill.

Mr. LORANGER moved in amendment. "That it be resolved that the bill is not within the competence of the House, and that it is not calculated to attain the ends desired."

He said there were other members of the same opinion as himself, and it had been deemed right that they should place on the Journals of the House a record of their dissent. He then proceeded to cite from the British North America Act and other authorities, to show that the Act was unconstitutional.

Audet, Bachand, Beaubien, Bergevin, Bertrand, Blais, Caron, Champaiga, Champagne, Chapleau, Charlebois, Chauveau, Desautels, Deschenes, Duckett, Dupuis, Fortin, Gauthier, Houde, Laberge, Lafontaine (Napierville), Lalonde, Lavalee, Lecavalier, Lorranger, Magnan, Martel, McShane, Murphy, Paquet, Picard, Poirier, Rinfret, Robillard, Shehyn, St. Cyr, Taillon, Tarte.—38.

The bill was then read a third time on the same division, and passed.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NOTES.

A candid milk-adulterator at Sittingbourne, Kent, has a card in his window—"Milk and water sold here."

A humane gentleman by the name of Brady is trying to raise funds in Dublin for the establishment of a home for destitute dogs.

Ice is regarded as a prime necessity at Bombay, and the supply is obtained from America, being shipped chiefly from Boston.

The New Zealand Government has announced its readiness to give a bonus of \$5,000 for the first 500 tons of beetroot sugar produced in the North and Middle Islands.

A cordon of police is placed round the Imperial printing office at Berlin to prevent any tampering with the printers engaged in preparing the official reports of the Congress proceedings.

Even Denmark is troubled with Socialism, and one of the most conspicuous features of the recent celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in that country was a "Socialist monster meeting."

An express train was recently stopped by a band of brigands near Barcelona, in Spain, and the passengers were stripped of all their valuables. They stopped the train by turning on the danger signal, and then went through it with revolvers in their hands and "cleaned out" the crowd.

M. De Paula Marquez, of Marseilles, has discovered a remarkable process for preserving meat. It is dipped for a few seconds in a solution, and will then keep for years, all its flavor and freshness being restored by a plunge into cold water. The nature of the solution is not revealed.

There is a report of a remarkable spread of Christianity in the district of Tinnerelly, British India, 16,000 persons having in seven months placed themselves "under instructions with a view to baptism." But the Madras Mail throws doubt upon the report, saying that the first news of the affair came from London.

Some time before the departure of Lord Beaconsfield for Berlin he received a letter from Lionel de Rothschild, asking him to use his efforts in the Congress "in favor of placing every religious denomination on the same footing of equality in the countries for the better administration and for the regulation of which the Congress is now about to meet," and especially to endeavor to secure the removal of the disabilities under which the Jews suffer in Roumania and Servia. Assurance was given in reply that the matter would "receive due consideration."

The Greek residents of London lately signed an address to the King of Greece, expressing their loyalty and their sympathy with the "grief and indignation which have befallen Greece in consequence of the deplorable condition and endless suffering" of their brethren "doomed to live under an oppressive alien yoke." They also express the hope that the Berlin Congress would see that "there can be no durable peace in the East while the majority of our race are subjected to a cruel and intolerable bondage, and they will unanimously decree the liberation of the whole Greek race, and complete the work of 1832."

Of the Cabinet Ministers, thirteen in number, who took the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign on the morning of the 20th June, 1877, twelve are dead, viz.—Lord Melbourne, Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Cottenham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Duncannon, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Clarendon, Lord Minto, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Holland, and Mr. Poulett Thomson. The only survivor is Earl Gray, who as Lord Howick was the Secretary of War. Of the members who composed the House of Commons at that date, eight only are now left in that assembly—Lord George Cavendish, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Sir Philip Egerton, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Christopher Talbot, and Mr. Villiers.

The Shah of Persia has been assailed in Paris with a shower of bills left unpaid at his previous visit. His reception in London will be even warmer, for the number and extent of the unpaid accounts among West-end tradesmen caused such a scandal that the matter was brought up in Parliament on various occasions, and our Foreign Office was also annoyed severely. Several letters of remonstrance from important tradesmen were addressed to the Foreign Secretary, and by him forwarded to the Shah. Most of the debts were contracted by members of Shah's suite, but the credit was obtained by using the Shah's name. The Persian Monarch has been so pestered by the Paris duns that he has given order for all bills to be paid on proof of indebtedness.

TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The progress which Ireland is making in habits of temperance may be inferred from the following official statement of duty paid on home-made spirits, intended for home use:—In 1877 duty was paid in the United Kingdom on 29,888,176 gallons, which was 62,112 gallons less than in the preceding year. The decrease is exclusively due to Ireland. In England there was an increase of 16,951 gallons; in Scotland, an increase of 493,110 gallons. The whole number of gallons destined for consumption in England was 16,853,982; in Scotland, 6,987,189; and in Ireland, 6,947,905.

It will thus be seen that England consumes less in proportion to population, than either Scotland or Ireland, while Scotland, with a population much less, consumes absolutely more than Ireland, and more than a third of the quantity consumed in England. The latter country, makes it up in beer, wine and other liquors.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Vienna special despatch announces that a commercial and railway convention between Austria and Servia was signed on Tuesday. This agreement is made in view of the approaching occupation of Bosnia. The Austrian naval reserves will shortly be summoned, and officers have already been ordered to join their ships.

Aleko Pasha, Prince Vlogorides, formerly Turkish ambassador at Vienna, is again mentioned in many quarters as candidate for the throne of Bulgaria.

A Berlin despatch reports that Congress has exempted Servia and Roumania from payment of arrears of tributes to the Porte. Tributes will, henceforth, cease.

Berlin, July 13.—The Congress held its last sitting to-day. All the plenipotentiaries and other members were present in full dress, as at the opening of the Congress. The proceedings commenced at half-past two, and ended at four o'clock. The treaty was signed by all the plenipotentiaries alphabetically. The secretaries attended previously at one o'clock to affix the plenipotentiary seals to each copy of each signature. Andassy warmly eulogised Bismarck's presidency. Bismarck thanked the plenipotentiaries for their indulgence, and the proceedings terminated with great éclat. This evening at Whitehall Palace, the Crown Prince Frederick William congratulated the illustrious statesmen upon the realization of his hopes, and that the blessing of peace had crowned their efforts. He declared that Germany's co-operation can be relied on for all that tends to secure and preserve this great benefit. He drank the health of the plenipotentiaries, who on this memorable day had signed the Treaty of Berlin. The only absentee from the banquet were Lord Beaconsfield and Gortschakoff. The German Official Press publishes long pens rejoicing and triumphing in the signature of the Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, July 13.—The treaty of peace contains fifty-eight articles. The Times version, which is declared at Berlin to be unauthentic, contains fifty-seven articles, and makes no mention of two important questions, namely, the Dardanelles and Armenia. It is probable it was from an early copy obtained before the final revision. Its first twelve articles relate to Bulgaria, which it constitutes an autonomic tributary to the principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian government and national militia. These articles further regulate the election of the Prince by notables at Tirnova. They arrange for a provisional government previous to his election, and lay the basis of his government after his election. Articles 13 to 21 inclusively relate to the new province called Eastern Roumania, east of the Balkans, which is placed under the direct military and political authority of the Sultan, with, however, a Christian Governor and in a condition of autonomy. The administration and the Governor is to be appointed by the Porte, with the assent of the powers for five years. Article 22 fixes the Russian occupation at nine months from the signature of the Treaty of Berlin. Article 23 provides for the Austrian occupation and the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Articles 24 to 30 inclusively relate to Montenegro, 31 to 39 to Servia, 40 to 54 to Roumania and the Danube, 55 and 56 to Greece and Crete, and 57 to religious equality in the Turkish Dominions.

BUCHAREST, July 14.—At a secret sitting of the Chamber, Minister Bratiano stated that the Government, while reserving the historical right of Roumania, had resolved to accept the Dobruja and fulfil the decisions of the Congress in regard to the Jews.

BELGRADE, July 14.—The Servians have posted a strong detachment on the Drina Frontier, to enforce neutrality on the Servians, if, as apprehended, a guerilla warfare is commenced by Bosnia and Herzegovina against Austria.

Count Armstrong started for Vienna on Saturday, and Lord Beaconsfield left to-day. LONDON, July 14.—The points in the Berlin Treaty additional to those sent last night are: Bulgaria is limited on the south by the Balkans and no member of a European dynasty is to be Prince. The Prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte and Powers. The provisional organization shall be directed by the Russian Commissioners, assisted by the Consuls of the Powers. The Provisional Government shall not last over nine months.

Tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory powers at the end of the first year of the new organization. Mussulmans who have removed from the Principality, can retain their real property, allowing it to be administered by other parties. The Turkish-Bulgarian Commission shall be engaged for two years with the regulating of matters relative to the transfer of state properties and religious foundations. The Articles fixing the frontiers are not given. The Sultan shall fortify the frontiers of Roumelia, employing no irregulars and quartering no troops on the inhabitants.

A native gendarmerie shall preserve internal order, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants and where stationed. The officers to be named by the Sultan. The Governor may call on the Turkish troops if menaced. The European Commission shall determine in three years the powers of the Governor, and the judicial, financial and administrative requirements of the Province. The Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumelia shall not exceed 50,000. The independence of Montenegro is recognized. Antivari is annexed to Montenegro, but no fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari. Montenegro shall have the right of the free navigation of the Drina, but have no flag or ship of war. Antivari is closed to the war ships of all nations. Spizza is incorporated with Dalmatia. The Consuls of Austria shall protect the mercantile flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Dalmatian maritime code. Montenegro shall evacuate within twenty days the locality beyond the new limits of the Principality. The Servians shall be allowed fifteen days to evacuate the territory now in the new limits. Tribute to Servia shall be capitalized at a rate of capitalization to be arranged by the Powers with the Porte. The independence of Roumania is fixed. Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the Treaty of Paris, and Roumania receives the Dobruza, also territory south as far as Tine, starting east of Silistria and joining the Black sea south of Mangolia. The lines of boundary, and water division shall be fixed by the European Commission and the Danube Commission respectively. The tribute shall be capitalized at a rate to be arranged by the Powers and Porte.

The Danube is to be free to the commercial ships of all nations; the fortifications are to be dismantled on its banks, but ships of war shall not enter it. The Commission of the Danube, in which Roumania and Servia shall be represented, is maintained. The removal of obstacles which the iron gates and catenacs cause to the navigation of the Danube is entrusted to Austria and Hungary. The rectification of the Greek frontier is handed over to Turkey and Greece for settlement between themselves. If they cannot agree they may call upon the Great Powers to act as arbitrators.

The Porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of Government of 1868. Analogous regulations adapted to local requirements shall be introduced into other parts of Turkey. Perfect liberty of religious belief is accorded in all the Provinces. The Provinces are each to bear their proportionate share of the Turkish public debt. All international arrangements concerning the Provinces to remain in force. The right of official protection is accorded to the agents of the Powers in Turkey and the Holy Places; with their religious and charitable establishments.

The rights conceded to France are expressly reserved, it being understood that the status quo, with respect to the Holy Places, shall not be seriously affected in any way.

A fashionably-dressed man went into Hunt and Roskill's large jewelry store, in Bond street, London, selected articles worth \$4,000 and tendered a thousand pound note in payment. Mr. Roskill ascertained that the note was a forgery. Just as he was about to summon assistance, a cab was drawn rapidly up and two men in police uniform hurriedly entered saying that the man was an old offender of whom they were in search. Directing a porter to place the jewelry in a cab and to come along with them as a witness, the men in uniforms said that they would inform the firm when their attendance would be required to press the charge. Then they drove off with their prisoner, leaving the jewellers loud in their praises of the proficiency of the police. Next day, however, their porter, brutally beaten, returned with the information that the two supposed police officers were thieves in disguise.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 2075. The Third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. PRESENT—THE HONORABLE JUSTICE RAINVILLE. HENRY MORGAN and JAMES MORGAN, both of the City and District of Montreal, Merchants and heretofore Copartners, doing business together there as such, under the name and firm of "HENRY MORGAN & CO., Plaintiffs, vs. THEOPHILUS H. CUSHING, heretofore of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, Trader, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the petition of the Plaintiff, such Comands, with and without, in as much as it appears by the return of P. O. Cert., one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of sequestration, before judgment in this cause issued, that the Defendant hath left his domicile in the City of Montreal, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal; and that the Defendant, in order to avoid the law, be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called The True Witness, to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment, as in a cause by default.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA. No. 27. The Third Day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. IN VACATION. JAMES SHANKS EVANS, of the City and District of Montreal, Proprietor, Plaintiff, vs. JAMES DOYLE, of the said City of Montreal, Wholesale Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant, carrying on business there as such under the name and firm of "JAMES DOYLE & COMPANY," Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Monk & Butler, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Evans, one of the Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of sequestration after judgment in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; and that the Defendant, in order to avoid the law, be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called The True Witness, to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the notice of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA. No. 699. The Third day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. IN VACATION. THE "MECHANICS' BANK OF MONTREAL, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated and having its principal office and place of business at the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiffs, vs. SARAH EDWARDS, of the City and District of Montreal, spinster, Alie majeure et usant de ses droits, and GEORGE BURWELL, heretofore of Montreal aforesaid, and now residing outside this Province, but having property therein, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Monk & Butler, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Evans, one of the Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; and that the Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this City of Montreal, called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. Dme Philomena Price, wife of Joseph Briere, butcher of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized a co-Defendant, Plaintiff, vs. The said Joseph Briere, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. Dme Philomena Price, wife of Joseph Briere, butcher of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized a co-Defendant, Plaintiff, vs. The said Joseph Briere, Defendant.

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS. Good Useful Black Lustres; only 6c per yard. Good quality of New Black Lustres, to be sold at 12c, 13c and 14c per yard. Extra good quality of New Black Lustres, to be sold from 22c to 26c per yard. Good Useful Black Persian Cord to be sold at 10c per yard. Good quality of New Black Persian Cord to be sold from 22c to 26c per yard. Extra good quality of New Black Persian Cord, to be sold from 22c to 26c per yard. Extra good quality of English Bunting, to be sold at 35c per yard. Splendid Line of New Black French Debeiges, to be sold from 20c to 28c. Extra Good Black French Liama, to be sold at 20c, 25c, 30c and 45c per yard. Special Line of New All-Wool French Poplin, to be sold at 40c, 45c and 50c per yard. Splendid Line of New Black French Merino, to be sold at 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c per yard. Extra good quality of New Black French Cashmere, to be sold at 70c, 75c and 80c per yard. Splendid Line of New English Tinsel Cloth, to be sold at 50c, 55c and 60c per yard. Splendid Line of New Black Paramattas, to be sold at 35c, 38c, 45c, 50c and 55c per yard.

Ladies' Kid Gloves in immense variety of qualities, colors, from 15c and styles, 85c, 90c, 95c, 75c, \$1, \$1.10 and \$1.25. White One Button. Cream Two Buttons. Lemon Three Buttons. Rose Four Buttons. Sky. Aqua Marine. Fawn. Lavender. Bronze. Pearl. Plum. Sulphur. London Fog. Myrtle Green. Apple Green. Seal Brown. Ultra Green. Navy Blue. Emerald. Black. And numerous other colors and shades.

CORSETS! CORSETS! See our variety of Corsets. Children and Misses' Comfort Corsets, with shoulder straps, from 15c to 25c. Misses' Laced Corsets, from 25c to 60c. Children's Band Corsets, 15c to 25c. Ladies' Woven Corsets, good, 35c. Ladies' Corsets, 35c, 40c, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.50.

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. Deposited with Dominion Gov. \$50,000. JOHN WINER—President. CHARLES D. CORY—Manager. MONTREAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOMAS SIMPSON, Esq.—Chairman. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq. D. J. REES, Esq. HON. JUDGE B. RHELOT, Esq. JOHN LEWIS, Esq. ALL CLASSES OF RISKS ACCEPTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS. Montreal Office—117 St. Francois Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, General Agent.

BURY & MONTOSH. ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS. MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets. (Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY, JOHN MONTOSH, Official Assignees, Accountant.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. C. C. IN TOWN AND IN COUNTRY, REMEMBER No. 97, Rideau Street, You are respectfully invited to see our new premises, also to examine one of the best selected stocks of General Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Provisions YET OFFERED IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA. Our experience in business and a united effort on our part, will enable us to place goods to the public at the most reasonable profits in accordance with a just, legitimate business. Our direct importation from home and foreign markets allows us also to give the best value, and as in the past, we desire to give reasonable accommodation to our customers. Remember the place—Second door east of our old stand, Rideau street, which premises run directly back to the market on George street and opposite our wholesale Warehouse. Wines, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Liquors and Provisions, will receive our special attention. Choice Buter will be kept in stock constantly. Your very respectful, F. BASKERVILLE BROS.

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 TONGUES, CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts), AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATERN, 186 St. Catherine Street.

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 CRATERN, 186 St. Catherine Street. M. SHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. Dme Philomena Price, wife of Joseph Briere, butcher of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized a co-Defendant, Plaintiff, vs. The said Joseph Briere, Defendant.

SATISFACTION! NOTHING LIKE SATISFACTION. We are satisfied with the business done in the Ready-made Department, having sold more Ready-made Clothing this spring than we have for the last six years. Our prices are so low and give so much satisfaction that every buyer becomes convinced that I. A. BEAUVIAS' is the cheapest House in the city for Ready-made Clothing and haberdashery. Beauvais' Pants, \$1.50. Beauvais' Pants, \$1.75. Beauvais' Pants, \$2.00. Beauvais' Pants, \$2.25. Beauvais' Pants, \$2.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$3.00. Beauvais' Suits, \$3.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$4.00. Beauvais' Suits, \$4.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$5.00. Beauvais' Suits, \$5.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$6.00. Beauvais' Suits, \$6.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$7.00. Beauvais' Suits, \$7.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$8.00. Beauvais' Suits, \$8.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$9.00. Beauvais' Suits, \$9.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$10.00. Beauvais' Suits, \$10.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$11.00. Beauvais' Suits, \$11.50. Beauvais' Suits, \$12.00. 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CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1810.) 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY. COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL.

White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6. Colored Sox, 1 to 6. Children's White Sox, 1 to 6. Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

Underclothing.

Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves. Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves.

Canadian Hosiery.

We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hosiery, of Canadian manufacture.

FIRSTLY—They are manufactured in Canada. SECONDLY—They possess great merit, and deserve attention.

THIRDLY—We recommend them.

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

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side) Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (East side).

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

Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cord, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green. Plain Cord, in colors, 1/2c, 3/4c, 5/8c, etc.

Grenadines.

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

Small Wares.

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

Corsets—Crompton Make.

Queen Dress Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt supporters. Corsets for Children.

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c up.

Gloves.

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

ALEXANDRES!

JOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers. Silk Thread Gloves, all colours, 5c up.

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla, 10c up. Alpaca, 15c up. Silk, 20c up.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

GO TO CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

(ESTABLISHED 1810.)

TEACHERS' CONVENTION—A Convention of the E. C. Separate School Teachers of Ontario will be held at Hamilton, on the 23rd of July next.

Full particulars will be announced in a few days.

C. DONOVAN, THEOS. O'HAGAN.

June 24.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

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

THE PRESS ON THE TWELFTH.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST:

Sir,—Your good city of Montreal seems to be in a blaze, as well from the ardent beams of the sun as from the excitement generated from religious fury.

I imagine, Sir, that the chief cause of the ignorance which prevails in regard to the Roman Catholics of this continent is their want of daily papers and the apathy that prevails among your educated young men in regard to the press.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, EDWARD S. HARRIS.

New York, July 12, 1878.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.

Sir,—Perhaps some lawyer will kindly give an opinion as to the chances of success in a suit against the Corporation for loss sustained yesterday through the Mayor not carrying out his proclamation.

Montreal, July 13.

[We are under the impression that] the Mayor did his best to disperse the crowds, and "Loser" should remember that if the Orangemen had been allowed to walk, instead of losing "several hundred dollars" he might have lost thousands.]

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.

DEAR SIR,—I have been up in Kingston for the last few days, and have witnessed the excellent and the procession of Orangemen in Montreal.

The excitement to-day is intense; every few minutes a fresh telegram arrives, and adds fuel to the blaze; Mayor Beaudry is the most abused man I ever heard—no epithet is too vile for him.

THOSE "SPECIAL CONSTABLES."

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.

To expect that "the only religious daily" could give an impartial account of anything where Catholics are concerned, is we know about as foolish a thing as to look for grapes on thorns.

ORANGEISM.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.

Sir,—Permit an old and perfectly calm dabbler in science to argue that Orangism ought to be legally put down.

Now, for me to say Catholicism is the right creed would simply beg an important question. But all denominations will endorse the view, that saying one's prayers and having one's own clergyman to instruct and assist one is, in so much, the identical religion appointed by the Almighty.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.

Sir,—While looking upon bigotry as being at all times vicious, I cannot but consider a certain amount of political and religious selfishness absolutely necessary for the preservation of our rights.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.

Sir,—Fully six thousand Catholics assembled on Durham Terrace last evening to endorse by their presence and approving cheers of the resolutions submitted to them by T. J. Maloney, Esq., Advocate, chairman.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Quebec, July 11.—Fully six thousand Catholics assembled on Durham Terrace last evening to endorse by their presence and approving cheers of the resolutions submitted to them by T. J. Maloney, Esq., Advocate, chairman.

ous ground they stand on, now that they have outraged not only the religious sentiment but the municipal liberty of the Catholics.

Montreal, July 9, 1878.

CITY ITEMS.

WHERE ON, WHERE?—This question was eagerly asked Friday concerning Ald. Clendenning, who, although he took a prominent part in the debate on the Orange question, was nowhere to be seen on the Twelfth.

THE RICHMOND VOLUNTEERS.—At 4.15 Saturday evening, as the Richmond Volunteers were leaving the Tanneries by train, some of them waved Orange handkerchiefs, whereupon some boys present threw stones and the Volunteers fired, first revolvers and then rifles, and shot one of the boys, 10 years old, in two places.

ARCH.—A temporary and rather disreputable arch, composed of a few poles and three or four branches of green was to be seen on Beaver Hill Friday morning, when the troops were coming down town, previous to their departure. On the arch these words were written—It is to be hoped you come in a better case next time.

VOLUNTEER PARTYISM.—On the evening of last 12th of July a volunteer belonging to the 6th Fusiliers named Blackley, very much intoxicated, and dressed up in his full uniform, paraded Beaton street shouting "Hurrah for King Billy" and so forth.

WHEN AS has profound quiet at Point St. Charles, at three o'clock Saturday morning, a body of Orangemen emerged from unknown places, formed into a procession and marched through the streets playing the usual airs.

SAFELY OPERATED.—The young man Meunier who was shot on Saturday afternoon received the bullet in the centre of the forehead. Dr. Picard was the first on the ground, followed by Drs. Larocque and Mount.

TRUBLE WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.—Friday evening a young man named Doherty attempted to board the Island ferryboat, which was about making its last trip, when some of the members of the 5th Fusiliers who were on board tried to prevent him.

CARRYING A LOADED REVOLVER.—John Cochran was on Saturday tried before the Police Magistrate on the charge of having a loaded revolver in his hand, on the evening of the 11th instant.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL McCLOSKEY

The fine portrait which appears on our first page, will easily be recognized as that of the venerated Archbishop of New York, His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, the first American prelate upon whom has ever been bestowed the exalted title of Prince of the Holy Roman, Catholic and Apostolic Church.

THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARCHBISHOP are too well known to require any extended notice from us.

UPON THE CREATION OF THE DIOCESE OF ALBANY, in 1847, Dr. McCloskey took charge of the new See, but on the death of Archbishop Hughes, in January, 1864, he was called upon to assume the duties and responsibilities incident to the government of this vast ecclesiastical province.

ON JULY 15TH, 1875, he was created a Cardinal Priest by Pope Pius IX., to the great joy of the Catholics of this continent, and the profound satisfaction of all admirers of great ability and sincere piety of every creed and nationality.

There was very little doing at this market today, no sales having taken place up to ten o'clock this morning.

CATTLE MARKET.—There was very little doing at this market today, no sales having taken place up to ten o'clock this morning.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.—There was very little doing in the fruit markets. New Rochester apples at \$2.00 per bush.

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NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer. Do 1st Reader. Do 2nd " Do 3rd " Do 4th " Do 5th " Do 6th " Do 7th " Do 8th " Do 9th " Do 10th " Do 11th " Do 12th " Do Speller. Do Speller and Diction. Do Catechism of Sacred History. Do Illustrated Bible History. Do English Grammar.

Brown's First Lines of English Grammar. Do Institutes. Murnay's Grammar abridged by Putnam Murnay's do revised by Kearney Murnay's Large Grammar. Metropolitan do with analysis Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. Do do for the Diocese of Toronto. Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism. Catechism of Perseverance. Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition. Do do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

Bridges' Algebra. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools, Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic. Sangster's National Arithmetic. Packard's Complete Course of Business Training. Do do with Key for Teachers and Private Students. Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keeping. Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping. Sadler's New Book Keeping Blanks. Day Book. Journal. Cash Book. Ledger. National Pocket Dictionary. Do Large do Worcester's Primary do Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary. Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary. Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers. Introduction to English History. History of England for the young. Do do for the advanced Classes. Fredet's Modern History. Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada. Northern's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools. Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. First Lessons in Geography. New Primary do. New Intermediate do. New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Stepping Stone to Geography. Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holydays. Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper cover. Bound and sent to Music. Westlake's How to Write Letters—A Manual of Correspondence. Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature. Botany—How Plants Grow. Paterson's Familiar Science—School Edition. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy—Part I. Parker's Natural Philosophy—Part II. Parker's Complete Philosophy. Hill's Elements of do. Louage's Moral do. Balme's Criticism, or How to Detect Errors and Arrive at Truth. Balme's Elements of Logic. Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies. Fausqell's Introductory French Course, Complete Course. Offendorp's New Method of Learning French. Magill's French Prose. Dismore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers. Sadler's Headline Copies in eleven numbers. Payson, Dunton and Smith's International System of Penmanship in its most complete form. New York Edition of Payson, Dunton and Smith's System of Penmanship. Primary Course in its most complete form. Advanced Course in its most complete form. Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books. Outline Lines indicating the style of Writing. Small for Primary Course. Large for advanced Course. We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Copy Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note Paper, Letter Paper, States, Sheets, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pen Holders, Black Ink Cleaners, Rubbers, Blotting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, &c.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, CIRCUIT COURT, No. 4362. JOSEPH MERCIER, Plaintiff, vs. ALPHONSE DOUTRE, Defendant.

On the 20th July instant, 1878, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the Plaintiff in this City, No. 30, St. James street, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the place of business of the Defendant, No. 59 St. Francois street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by the authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of sleight, safe, desk, carpet, &c.

Montreal, 9th July, 1878. C. ST. AMOND, B. S. C. 481

NOTICE! THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power:

1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force.

2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments.

3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as respects the holders of present bonds, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will be asked.

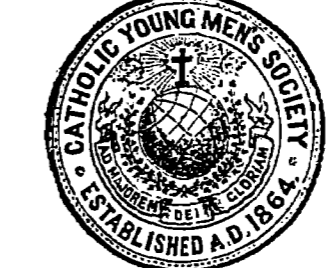
4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, in addition to the ordinary guarantees as collateral security for loans made by it.

And generally for any other purposes necessary for the proper working of the said Society.

H. JEANNEAU, Sec.-Treas. [From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

NOTICE.—Notice is given, that Elizabeth Myotte, wife of James Myotte, of Andover, in the County and District of Montreal, painter, duly authorized a *curator in justice*, has, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said husband, before the Supreme Court in Montreal.

A. HOULE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Montreal, 6th July, 1878.



SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL

Under the auspices of the above Society.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

Steamer "Canada" will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf at 2.30 p.m.

TICKETS, \$2.00; CHILDREN, \$1.00.

JNO. WARREN, Sec.-Sec.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending July 13th, 1878 4,335

Same week last year 4,191

Increase, 144

A GOOD TIME.

All this week we expect a real good time selling the following goods:

A CHOICE.

Your choice of all the Summer Dress Goods on No. 1 centre table, all at the remarkable low price of only FIVE CENTS.

Amongst these five cent lot will be found Printed Delaines, Washing Chiffons, Plain Black Grenadines, Black Grosgrains, with Silk Flowers; Checked and Striped Chiffons and other sorts.

Original price of this lot was from 12c to 35c per yard.

ANOTHER CHOICE.

Your choice of the large lot of Spring and Summer Dress Goods laid out on No. 2 Centre Table, all at only TEN CENTS per yard.

This Ten Cent lot consists of All-wool Delgels, Silk Warp Poplins, Reversible Chiffons, Hair Stripe Barages, All-wool Striped and Checked Camelot Cloth, and many other sorts. Original prices of this Ten Cent lot were from 22c to 45c per yard.

GRAND SUCCESS.

Last Summer our Dress Goods were a great success. All were sold by the end of July except a very few pieces, and we want to leave off this season with a still smaller stock.

SMALL LOSS.

The reductions just made, although incurring a great loss, will be comparatively small compared with the loss would be to keep Dress Goods over to next season.

EVERY PIECE.

One grand thing about our annual cheap sale is that purchasers can see what reductions are really made, as all our prices are marked in plain figures. When we advertise Dress Goods at reduced rates, every piece of Dress Goods is marked down in price.

Call only for the Dress Goods. Some of these are suitable for fall wear.

S. CARLEY, 392 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.