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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 1. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1877. TERMS:—\$2 per annum in advance.

CITY AGENT.

Mr. P. J. Gleeson, of No. 22 St. Urban, is our duly authorized Agent for the City and vicinity.

A NICE STATE OF THINGS.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night forty or fifty young Britons marched in a body (semi militaire) from Victoria Square to the Bonaventure Depot. They occupied the whole sidewalk and shoved off every person with whom they came in contact, never respecting class, age, nor sex.

RESOLUTIONS OF IRISH SOCIETIES.

One by one the resolutions of the Irish Catholic Societies come in, all having the same spirit. We beg to call the Revd. Father Stafford's attention to the following:—

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

At the regular monthly meeting of this Society, held in the Hall, Toupin's Block, on Wednesday evening, it was moved and unanimously Resolved: 1st. That this Society deprecates in the strongest manner possible the efforts made by a portion of the Protestant press to fasten the responsibility for the late disturbances on the Irish Catholics of this city.

2nd. That His Worship the Mayor, in refusing to heighten the already existing excitement by calling out a partisan and largely Orange volunteer force exhibited the calm, dispassionate judgment of a true statesman, and is deserving of the hearty thanks and congratulations of all law-abiding citizens.

3rd. That this Society cannot but deplore the subsequent bringing out of the citizen soldiery, as an act totally uncalled for and unwarranted under the circumstances, and calculated to increase the distrust and uneasy feeling previously formed in the minds of Roman Catholics in relation to that force.

It was further Resolved—That this Society heartily endorses the line of action taken by the Trust Witness in defending the rights of the Roman Catholics of Montreal against domestic and outside Orange aggression; and further, that this journal, instead of condemnation for the course it has pursued since the burning of the Oka church by Orange incendiaries, is deserving of the patronage and support of every Catholic in the land.

Then we have an encouraging report from Kingston, and we can assure our friends that the Irish Catholics of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, and Belleville, entertain the same opinion as those expressed in the resolutions we publish:—

IRISH SOCIETIES, KINGSTON.

After the disposal of business relating to the picnic, the representatives of the Irish Societies of this city passed the following Resolutions at a large meeting held in St. Patrick's Hall:—

Resolved—1st. That we have read with extreme regret portions of an address said to have been delivered by Father Stafford at Lindsay.

2nd. That while we sincerely regret the unfortunate occurrence in Montreal which resulted in the death of Mr. T. L. Hackett, we indignantly deny the absurd, foolish and uncharitable allegation of the reverend gentleman that the Catholics of Upper Canada or Catholics generally, are in any way responsible for that lamentable event.

That we also dissent most strongly from Father Stafford's opinion that but for the absence of Father Dowd the event referred to would not have happened, but on the contrary we believe that it was a sudden and unpremeditated act, for which no one is responsible but the parties actually engaged in it. That we desire to express our emphatic censure of any person, whatever be his station, endeavouring to gain, as we believe, a little personal popularity in violation of truth, and at the expense of the Catholics of this country.

THE REVEREND FATHER STAFFORD

KINGSTON, August 12th, 1877.

To the Editor of the Trust Witness.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to thank you for inserting my communication of last week in reference to the Rev. Mr. Stafford. I hazard an opinion that there is scarcely one of your readers who will not appreciate the commiserating mildness with which you dealt with his remarks. It is sure to receive due appreciation, this desire of yours, to spare, after gross provocation, for the sake of the order to which he belongs a man who inconsiderately, may wantonly turned his altar into a "stump" from which to fulminate an unmerited attack upon his fellow Catholics and attempted at one fell swoop to annihilate the mouth-piece of Catholic opinion in Montreal.

But Sir if you have been mild in animadverting upon his vagaries, there are others more intimately concerned with the utterances of Catholic priests, who feel personally aggrieved, and who though they are not responsible for, yet keenly feel the disgrace when a father is the author of it. In such a contingency it becomes a duty to administer such fraternal correction as a lay man however disposed always feels a delicacy in attempting. It is remarkable that only two Catholic priests on this continent have come forward in the present

year to give published utterance to their opinion on the attitude and relations of the Orange society towards Catholics—Father McNamara in the United States and Father Stafford in Canada. The humiliation to Catholics both lay and cleric which the sickly and drivelling overtures of friendship made to Orangemen in the name of Catholics, and embodied in Father McNamara's address we all felt keenly. But the pang was relieved by the reflection that it was just what might be expected from a man who had debarred himself from that standing or position, which would give any weight to his words. But that the Rev. Mr. Stafford should allow vanity or the unholy thirst for a "big" name to betray him into insulting his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and into compromising that sagacity which characterizes the actions of the Catholic priesthood in this country, admits of no palliation or explanation and cannot be rectified save by an apology pure and ample to his Catholic brethren, both lay and cleric.

Upon again glancing over the Rev. Gentleman's speech the indignation I at first felt has in a measure given way to feelings comically amusing, for the speech would be worthy of Sir Boyle Roche in his palmiest days. He tells his audience and the outside public, *scit* clearly was studiously meant for them, that "we Catholics cannot free ourselves from responsibility with regard to the conduct of those who are nominally Catholic." Therefore every good pious practical Catholic in Lindsay, nay in all Canada would in a measure be responsible for the bad conduct of every recalcitrant ruffian who choose to call himself a Catholic. How do the good Catholics of Lindsay swallow this? But I dare say Lindsay is such a paragon of a place that conclusion here drawn would not apply there.

But let me apply it in another way, Father Stafford's bent when he takes to the stump is inclined to strong expressions, sometimes he lapses into a style of oratory that is at once a happy mixture of the random, the slipshod, and the sledge hammer. It was in some such vein as this that in a letter of his published some time ago in the *Westford People* he clumsily insinuated that the mothers of the "Irish Priests," if they were not drunkards, were something not very unlike it, and in his large-hearted sympathy treated his readers to a inglorious jeremiad at such the harrowing prospect of the mothers of the priests of the levitical race turning out drunkards. He paid this compliment to the men and the country whose hospitality he was after enjoying, somewhat in the same way as the English Philosopher gave us apes for our ancestors. Now gliding back into a parity of argument, would the Rev. Mr. Stafford hold every Catholic priest in Canada responsible for such a silly remark, not to say unjust, utterance as the above. The priests and bishops of Ontario are no doubt "hurt" by the gentleman's late oratorical escapade, but if he imagines that any man outside the lunatical asylums of Ontario would dream of holding them responsible he is of a strangely constituted mind.

Again, if the Catholics of Canada were responsible for the outrage in Montreal by a parity of reasoning the priest of Lindsay was. But I venture to say there is not one of them who would not spurn even the shadow of sympathy with Father Stafford's pronouncement.

For the present as the only additional remark I wish to add is, that those who have real experience of Orangemen not only here in Canada but in its very cradle and hot-bed, know but too well that Orangemen never yet appreciated a concession from Catholics to prejudices and that if the Rev. Mr. Stafford went on spouting what Sam Slick called "soft-saunders" until dooms day, and was aided in this by a host of collaborators after his own heart, he would never change the leopard's spots or make Orangemen any thing but what it is, a savage murderous thing to be muzzled.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

THE HACKETT INQUEST.

We doubt if the following from part of the jury in the Hackett enquiry will obtain the amount of publicity given to the document emanating from those who differed from them:—

The following petition has been sent to the Attorney-General of the Province:—

Memorial to the Honorable the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec:—

The undersigned members of the jury charged to enquire into the circumstances of the death of the late Thomas Lett Hackett, killed on the 12th July last, desire in the interests of justice to place before you the evidence which gave rise to the verdict which was rendered by witnesses and understood by them.

At the opening of the meeting of the 20th of July last, Mr. Coroner Jones desiring to consult with the jury, requested the audience present to retire; and being seated with closed doors, he submitted to the jury the verdict as it was finally rendered, requesting them to consider the propriety of adopting it. He made known to the jury motives which induced him to submit this verdict. These motives, as explained by him, were as follows:—That his powers as coroner authorized him, after such a verdict, to continue the enquiry alone; that he had been assured of this after taking the opinion of Mr. Mousseau, Counsel for the Crown; that the ends of justice would, in his (Coroner Jones) opinion be better fulfilled in proceeding alone, with the aid of Mr. Mousseau and Mr. McMaster; that the publicity given to the enquiry laid before the jury, was of a nature to militate to the prejudice of justice and of the jurors, and might even prevent the discovery of the real culprit; that in a few days the passions of the people would become more calm, and that in thus doing the truth could not do otherwise than gain. He further said that to discontinue the inquest required the unanimous consent of the jury. While we were deliberating, witnessing hesitation on the part of some of the jurors, he went a couple of times to the door of the room for the purpose of calling in the public and continuing the inquest. The jury unanimously decided to discontinue the inquest, and rendered the verdict of which you have been informed. The

Coroner did not inform the jury that he had received from the Government of the Province of Quebec instructions to discontinue the inquest nor any other instructions relative to this affair.

These are the facts as they happened without changing or altering anything. The opinion of the jurors before giving their verdict was that the method suggested by the Coroner would be the best and most efficacious for discovering the culprit or culprits. That opinion was concurred in by all the jurors.

(Signed) A. LABERGE, foreman, W. W. HALPIN, W. A. LORD, OCTAVE GIROUX, JOSEPH LEVILLÉ, D. C. BROUSSAULT, E. B. MATHISU, JOSEPH ROBERT.

THE HACKETT VERDICT.

The following communication relative to the Hackett Inquest has been received by Mr. Rothwell from the Quebec Government:—

Crown Law Offices, Quebec, 9th Aug., 1877.

Edmund E. J. S. Rothwell Esq., and others, Montreal:

Sir,—On my return to town this morning, after a few days' absence, I find your petition praying that the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General for the Province of Quebec may take such proceedings, or may cause such proceedings to be taken, as will result in the quashing and setting aside of the inquisition held upon the body of the late Thomas Lett Hackett by Joseph Jones, Esq., Coroner for the district of Montreal. That a fresh enquiry may be instituted thereon, either before a coroner duly organized with a fresh jury, or before a commissioner authorized to commit for trial and to send for persons or papers, and that such other proceeding may be taken on behalf of the Crown to assert the dignity of law and order as to justice may appear.

I beg to inform you that before your petition had reached the Law Department, seeing that the jury had found an open verdict, instructions were sent (on the 4th August instant) to Mr. Desnoyers, who is a magistrate having power to commit for trial, and to Mr. Schiller, the Clerk of the Peace at Montreal, to proceed with the investigation in this case if any further evidence was offered or could be found, and to give to the matter their best attention.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, (Signed), A. R. ANGEAS.

REGALIA AT FUNERALS.

The following Toronto Telegram explains itself:—

At the funeral of a young man named Warner this afternoon, an occurrence happened, the last of which has not yet been heard. It appears that deceased was a member of the 'Prentice Boys' Lodge and also a corporal in the Toronto Field Battery, and consequently both these organizations proceeded to his father's house to attend the funeral. Major Gray, who is in command of the Battery, objected to the 'Prentice Boys' walking with their regalia on, and said if they insisted on doing so, he would not allow his corps to march. Thereupon the 'Prentice Boys' held a short consultation, the result of which was that they returned to their hall, declaring that if they could not wear their regalia they would not march at all. The funeral was then proceeded with, the Battery Band heading the procession. It is understood that the 'Prentice Boys' will hold a special meeting regarding the affair.

Major Gray, no matter what his religious or political opinions may be deserves the thanks of the people of Canada for the course he has taken in carrying out discipline. It is about time the awe inspired by the lodges be removed and the Queen's Regulations be read in an impartial spirit.

ORANGE.

The Lodges have taken the *Star* under their patronage as well as its confreres the *Witness* and *Toronto Patriot*, wherever and whatever that is:—

At the semi-annual meeting of Union, No. 1, District Lodge, held on the 24th ult., at Prince Edward Lodge room, Pownall, P. E. Island, the following resolutions were passed unanimously: Moved by Edward Wood, Esq., of Prince Edward Lodge, and seconded by John J. McDonald, Esq., of Lyon Lodge, "Resolved, that this District Lodge express their admiration of their late worthy brother Thomas Lett Hackett, of Montreal, who, on the Twelfth of July, was most brutally murdered while nobly defending the rights of our common humanity, record their deep sympathy for his relatives and friends, in their sad and sudden bereavement, and respectfully request the *Montreal Witness*, *Weekly Star*, and *Toronto Patriot* to publish their resolutions."

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Nothing makes the English House of Commons lose its temper so much as the Amnesty Question. It is then the Country gentlemen following Mr. Hardy shew their teeth. We clip the following extract from the *Cork Examiner*:—

"There was a very creditable attendance of the Liberal Irish members on the 20th July, when Mr. O'Connor Power brought forward his motion in favour of the political prisoners. Mr. Pease, the member for Durham, made an excellent speech in support of the motion, as did Major O'Gorman; but Mr. Secretary Hardy delivered a violent and acrid oration, in which he went the length of denying the constitutional right of the House of Commons to move in the matter. For this he was

severely rebuked by Mr. Butt. Other excellent speeches followed, but the result was a foregone conclusion. The Conservatives not only voted against the motion, but repeatedly interrupted the supporters of it to show their contempt for it.

A LAUGHING STOCK.

An Irish Exchange says:— "The week in Parliament has been one of the most remarkable in the long history of the British House of Commons. It has also been one of the most troublesome a British Ministry has ever faced. "The first assembly" has engaged in a battle, or rather in a series of battles, with the advanced section of the Home Rule party, and the result is that it has become a laughing-stock in the face of Europe.

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN, M. P.

The Catholic Times says:— "We regret to announce the death of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, M. P., which took place on board the Holyhead mail boat early on Sunday morning. Sir Colman's body was taken to his brother's house in Dublin. A medicine bottle in his possession was inscribed on the outside "A tablespoonful three times a day after meals." The vessel was about three miles from Holyhead when the deceased called the steward, and in ten minutes he had expired. He was exactly fifty-eight years old. Sir Colman was returning to Ireland for the Clare Assizes. His death is lamented by all classes, so high was his character and conspicuous his abilities."

THE CLARE ELECTION.

There is very little doubt but that another Home Ruler—an obstructionist at least will be elected for Clare in the place of the lamented Sir C.

The writ for Clare was moved for and granted on Saturday, and on this day the nomination takes place in Ennis. As we write, three candidates are before the electors—Mr. F. N. V. Burton, J. P., D. L.; Mr. Studdert Gibson, who is we believe, a tenant farmer; and the O'Gorman Mahon. The two last mentioned gentlemen stand on the popular platform; the address of the first named would lead us to presume that he is of the same politics, but it is utterly unsatisfactory.

THE O'GORMAN MAHON.

Says the *Nation* of the 4th of August in speaking of the Candidates for Clare:—

"For the rest the O'Gorman Mahon appears to be the favourite, and on his arrival in the country on Wednesday the gallant veteran met with an enthusiastic reception. We hope that whoever is selected as the popular candidate, one thing will be insisted on by the people, and that is, he shall come up to the requirements of the time, and plunge himself, if elected, to pursue a bold and vigorous course of action in the House of Commons. Mr. Gibson already promises to thwart and obstruct any ministry that ignores the just rights of Ireland; we feel assured the O'Gorman Mahon, who has long been known as "a fighting man," also means to adopt a combative policy. But the people should see to it that he expresses himself plainly on this subject.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

An Irish exchange says:—

"A brilliant assembly witnessed the Lords and Commons match, which was won by the peers. At the close of the match the company joined the immense crowd watching the final stage in the international match for the Elcho Shield. This Ireland won with a score which the adjutant of the English Eight declared unprecedented at Wimbledon. Round after round of cheering greeted the Irish victors. A blue jacket won the Army and Navy Cup, and the English team beat the Canadians for the Kolapore Cup. Oxford beat Cambridge for the Chancelor's Plate, and Cheltenham won the Ashburton Shield. The camp has been thronged with visitors. Weather lowering, but there was excellent unvarying light for shooting."

This is the third time Ireland captured the Elcho Shield.

IRISH DISCONTENT.

The following extract from L. H. Jennings's London Letter a very impartial writer and deep thinker is enough to set serious people cogitating:—

This brings me to the question of Irish discontent. There can be no doubt that it is quite as deep and passionate as ever. Of course it ought not to be if Mr. Gladstone's predictions were worth anything at the time he disseminated the Protestant Church in Ireland. Thenceforth, he asserted the world, the Irish would be contented and happy. What are the facts? An Irish landlord, of the greatest influence in his own country, assured me the other day that never had he known the country to be in so disturbed and dangerous a condition. "Everywhere," said he, "the peasantry are being drilled with the utmost care and regularity, and they are now well armed. The police dare not interfere. The people hope that England will get to war with Russia, and then they expect to give her some trouble, and they will do it, too." It would be of little use to tell this to the majority of Englishmen, for they would only laugh at it. Yet it may turn out to be anything but a laughing matter. In the event of a foreign war there would not be many troops to spare for the suppression of insurrection in Ireland.

OBSTRUCTION.

The Irish people, judging from the tone of the National press, seem to be a good deal ex-

acted over the late proceedings of their favorite representatives in Parliament, in the matter of obstruction. Those proceedings are enthusiastically endorsed and, except by a few castle hawks, and extreme Orangemen numerically as well. The *Nation* has the following:—

The obstruction question is reported to have been again taken into consideration by the Home Rule party. There is no very definite statement as to the result, but one or two accounts concur in representing Mr. Butt to have gone to very extraordinary lengths in opposition to the course pursued by Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, O'Donnell, and O'Connor Power in the House of Commons. A threat of resignation seems to have been made by him; and it is said that he intends issuing a manifesto to the Irish people. He ought to be careful that he does not break up the party.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

The following paragraph, which is going the rounds of the press may be taken for what it is worth:—

"A contemporary stated Tuesday that Mgr. Conroy the Papal Alegate, endorsed the views of the Rev. Father Stafford in regard to the Orange question. A leading Irish Catholic Citizen denies this in toto, and says that Bishop Conroy has not as yet expressed any opinion publicly, and that privately he intimated that he did not endorse the views of Rev. Mr. Stafford. Bishop Conroy will arrive in this city from Quebec shortly and will spend several months here, having leased a house on Sherbrooke street in which to reside."—*Witness*.

A NEW PLAGUE.

The Dublin correspondent of the *New York Tablet* of August 4th, writes:—

It appears that there is a plague more to be dreaded in Ireland than the Colorado beetle. Speaking at an Orange gathering in Dublin, on 12th inst. "Brother Thompson, Grand Master of Trinity College, Orange Lodge," said this plague is the spread of "Popery" in the Established Church in England and in the Protestant Church in Ireland. He charged the commander-in-chief of the forces—that is to say, the Duke of Cambridge—with countenancing the introduction of Ritualism—in other words, "Protestant Popery"—into the British army. The terrible consequences of this Brother Thompson depicts thus: "Once this takes root, wherever a British soldier is stationed we will have a professional amongst the soldiers; and once we have that, give up the British army!" The advice which this bleeding Orangeman offered to all brethren, their wives and children, was that "whenever they saw a priest they should turn their backs upon him." It was supposed that the genuine true blue Orangemen were nearly extinct in Ireland. Brother Thompson is evidently a genuine specimen of the real article, and it is satisfactory to know that he is in a good state of preservation.

JUDGE KEOGH.

Of all the Irish Judges, Mr. Justice Keogh has the knack of making himself and his acts the subject of public comment. When the judge finds himself on the bench in the full-blown dignity of wig and ermine, we bode the unfortunate wight who conflicts with his "nobility." At the late Kerry Assizes, he imprisoned an unfortunate countryman for twenty-four hours for only showing a little anxiety to secure a place in court. His treatment of Joshua Jacob, a Quaker, at the Limerick Summer Assizes of 1876, for wearing his hat in court, has recently been brought by the latter before the members of the English Parliament. Mr. Jacob alleges that his hat was forcibly removed from his head, and he himself twice expelled from the court by Judge Keogh's orders, though he meant no disrespect, but only "that as the uncovering of the head is an act of reverence offered to God in worship, it therefore should not be offered to men." Mr. Jacob concludes by asking "whether such as are put into the responsible position of administrators of the law of the land, should not be so careful and tender of the conscience of all, that no intolerance or forcing of the conscience should be found with them?" A very reasonable inquiry when we find the administration of justice in the hands of the man who, a few years previously, could incite the peasantry to agrarian outrage by reminding them that "the long nights would come again."

CARDINAL MANNING ON INTEMPERANCE.

Cardinal Manning, writing to a friend in Dublin on intemperance, says: "Half the misery of homes arising from bad temper, sloth, squandering, selfishness, debt, neglect of all duty, is caused by indulgence in wine and the like. The sure and best cure of this is to bring up children in simple habits, and to guard them against acquiring the liking for intoxicating drinks. When a liking for the taste is acquired, the temptation is at once in existence. Common sense as well as faith says—Train up children not to know the taste and they will not be tempted. I urge this on parents whenever I can, and I have before me many happy homes in which children have grown up without so much as having ever tasted anything but water."

The Countess of Cardigan, who, as Miss De Horsby, scandalized London twenty years ago by eloping with the "black bottle" Earl of Balaklava fame, and who married him after his wife's death, has just got into a queer mess with her second spouse. Lord Cardigan died some years ago, and his darling widow married a nephew of the Portuguese Duke de Saldanha, the Count de Lancastre. She has now announced in the papers that she will "pay no debts of his contracting." But for all that, the noble pair seem to be on the best of terms; for the *Court Circular* of July 21 records them as entertaining at dinner a large and distinguished circle, including Maria Marchioness of Albany, Viscountess Newry, Lady Sebright, and other leading members of what may be called the "socially liberal" section of the British aristocracy.

THE GIFT OF FAITH.

PREACHED BY THE REV. FATHER HENNING OF THE REDEMPTORIST ORDER, AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC, SUNDAY, 30TH JULY, 1877.

(Reported for the TRUE WITNESS.)

"Blessed are the eyes that see the things which you see, and the ears that hear the things which you hear."

And what, I ask you, my dearly beloved brethren, had the disciples of Jesus Christ seen, and what had they heard, that our dear Lord should make them these congratulations? They had seen His miracles, they had seen His humiliations, they had seen how He was persecuted by men, they had heard His doctrine, but they had not seen His triumphs, not even His resurrection from the dead. They had seen only the beginnings of Christianity—they had seen the child in its cradle. What could our dear Lord say to us, were he to appear amongst us on this day—now that 1800 years have expanded our views; now that we see Christianity, not any longer an infant but a full grown man; now that the gospel is spread all over the world? would He not pronounce us thrice, aye, a hundred times happy for seeing the things which we see, and hearing the things which we hear. And why is this happiness ours?—Because we have received from God the gift of Faith. It is the greatest gift that God can bestow upon man, and, my dear brethren, we can never be thankful enough to God for having bestowed it upon us.

What do we understand by the gift of Faith? Faith, on the part of God, is a supernatural gift bestowed gratuitously upon man, in order that by this gift, man may be enabled to submit, willing by and cheerfully, to the teachings of God's revelation. On the part of man, it is the virtue by which he believes all things that God has revealed. I say it is a supernatural gift. It cannot be the object of science. The object of science is the natural world. Science can investigate the course of the stars, the layers of which the surface of the earth is composed, the nature of plants, the nature and conduct of the animal creation—all that belongs to the abode of man. I can go farther still—I can investigate the ideas of reason; but further than this it cannot go. It cannot overstep its own boundaries; it cannot transcend its limits; it cannot rise from the natural to the supernatural. Now, the objects of Faith are not natural. They are above the comprehension of reason. And, because they are above man's comprehension, above the sphere of reason—it follows that science cannot make them the subject of its investigation. Therefore, if you have Faith, it is not because science has given it to you. It is because it is the gift of God, gratuitously bestowed by Him upon you. Faith is not the result of investigation, not the result of study, not the result of reading. Investigation, study, reading, may be necessary, and are necessary, to bring before us the facts of revelation. They are necessary to remove the obstacles in the way of belief, but they cannot confer upon you Faith; they cannot give you the strength to believe what God has revealed; they cannot bestow upon you that moral power which accepts the truths of revelation without the least hesitation. Faith is not the consequence, not the result, not the reward of natural virtue. A reward must always be proportionate to the action of which it is the reward, and the reason of this is simply the justice of God. Because God is just he is bound to reward all virtue, but he is bound to reward it in its own sphere. Natural virtue, he rewards by giving a natural reward. Now, as Faith is something supernatural, and natural virtue does not transcend the sphere of the natural; it follows that Faith cannot be the reward of natural virtue. No matter how good a man may be, how just towards his neighbors, how faithful to his wife and children, how honest in all his dealings; he cannot claim, as the reward of these natural virtues, the gift of Faith from God. Hence we see often enough that men who lead good lives, are good citizens, good fathers of families, good husbands, honest in business transactions with their neighbors. We see that these men live in infidelity, die in infidelity, and we know that they must be lost in their infidelity. On the other hand, we see men whose whole lives are steeped in crime, whose vices and sins have grown over their heads—we see these men, all at once, touched by His grace, and humbly seeking admission to the Holy Catholic Church. Why is this? It is simply because Faith cannot be the reward of natural virtue. Faith is a gift of God, and it is a gratuitous gift and it is bestowed upon us, not because we have deserved it, but because God wishes and chooses to give it to us. It is a gift which enables us to accept all those truths which He has revealed, without any exception or limitation, which enables us to believe that which our reason can never comprehend. For tell me, can you comprehend by reason that in God there are three persons, that each of these three persons is God, and yet that these three persons are only one and not three Gods? Can you comprehend by reason that in Jesus Christ there are two distinct natures, the nature of God and the nature of man, united hypostatically, i.e. in one and the same person? That the Blessed Virgin is a Virgin and yet a mother; a mother without the loss of her virginity; a Virgin before the birth of Christ, in the birth of Christ, and before the birth of Christ? That by the pronouncing of a few words by the priest at the altar, the substance of the bread and wine is changed in the body and blood of Jesus Christ? That by the pronouncing of a few words to the penitent, all his sins are washed away, and his soul made whiter than the driven snow? Reason cannot comprehend those truths. It requires a powerful effort to accept them as true. This power is given by the gift of Faith. Is not, evidently, the gift of Faith the greatest gift that God can give us? Faith is the source of all our happiness. It is the source of our happiness in this world, and the source of our happiness in the next world. No creature can be happy unless it be in the element for which God has created it. Now God did not create man to drink, to sleep, to work like a mule, and then to rot. He made him for a higher design, a nobler aim. He made man that he might know Him and serve Him, and in this knowledge, this service, he might work out his design and make out happiness in Heaven. Therefore, man cannot be happy unless he is in that supernatural element. He cannot be happy unless his desire for knowledge is satisfied. Can a man be happy when his mind is always in doubt? when this doubt concerns his own salvation, the end for which he exists? He cannot; neither wealth, nor pleasure, nor the amusements of life, will make him happy as long as his mind is deprived of that certainty which he naturally seeks. Hence we read of men who, although they wallow in wealth, are surrounded by all the luxuries, have a good wife and happy children around them—we read of such men putting an end to their existence. And why is this? Because they are not happy. They are not happy because there is the desire—their longings are not satisfied. They have not that certainty which alone can make a man happy. Faith, on the other hand, gives that certainty. When you believe, you know that you are standing on a solid rock. The winds and waves of doubt have no influence on you. You know that you are God's child, that He is your Father, that He provides for all your wants. If He sends you affliction, you know that it is not because He does not love you, but because He loves you. When you have faith, you are happy in adversity and in prosperity, when you are sick and in good health, in the state of grace, and, I venture to say, you are happy even when you

are in the state of mortal sin. When you have faith, you know you have a foundation upon which repentance can be built. Faith is the basis of all supernatural virtue. You are required to lead a life of chastity, and this is required, not only from young men and young women, but also from married men and women. All are bound to lead a chaste life, each one according to his condition. Now, I ask you, is it possible for fallen human nature to lead a chaste life such as is required by Christianity? I say it is not—to be chaste in our words, in our thoughts, in our actions. Our actions might be controlled by human considerations; but who can control our thoughts? who can enter into our hearts and control our desires? The supernatural faith of God alone. Therefore, I say that without faith it is impossible to lead a supernatural life—to practice virtue, and not-virtue of the natural order. Does not Christianity require of each, and every one that he should love his enemies? now, I ask you, is the love of our enemies something that can be required of unassisted nature? And yet it is law and we must perform it! This is a supernatural virtue and only supernatural grace can assist us to practice this virtue. Therefore, again I say without faith it is impossible to lead a supernatural life. Faith is the basis of our happiness in heaven. Holy Scripture tells us that without faith it is impossible to please God. Does not Holy Scripture also say that nothing defiled can enter into the kingdom of God. If Faith is the means by which our soul is purified, by which the stain of sin is removed, then it follows that Faith is the basis of our happiness in heaven. Take away Faith and the foundation of man's happiness crumbles into the dust; take away Faith and all his hope of the future is gone; and his life dwindles into a withering sentimentalism; take away Faith, and you deprive him of his happiness; and you have made man a savage—worse than a savage, a brute with no hopes, no aspirations beyond the hopes and aspirations of his belly. Take away Faith and you have robbed him of everything that ennobles him; of everything that makes him worthy of the title of manhood; of that signature which God gave him when he created him, that is to say, the image and likeness of God.

Therefore do not expose your Faith to danger. Do not read Protestant or infidel works, you must drive from your minds all doubts concerning Faith, for to harbor a doubt, to entertain it willfully, is already an act of treason; it is doubting the veracity of Jesus Christ. Avoid all unbecoming associations with those outside the Catholic Church. If you do not, you expose your Faith to danger of being lost. Children should not be sent to Protestant schools. Young men and young women should not be allowed to associate unnecessarily with Protestants for it exposes their precious Faith to danger of apostasy. How many Catholics will say to the priest, "Father, I may convert such and such a man?" Let me tell you one little piece of truth: I am an old missionary though young in years. I have travelled all over the world. I have given sermons in every large city of the United States, in England, Ireland, and in Scotland, and I tell you here that for every Protestant who is gained to the Catholic Church by a mixed marriage, ten Catholics are lost to the Faith. The work of conversion God has given to the Apostles. Your duty is to give a good example of Faith and submission to the laws.

We must be Catholics, not only here in Church; we must be Catholics in our home, in the counting house, in the work shop, in the streets, in our education, in our politics, in our inner life. The Church needs our consolation in her struggle against infidelity. Let our lives, then, be in accordance with our Faith, so that we may live good Catholics, die good Catholics, and earn in Heaven the reward of our good lives here below.

SEVEN HOME RULERS' WORK.

A TWENTY-SIX HOURS' SESSION IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

A climax was reached on Tuesday night and yesterday in the obstruction of business in the Imperial Parliament by the handful of Irish Home Rulers, led by Messrs Parnell, member for County Meath; Biggar, member for County Cavan; and O'Connor Power, member for County Mayo. On numberless occasions during the present session have these *enfants terribles* of Irish discontent driven Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to despair, goaded Mr. Gathorn Hardy, Secretary of War, to the verge of madness, and irritated Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, to a state of mind of which his name gives only the faintest idea. All this has been done by making use of the rules of the House to make the House as unruly as possible. Never were six hundred engineers more conspicuously hoist with their own petards than the "noble lords," "right honorable," "honorable and gallant," "honorable and learned," and plain "honorable" gentlemen of the Imperial Parliament. You would call it filibustering in America, but it is called by every name which irritation would bounce to the lips of the profane or studied depreciation could suggest.

In addition to the three members already named the obstructionists count in their slim but determined band Mr. Francis Hugh O'Donnell, the lately returned member for Dungarvan, whose fierce and vehement oratory has been poured out like witch oil upon the already troubled waters of the House, and who at a rhetorical bound leaped into the will of old England. Captain Nolan, of the artillery, member for County Galway, has also efficiently helped to scatter the obstruction grape-shot. Mr. Harley Kirk, the member for Louth, a farmer who has little to say but is ever ready to vote when the Government is to be harrowed, is also one of the band, which finally includes Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray, member for County Tipperary, son of the late Sir John Gray and proprietor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, having succeeded his father in the directorship of that influential paper. At various times the obstructionists included Mr. Richard Power, member for County Waterford; Major O'Gorman, member for the city of Waterford, of the heavy weight and wit of the House; and, by a strange chance, Mr. Whalley, the monomaniacal Pope and Jesuit hater, member for Peterborough, North Hampshireshire.

A month ago the obstructionists held the House for fifteen hours on one pretext after another, but the session which began at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and ended at ten minutes past six last evening, a continuous session of twenty-six hours, was the longest ever passed through by the British Parliament. Throughout the greater portion of the time scenes of the wildest excitement were enacted. The seven obstructionists who pitted themselves against the six hundred were beaten at last, and the air will echo with the story thereof for weeks. Almost anything in the shape of Government business has been good enough for Messrs Parnell and Biggar to attack; but the South African Confederation Bill, which provides for the absorption *volens volens* of the Transvaal Republic, founded by the Dutch Boers, into a federation with the Cape Colonies, was especially objectionable to them. The annexation is strenuously opposed by the Boers themselves, and hence, giving the Irish Home Rulers a parallel case to that of their own country, the bill was attacked tooth and nail. The half-dozen or so obstructionists could not hope to prevent the bill ultimately from becoming a law, but they were resolved to oppose it at every clause, and to it they went. There were seven of them, as already enumerated.

Alarmed at the ineffectiveness of all previous measures to curb the Irish Parnellites, the Govern-

ment made preparations to wear out the resistance by physical means. It was arranged that the House should be attended night and day by relays of fresh members, who were to carry on the fight until exhausted nature compelled the handful to succumb. The leaders of the Opposition cheerfully gave their assistance. Mr. William E. Foster, declaring that, though sixty years of age, he would sit it out and sit it out until the end.

By six o'clock on Tuesday evening the House went into Committee of the Whole on the South African bill. At once the trouble began. Every device in the shape of amendments on which the House could be divided was resorted to. At an early stage the motion, now terrible to English ears, that "progress be reported" was made. It simply means that no more business can be done on that measure. Out filed the members to the lobby for the division, and back they trooped again, fresh and active at first. Motion debated by an enormous majority. No matter, to it again. More amendments are offered and more divisions follow. It at last becomes like a walk of Weston and O'Leary. No sooner are the honorables in than they are out again. It becomes very wearying.

Many of the English members left the House at nine o'clock to return at midnight. A fresh relay arrived at four o'clock. The obstructionists now found the work-telling on them, and adopted the tactics of their opponents and rested in turn.

Whoever rose to speak was greeted with the most deafening howls, and hence, when a fresh amendment was offered or the terrible "that progress be reported" was presented, the divisions took place in solemn silence, the greatest bitterness was exhibited by the majority, who were kept moving in and out during the slow process of counting the "ayes" and "noes." The Irish members kept up a ghastly good-humor. Fresh doorkeepers and policemen were provided to relieve the wearied officials.

At four o'clock Mr. Hugh C. Childers, a member of the Gladstone Cabinet, took the chair in place of the ordinary chairman. At five o'clock Mr. W. H. Smith, the member for Westminster, succeeded Mr. Childers in the chair. Daylight gradually came in. The gaslight was extinguished and the sun shone on a very haggard assemblage.

In the course of the night Mr. Parnell proposed an amendment which was simple nonsense, saying he did not intend to make sense. The amendment was refused by the chair after a scene bordering on violence.

Another incident of the night occurred when Sir Stafford Northcote, the leader of the House, in one of the momentary pauses, declared that the Government intended to pass the bill if they had to sit through the vacation. Upon this Mr. O'Connor Power, who had been made aware of the Government tactics, charged the Government with having organized a conspiracy to crush the Irish members. Immediately the House was in a tumult. The chairman demanded the withdrawal of the word "conspiracy." Mr. Power tried to explain, but the cries of "withdraw" drowned his voice. He finally withdrew the expression.

Mr. O'Donnell having tried to justify the conduct of the obstructionists, Mr. Butt, the Home-Ruler, declared the Irish party repudiated Mr. O'Donnell, and said that if he thought Mr. O'Donnell did represent the Irish party he (Mr. Butt) would retire as from an Irish brawl.

Sir Andrew Lusk, liberal member for Finsbury, said the proceedings cut at the foundation of constitutional government.

Messrs. Monk, Liberal member for Gloucester City, and Anderson, Liberal member for Glasgow, urged action by the Government and suggested the censure of the obstructionists.

Mr. Gray, of the obstructionists, said the responsibility for the demoralization of the House rested on Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Strong measures should have been taken at first.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal member for the city of Oxford, said the reason that stronger action was not taken was not on account of the weakness of the House, but to show the character of the contumaciousness to the country and give the obstructionists rope enough.

Mr. Gray cried, "Hear, hear," sneeringly. Sir Patrick O'Brien, a Home-Ruler member for King's County, objected to this, and intimated that Mr. Gray was a "humbug" and a "damned fool," which expression he had to withdraw as unparliamentary.

At seven o'clock new relays of English members began to arrive, and were received with frantic cheers by the members whom they would relieve. The necessity of keeping the Parliamentary quorum of forty prevented many from leaving even when utterly worn out.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again appealed to the terrible seven to abandon the hopeless contest. It was in vain. The offer was rejected, and the amendments and motions to report progress were offered, and the filing in and out went wearily on.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the Irish seven, after their eighteen hours' combat, were much exhausted. Farmer Kirk was so weak that it was necessary to support him in his tramps in and out. O'Donnell was greatly distressed, Parnell was white as a corpse, and had great black rings about his eyes. Gray and O'Connor Power remained fresh. Biggar was asleep. Shortly after he returned to the House and took the opportunity, on a motion to "report progress," to say that he had had a good sleep and a good breakfast, and was now ready for any amount of legislation.

Messrs. Parnell and O'Connor Power then went out to rest, relieved by Mr. Biggar and others.

Just before noon the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that he would move the suspension of the obstructionists, and a messenger was sent privately to bring the Marquis of Harrington, the leader of the Liberals, to second the motion. This measure, however, was not resorted to. Shortly afterward, Sir Stafford Northcote having been invited by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Liberal member for Sandwich, to take swift and strong action in the matter, thanked his supporters for the assistance he had received, made a final appeal to the minority to yield, and hoped that, in the absence of the honorable gentlemen whom he expected to arrive shortly, the committee would persevere with the bill.

Mr. O'Donnell affected to regard this as a threat of coercion, and said that under the altered circumstances he would retire from the contest. As long as it was a question of physical endurance he and his friends were prepared to go on. This practically ended the fight on the African bill, which was then pushed forward in committee and completed at ten minutes past two amid thunders of applause. During the contest the chairman of the committee was relieved four times, and there were in all twenty-two divisions in as many hours.

THE GREAT TURKISH VICTORY.

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE FIGHT AT PLEVNA.

LONDON, Aug. 3rd.—The *Daily News* correspondent sends from Pardin, near Plevna, a graphic account of Tuesday's battle, the substantial facts of which are as already telegraphed to the United States. The following closing scenes give a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster: The correspondent is with Prince Schachosky's command, and does not purport to give any account of the condition or losses of General Krudener's corps, and that now all hope of success anywhere was dead. Prince Schachosky had not a man left to cover the retreat, and the Turks struck without a stint. They had the upper hand for once, and were determined to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms, through the dusk; on their first original position, and captured the Russian cannons before the batteries could be withdrawn. The Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the bridge above Radahova, and fall into the village behind, now crummed with wounded. The streams of wounded, wending their painful way over the bridge were incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later, in the darkness, the Bashli-Bazonks swarmed over the battlefield and spared not. Lingered there on the ridge till the moon rose, the staff could hear from below the cries of pain and entreaties for mercy, and the yells of the blood-thirsty fanatic triumph.

The Turks had our wage before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us, and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of the rifle bullets was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were struck. A detachment at length began to come straggling up. But to give some idea of disorganization when a company was told off to cover somewhat the wounded in Radishova, it had to be made up of men of several regiments. About nine o'clock the staff quitted the bridge, leaving it littered with groaning men. General Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely, and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the river Osma. There had been talk of his troops being fresh, of renewing the attack to-day with his co-operation, but we have no troops to attack with. The moderate estimate is, that we have lost two regiments, say 5,000 men out of our three brigades, a ghastly number, beating Eylau and Friedland. This takes account of General Krudener's losses. We, to retire on the Osma river, about Bulgareni, and to the best of our weak strength, cover the bridge at Sirova. Not a Russian soldier stands between Sirova and Plevna, and only a weak division of the eleventh corps stands between Timova and the Shumla army. I look on Prince Schachosky's force as no longer for this campaign to be counted as a fighting integer.

So, on this side of the Balkans, there remains but the ninth corps, already roughly handled,—once at Nicopolis and once at Plevna; one division of the eleventh corps, and the Ruzchuk army. If the Ruzchuk army is marched to the west against Plevna, then the Turkish army of Ruzchuk is let loose on the Russian communications to Timova. The advance over the Balkans is seriously compromised. The Russian strait is so bad that scattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and the Roumanian division, commanded by General Mann, which crossed a day or two ago, at Nicopolis, has been called up to the line of the Osma River. We are falling back on Bulgaria with all speed, leaving the Bulgarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. On our left General Skobeleff was very severely handled, having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battalion.

THE RETREAT.

The same correspondent, telegraphing from Simnitza, under date of August 1st, gives an account of the retreat. He says—"The road from Poreidin to Bulgareni, was embayed with broken and retreating troops, wholly destitute of order, officers without soldiers, soldiers without officers, without cohesion, and mostly without arms. At the narrow bridge, near Bulgareni, there was wild confusion, and a complete block of tumbrils, ambulance wagons, provision waggons, officers' caissons, led horses, and carts filled with wounded, all jammed in describable chaos. There had been wounded all along the road, but the bulk of the wounded began a little way beyond Bulgareni, and extended in an unbroken line to Sirova. They were mostly carried in ox carts, the severer cases in ambulances, and large numbers tramped on foot. Immense numbers of wounded had tramped the whole way from the battle-field, and were already entering Sirova at six o'clock yesterday evening. They have walked nearly forty miles in twenty-four hours, wounded as they were. Nearly all those wounded, however, managed to walk out of the battle. The bad cases were mostly left where they fell. The staff officer, with whose estimate I am inclined to agree, thinks the whole force lost between 6,000 and 7,000 men in killed and wounded. A brigade of the thirty-second division suffered most heavily. Besides the terrible loss of men, it sacrificed the imperial banner of one of its regiments. The whole of thirtieth division have been smitten sorely. All the three brigades of Prince Schachosky's command are for a time in a state of disorganization.

THE IRISH "OBSTRUCTIONISTS."

We take the following extracts from the *N. Y. Herald* correspondent regarding the obstructionists:—

Twelve months ago the names of these gentlemen were scarcely known beyond the circles of their immediate friends and those who read daily every word of the parliamentary reports. To-day they are better known, are more frequently spoken about and, to a certain extent, are more powerful than many of the gentlemen who are supposed to rule English destinies. There is scarcely a debate in which they do not figure; there is not an English newspaper in which they are not mentioned in terms of abuse. The *Times* passes juridical sentence on them; the *Daily Telegraph* bursts into tears over their obstinacy; the *Daily News* is decorously vicious, and the *Standard* is in a white rage. The funny journals of course, follow suit, and *Punch*, *Fun*, *Judy* and others crack jokes at the expense of the pair, sometimes witty and nearly always coarse.

I will now let Mr. Parnell himself speak in explanation and defence of his policy. Having written to him respecting an interview I received a courteous reply in the course of a few hours. Mr. Parnell invited me down to the House of Commons, and there I met him in one of the lobbies. "I am pleased to find," said the member from Meath, "that your paper takes an interest in our proceedings. You wish to present my views to the American people?"

"I bowed assent. "Let us take a walk, then, on the Terrace, and have a talk on the subject." The Terrace is a long walk which looks on the Thames, rolling by. It is a deliciously cool spot in hot weather, and, in the long evenings, it is much affected by the youthful members given to cigars, gin cobblers, and the wearing of white waistcoats.

Correspondent—You have endeavored to remedy this state of things? Mr. Parnell—We have endeavored to put a stop to the transaction after half-past twelve o'clock at night of any fresh business which requires discussion. When the House has sat from a quarter to four to half an hour after midnight, we think it has done a good day's work and ought to be sent home.

Correspondent—What has been the effect of your action?

Mr. Parnell—The effect has been startling. This session we have prevented the Government from getting through at least three fourths of the work which they had laid out for themselves at the beginning of the session. The remaining fourth represents about the capacity for work of the Imperial Parliament.

Correspondent—Your action has subjected you to a great deal of ridicule and vituperation in the English press.

Mr. Parnell—I don't consider it the duty of an Irish national member to regulate his action by the comments of English journals. An Irishman who thus allows himself to be influenced by English opinion becomes a snob and a flunkey.

Correspondent—Pardon me for the remark, but is there not some resemblance between your line of conduct and that of the filibusters in the United States Congress?

Mr. Parnell—Oh, by no means. We cannot in any justice be called filibusters. Filibustering, as I understand it, was an attempt by making dilatory motions, to waste time and so prevent the Presidential count being obtained by a certain day. We, on the contrary, never make purely dilatory motions. Our success depends not on our waste of time, but on the fact that the English Parliament has more work than it can do.

Correspondent—Your action has met with some disapproval from other members of the home rule party?

Mr. Parnell—Oh, yes. Correspondent—Their objection, I understand, is that you only irritate your opponents, that it would be better to try a policy of argument and conciliation?

Mr. Parnell—The policy of argument and conciliation has been tried and found wanting; we never did get anything, we never will get anything by soft speeches and an humble demeanor.

Correspondent—Will not the inconveniences to English business caused by your action produce a strong feeling against you in England?

Mr. Parnell—Be it so; that will be all the better for the Irish cause. It is only by bringing the inconvenience home to their own doors that we can make the English government clearly understand the evils of the present system. When they have suffered at our hands a little of the inconvenience we have been so long suffering at theirs they will begin to see our demand for a change of legislative arrangement in a very different light.

Correspondent—Do you think you have lost any votes for the Home Rule cause by the course you have adopted?

Mr. Parnell—As yet certainly not. On that point I am quite certain.

Correspondent—But in time you surely are certain to lose the sympathy of the liberal party, on which the Irish cause has had principally to rely. Will they not be forced by the violence of public feeling in England against you to cast you off, and refuse all alliance with you, even on points they were formerly willing to concede?

Mr. Parnell—Our action may produce an estrangement from us of the liberal party for a time. But this feeling will, I have no doubt, pass away. They will see in the end that it is we who are following a truly liberal policy. Decentralization, the increase of local power, is the guiding principle not only of the Irish Home Rule party, but rightly understood of the English liberal party also.

Correspondent—Can you point to any other result of your action?

Mr. Parnell—Yes. It has always been asserted by Englishmen that they would be only too glad if we took part in the discussion of English, as they do in that of Irish affairs. Well, we have taken the hint, and you see the reception we have met. We always believed that this professed anxiety of Englishmen for our intervention was a pretence. We have now proved it to be so.

Correspondent—What will you do in case the half-past twelve rule is not passed next session?

Mr. Parnell—Well, we must only adopt other means. I have no doubt we shall find some quite as effective as those we have adopted up to this.

Correspondent—Do you anticipate good results for the Irish cause for your line of action?

Mr. Parnell—You see what two men have been able to do. If for two we had twenty, what results might we not hope for? We could make all business absolutely impossible.

Correspondent—And then?

Mr. Parnell—Why, then, the English Parliament would be compelled to yield and to offer a compromise. You may be perfectly sure that, whether we succeed so thoroughly, we, at all events, will do something. Up to the present with our soft talk and gentle ways, we have done nothing—absolutely nothing.

A TALK WITH MR. BIGGAR.

My conversation with Mr. Biggar was one of short duration, for he is a sharp, brusque speaker.

Correspondent—You are not wholly satisfied with the present Home Rule party?

Mr. Biggar—No; some of the members rarely attend; others are lukewarm, but the great thing I blame is the tendency of so many of our members to become absorbed in one of the English parties. This may suit the vanity of some talented gentlemen, anxious for oratorical fame, and therefore desirous of cultivating popularity in the House. But it is utterly opposed to my idea of our duties. We ought to keep ourselves completely apart, distinct and independent.

Correspondent—You disbelieve in the policy of conciliation?

Mr. Power—When the English Parliament is reconciliatory to us we ought to be polite to them; but it is equally our duty as men and as representatives of a nation to return insolence for insolence, blow for blow.

Correspondent—You are not one of those, then, who care for the opinion of the English Parliament?

Mr. Power—The opinion of the English Parliament is nothing to us. It is our Irish constituents we ought to solely think of.

Such is the obstruction policy. It has created as much enthusiasm in Ireland as anger in England. At the next general election there is certain to be a distinct Parnell and Biggar party, and there can be little doubt that they will find many supporters. With a body of twenty or thirty Home Rulers, determined in character and pledged to obstruct all business, the English Parliament will, indeed, present a spectacle to make angels weep.

AN EVENING SCENE IN THE RUSSIAN CAMP.

A correspondent of the *London News* who accompanied the Fourteenth Corps in its march through the Dobruza, sketches an early evening scene near Trajan's Wall. Along the road, perhaps half a mile away were some Turkish horsemen on the slope of the next hill, and beyond this rise was a long unbroken ridge, with the Turkish camp extended along the summit in an irregular black line, with here and there white tents. The Russian army was drawn up in the foreground for the evening hymn which is always sung at sundown. The soldiers stood there in parade with their white caps under their arms, singing in chorus the sweet vesper hymn, with an interlude from the bands and bugles. The long lines of men without their accoutrements standing in reverential silence while the bands played a strain, and then joining in the chorus with solemn earnestness—the twilight hour, the presence of the enemy, the grand lines of the encircling hills, all made it a scene to be remembered.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.—Cardinal McCloskey has again chosen Seton Hall College, South Orange, N.J., for his summer retreat.

REV. FRA. LEO.—The Rev. Leo da Saracena, of Winsted, Conn., has been raised to the dignity of Provincial of the Order of Friars of St. Francis.

FATHER THORPE.—Father Thorpe is to be joined in the editorship of the Catholic Universe by Mr. Manly Tello, late of the Northwestern Chronicle.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The first Catholic in Chicago was built in 1835, by the Rev. Bernard Sheffer, who also was the first stationary pastor of that mission.

THE JESUIT FATHERS.—The annual retreat of the Jesuit Fathers in Washington, D.C., and vicinity, commenced on August 6th, and will conclude on August 15th.

ST. BENEDICT'S ACADEMY.—The Sisters who have conducted St. Benedict's Academy in Paris, Ky., during the past two years, have returned to Covington. They are succeeded by seven Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame lately, from Germany.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH IN TORONTO.—The Globe asserts that, as a work of art, the frescoing of St. Patrick's Church in that city is destined to become celebrated throughout the Dominion, comparing favorably with the Church of the Jesu in Montreal.

PLYMOUTH ROCK DECREASING.—The writer of a striking article in the Catholic World, for August, asserts that New England promises to be the first portion of this country which is likely to become distinctively Catholic.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.—The Catholics have a missionary force in Hindostan of 1,700. In Eastern Tong-King, China, the Catholics have forty-five missionaries and native priests, with 332 Christian communities and over thousand scholars. The Catholic population of the territory is 52,000.

THE RIOTS.—A Scranton, Pa., despatch, describing the riots in that place on the 1st inst., states that the Mayor's arrival at the scene of the melee was the signal for a general attack upon him, and but for the interposition of Father Dunn, a Catholic priest, he would probably have been killed.

THE FEAST OF THE SCAPULAR.—The Festival of the Scapular received the sanction of Pope Sixtus V., in the year 1587, for the Order of Carmelites. Several Popes granted to the different Catholic countries the right of celebrating this feast. Pope Benedict XIV., in the year 1726, ordered it to be observed throughout the whole Church.

CATHOLIC HALL IN HARTFORD, CONN.—Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Waterbury, Conn., purchased for \$25,000 the Methodist Church in the above city. It is a large brick edifice situated on Main Street, within three or four doors of the Catholic Church. It is to be used for a Sunday-school and public hall for entertainments and otherwise.

DR. NEWMAN ON HIS CONVERSION.—"I have never had a moment's misgiving that the communion of Rome is that Church which the Apostles set up at Pentecost, which alone has the adoption of sons, and the glory, and the covenants, and the revealed law and the service of God and the promises, and in which the Anglican Communion, whatever its merits and demerits, whatever the great excellence of individuals in it, has, as such, no part."

THE WILL OF CARDINAL DE ANGELIS.—The will of Cardinal De Angelis, whose death at Rome was recently announced, has been opened. He leaves his fortune, which amounts to 3,000,000 francs, to the Priest Pellegrino Foschi, of Gratzellina, in recompense for services rendered by the latter when the Cardinal was imprisoned at Ancona. The nephews of the deceased prelate have only inherited the fortune left him by his father, that is to say about 20,000 francs.

WHOLESALE PROHIBITIONS.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio, has issued an order to the clergy and laity of his diocese which contains some very wholesome instructions: To prevent and guard against abuses that are rapidly growing up in this diocese, in connection with church and society pic-nics, excursions, festivals, &c., the following regulations are prescribed: 1. Societies that are organized for beneficial purposes, and whose benefits are confined to their members, or societies that are organized for private ends and interests, cannot be permitted to appeal to the public by pic-nics, excursions, festivals, suppers, lectures, &c., to raise funds for their own private use, and benefit. Public appeals must be for the public charities and societies cannot be permitted to appeal to the public, except where the money so raised is to be used for and in the interest of some public charity. 2. All kinds of round dancing, night dancing, dancing in halls or ball-rooms, for the raising of money for church purposes or public charities, are strictly and unqualifiedly forbidden. 3. The sale of wine, beer, or any kind of intoxicating liquors at church pic-nics, excursions, festivals, suppers, &c., is strictly forbidden, and will not be permitted under any pretence whatsoever. 4. Moonlight excursions, pic-nics continued till after midnight, meetings of the people where morals or good behavior are endangered, are also forbidden. 5. Before any pic-nics or excursions, whether for church or society purposes, can be held, the permission of the Ordinary must be first obtained. 6. Pastor will read these regulations at mass on the Sunday after their receipt and see that they are strictly obeyed.—N. Y. Observer.

SIR GEORGE BOYER AND DR. PUSSEY.—Dr. Harrison having sent to the members of both Houses of Parliament his pamphlet entitled "Letter to the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D. D., on his unfair treatment of the Fathers concerning the Doctrine of the Real Presence, with a refutation of that doctrine, Sir George Boyer, M. P., has addressed to Dr. Harrison the following letter: "Temple, July 17, 1877. "Sir: I have received a copy of your letter to Dr. Pusey, though perhaps it was not intended to send to Catholic members. In the first place you bring a charge of heresy against the Churches of the East and West, against all Christians except Protestants; against about four hundred millions of souls, with their bishops and clergy. I may also mention the learned and exemplary men who constitute the High-Church school of your own body. They are all to fall down and submit to the view of the Low-Church, and the Broad-Church portions of the Anglican body in all their phases, and the innumerable sects of dissenters and foreign Protestants striving against each other. As for the real substance and merits of the case, all has been thoroughly thrashed out in the controversy between Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Turton. You can add nothing material to that controversy. I am of opinion that you have not substantiated your very grave charge of dishonesty and dishonour against Dr. Pusey, a man of profound learning and the highest character who is a conspicuous ornament of your own Church. No doubt, there are more or less obscure passages in the Fathers regarding the Real Presence. But this is to be accounted for by the fact that when they wrote the doctrine was not in dispute. And you must be aware that Origen is not a safe authority. The testimony and the authority of the Fathers respecting the doctrine of the Real Presence, are, no doubt, valuable; but the doctrine is sufficiently proved by the words of Scripture, including the sixth chapter of St. John, which Dr. Turton in vain attempted to weaken and explain away. Cardinal Wiseman's argument on this part of the subject has never been refuted, and never will be. Your obedient servant, "GEORGE BOYER."

IRISH NEWS.

ORANGEISM.—Rioting was renewed in some districts of Belfast, and the military were again called out. The Mayor issued a proclamation announcing that the police have instructions to disperse, if necessary by force, all assemblages on the streets.

COLLEGE OF SURGERY.—The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland held a meeting on July 9th, to elect three members of Council in room of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Cronyn, deceased, and Dr. Jacob resigned, when Anthony H. Corley, M. D., F. R. C. S. I.; Wm. Stokes, M. D., F. R. C. S. I.; and Benjamin F. McDowell, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., were elected.

OBSTRUCTION.—The Belfast Examiner approves of obstruction, and says:—Three of the great centres of Irish population in Great Britain have declared with no uncertain voice in favor of the vigorous Parliamentary policy which, for want of a better name, is called a policy of obstruction. Glasgow, with Mr. John Ferguson at its head, had the honor of leading the van. And now Manchester and Liverpool have echoed the voice of the Irish of Glasgow and the Home Rule plan, which had its birth in gentle Ireland, is born again in the midst of the sturdy life of the greatest of British cities. On Saturday last three members of Parliament, two of whom have almost given their names to the policy, and the third of whom is one of its most energetic supporters, addressed two mass meetings of their countrymen—one in Manchester in the middle of the day, and the other in Liverpool in the evening."

DEATH OF SIR COLMAN O'LOUGHLIN, M.P.—Sir Colman O'Loughlin, M.P., died suddenly on the 21st ult. on board the Holyhead mail steamer whilst on her passage across St. George's Channel. About 4:30 in the morning he complained of being unwell and asked for a drink of water, which was given him. He afterwards took half a wine-glassful of medicine from a bottle which he had in his hand, and died in less than ten minutes. The bottle is believed to have contained a simple tonic. Sir Colman was returning to Ireland for the Clare Assizes. He was exactly fifty-eight years old, and was a great favorite in the House of Commons, not only because of his amiability of temper, but because of the willingness with which he imparted to all inquiries his stores of information on legal, political, historic and literary subjects. Sir Colman was the eldest son of the late Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He was educated at University College, London, and graduated B.A. at London University, in 1840. In the same year he was called to the bar in Ireland, was made a Queen's Counselor in 1852, and a Sergeant-at-Law in 1865. He had represented the county of Clare since July, 1863, and from the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry until December, 1870, filled the office of Judge-Advocate-General. His official career was brought to a sudden close under Mr. Gladstone's administration by an act of imprudence, which, however, involved no stain upon his character. He was present in the House of Commons on the 20th ult., and was one of the members who voted in favor of Mr. O'Connor Power's defeated motion for the release of the Fenian prisoners.

MR. PARNELL, M. P.—Mr. Parnell is a tall, slight man, with a face and manner of the utmost tranquillity. His features are delicate, his voice usually gentle and even-toned, and whatever the storm around him, his temper remains equable and unruffled. Indeed, at first sight and without close observation, Mr. Parnell would pass for a more than unusually quiet Englishman, who was fond, of a cigar, spoke little, had no strong emotions and chiefly desired to be allowed to keep his hands in his pockets. Nor in accent any more than in face or manner, has he anything distinctly Irish, or anything indicative of his character. Trained, I believe, in an English school, and Cambridge University, he speaks with something of an English accent, occasionally, perhaps, dashed with the slightest *soupeon* of American nasalism. But underneath all this calmness there must be an intense and obstinate enthusiasm; that enthusiasm which is the most dangerous and most lasting—cold, cold, apparently under complete subjection to reason. No description of a man is complete, nowadays, without some observation on his sartorial envelopment. Let me say then, that Mr. Parnell's attire is very like his manner—studiously quiet and simple. As he is but twenty-eight years of age, he has not, naturally enough, many great incidents to mark his career. Owner of large landed estates in the County Wicklow, he began as most young and wealthy aristocrats do. That is to say he was made the High Sheriff of his County. Most Irishmen who thus open, are, for the most part of their lives, types of the worst form of snobbery; discard all Irish sympathies, affect an English accent, and feel profoundly ashamed of their nationality. Mr. Parnell made of different mettle. Inheriting strong national feeling, he, at the very outset of his career, threw himself heart and soul into the national ranks. While quite a stripling, he stood for County Dublin in the popular interest. He was defeated. When the death of John Martin left a vacancy in the County of Meath, he again sought election, and this time was successful. Finally, Mr. Parnell does not belong to the same religion as the majority of his fellow-countrymen—he is a Protestant.

MR. BIGGAR, M.P.—Mr. Biggar is much less terrible than his reputation. He is a small, delicate looking man, with blue eyes, of almost childlike mildness; a manner not entirely free from bashfulness, and in conversation, listens deferentially to the wagging of other tongues. Mr. Biggar, though a middle aged man, has but lately taken an active part in politics. He had devoted most of his life to business, and has amassed a large fortune. He has large business relations with America. An Ulsterman by birth, he speaks with something of a Scotch accent and with a certain abruptness. With his small body Mr. Biggar has a mind of indomitable pluck. The House of Commons, or many members of it, hate the sight of his face or the mention of his name; but quite undisturbed by hostility secret or expressed, he says his generally disagreeable say Numberless are his exploits. On one occasion the Ministry endeavored to pass a tyrannical Irish bill through the House of Commons at express speed, but they counted without Mr. Biggar. He organized opposition, and, *pour encourager les autres*, he himself spoke for four hours, supported only by a small ocean of cold water, for Mr. Biggar indulgeth not in the cup that inebriates. But this offence was mild in comparison with many others. If there be any distinguishing characteristic about another of Englishmen it is a dislike to plain speaking, especially about persons in high position. But if there be one thing above another Mr. Biggar likes it is plain speaking, and the higher the individual the plainer he speaks. Thus, on one occasion he called the Duke of Cambridge incompetent. Now, everybody in England knows that his Royal Highness is a thorough dullard, and that his appointment to the office of English commander-in-chief is one of those farcical and, it may turn out, fatal absurdities which the blessings of a monarchy bring along with it. But, then, to say so—it is shocking! Again, everybody knows that Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, is a Jew and the descendant of Jews. He has said so himself scores of times. But when Mr. Biggar called him an alien Premier a shudder ran through "respectable" English society, and many sober-minded Saxons were probably astonished on waking the next morning to find that the sky had not yet fallen. Mr. Biggar was most of his life a member of the Presbyterian persuasion; within the last couple of months he has become a Catholic.—Cor. of New York Herald.

WAR NEWS.

FAILED.—The Greek Envoy has left Belgrade. His mission failed.

UNDERHAND AID.—Persians have been detected smuggling provisions into the Russian camps.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.—It is reported in official circles that the Russians have again been defeated at Plevna.

AUSTRIA MENACING.—A despatch from Vienna says it is reported that Austria declines to allow the Russians to pass through Servia.

REPORTED DEFEAT.—A despatch from Constantinople says at the close of the battle of Plevna on Wednesday night the Russians were defeated.

AUSTRIA GROWING.—A despatch from Vienna says it is reported that Austria declines to allow the Russians to pass through Servia.

SUICIDE.—A despatch from Vienna says that Achmet Pasha, who surrendered Nikopolis to the Russians, and afterwards interned at Orel, has committed suicide.

CONCENTRATING.—Gen. Zimmorlan has most of the 14th corps, and a division of another corps in the Dobruzscha; his main force being encamped about eight miles from Tchernovoda.

LOSSES.—The Russian losses, to July 27, according to official statement, reached 9,395, excluding Plevna. Despatches say the Russians lost 700 killed and 3,000 wounded at Plevna.

NOTHING FURTHER.—No fresh political arrangement was made between the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Ischl. The Emperors sent a joint telegram to the Czar, assuring him of their unaltered sympathy.

MORE FIGHTING.—Diplomatic circles are informed that the Russians, in superior force, attacked Plevna on Thursday. The result is unknown. Three Imperial palaces have been converted into hospitals for the wounded.

ERRATIC MOVEMENTS.—A despatch from Bucharest says that the Grand Duke Nicholas was nearly captured at the defeat of the Russians at Eski-Sagra. A dinner had been prepared for him at Kexanlik, but he departed without partaking of it.

SERVIA EXEMPT FROM WAR OPERATIONS.—The Nord Deutsch denies that any intention exists of extending military operations to Servia. The Czar, it says, at the commencement of the war set aside any such idea out of consideration for Austria, and nothing shows these views to have changed.

REINFORCEMENTS.—That 48,000 fresh troops are already on the way by railroad to the seat of war. The Guards will follow in ten days. These include 8,000 cavalry and 56,000 infantry. 250 cannon will also be sent. Prince Charles has called out 12,000 Roumanian militia.

BLOCKADE BROKEN.—The Herald's Sir John's Run, Va., special says, while the blockade has been broken by the troops, no loaded boats have gone through and any attempt to pass freight will doubtless result disastrously. Careful watching of the whole line is necessary to secure safe navigation.

THE FIGHTING AT PLEVNA.—August 10.—Afternoon.—There is no confirmation here of the rumors that the Russians were defeated at Plevna, as reported in official circles here last night. The fighting, it is reported, is still going on. The Russians number 80,000, but the strength of the Turkish entrenched positions is considered to compensate for numerical inferiority.

MEETING.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that at the meeting of the Emperors William and Francis, at Ischl, the question of Russia's extending the seat of war to Servia was never touched upon. The question is likely to be dropped altogether. Russian military reports from Biela now unexpectedly declare that Servian co-operation is unnecessary. It is supposed this change of tone is due to Russia's having become informed that a request for such co-operation would have been refused.

NEGOTIATING.—It is asserted that the Turkish Government recently notified the Powers of the Porte's willingness to conclude peace on the general basis of Andrassy's reform note; but this is not likely to lead to any practical results just now. Russia is far too strong and too jealous of her reputation to acquiesce in the Turkish propositions, after one or two rebuffs. Austria and Germany, knowing Russia is resolved on continuing the war, and if necessary, going into winter quarters in Bulgaria or Roumania, hesitate to recommend to Prince Gortschakoff the message of the Grand Vizier.

PREMATURE REPORTS.—No information has been received at the British embassy of any battle at Plevna during the last two days. It is believed recent reports were premature. Mehmet Ali telegraphs from Bagusa, August the 9th, that ten companies of Russian infantry and six squadrons of cavalry attacked Yailok, near Osman-Bazar, and were repulsed with the loss of 60 killed and 120 wounded. The Turkish commander on the north-eastern frontier of Montenegro claims to have repulsed an attack on Koloashin on August the 7th, after ten hours' fighting.

CHANGING BASE.—A Biela despatch says the defeat at Plevna has altered the whole plan of the campaign for this year. The Russians have virtually abandoned the expectations of pressing the war successfully across the Balkans. It will suffice them if, during the three months still available for fighting, they can sweep Bulgaria north of the Balkans clear of the Turkish armies. The orders are to withdraw from all trans-Balkan positions. Two hundred thousand more men are wanted, and are forthcoming, but will have to be waited for. The first brigade of the reinforcements is expected to cross the Danube in a day or two.

EXTIRPATION.—The Constantinople correspondent telegraphs, via Syria, as follows:—A civil war of extermination is being carried on at present at Eski-Sagra. All male Christians of the native population have been sentenced to death by the Turkish General. This news has been brought by two American missionaries, who were protected by Turkish friends. They lost everything they possessed. This news is also confirmed by Consular despatches. Every male Bulgarian is accused of being either a spy or open enemy. Karabunar is crowded with fugitives. There is only one well in the place, and there are 16,000 troops there. Wounded, sick and fugitives are perishing from thirst.

RUSSIAN SUFFERING.—The Russians are beginning to suffer in health, some corps from hard marching, heat, and irregular rations. The principal cause, however, is the neglect of sanitary precautions, resulting in a general tainting of the air. At Biela the air is thick and heavy with emanations from filth and rotting offal. General Ignatieff is still confined to his room with gastric fever. Prince Galatz is also abed with the same complaint. Four out of five adjutant-generals in attendance on the Czar are ill. Nearly everybody is more or less sick. It is definitely resolved to bridge the Danube at Plevna. The first brigade of reinforcements of four Battalions, now at Sirmintza, will cross to-morrow en route to Plevna. The correspondent with the Dobruzscha army telegraphs that malaria fever is doing its work. Hundreds of sick arrive at Tchernovoda daily, the majority from the neighborhood of Mejdjidje. Dysentery also counts many victims.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.—General Jovellar has been relieved from his command in Cuba, and Gen. Blanco appointed in his stead.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—Another revolution has broken out Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, and a portion of the city has been set on fire.

TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS.—The Herald says Sitting Bull is likely to occasion international trouble with Canada. A request is made that the U. S. take the Indians back, but the British authorities do not say how it shall be done.

STOPPING A RUN ON A BANK.—Father McNulty knows how to stop a run on a bank. He walked in, coolly deposited a red silk handkerchief full of greenbacks in the Patterson Savings bank, while the crowd pressing eagerly around the doors, and then unconcernedly went home again.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CONGRESS.—The initial meeting of the Conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, will be held August 30, instead of August 28th. It is expected to be the most important international law convention ever held.

THE MEETING OF EMPERORS.—The Emperor of Germany left Ischl on the 9th inst., after cordially taking leave of the Austrian Empress and Crown Prince. The Emperor of Austria accompanied the Emperor William to Edezza. The whole interview testified to the existence of the frankest understanding between the two monarchs.

CANADIAN EDUCATION.—The Parisian Polytechnion in reviewing the Hon. Mr. Chauvean's work on Canadian Education, says:—"The hatred between the two parties (French and English) became very intense, a partial rebellion took place in 1837, but was suppressed with a severity, which recalled the oppression of unhappy Ireland."

CAT OR DOG.—An English merchant was dining with a Chinese mandarin, when it struck him that perhaps the dish which he had eaten of so heartily might have been stewed cats, for he heard that they ate cats in China. The Chinaman didn't know English for his guest, anxiously pointing to the dish, inquired, "M'ow, m'ow?" "No, no," said the mandarin, "Bow-wow."

THE STRIKE.—At Wilkesbarre and Scranton, the prospect for an early termination of the miners' strike is a poor one, and it is probable that the deadlock will continue for six months to come in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. The strikers threaten vengeance when the military leave, and the citizens of Wilkesbarre are petitioning for the location of a permanent force at that place.

THE VICE-REGAL TOUR.—Lord Dufferin visited Fort Gary on Tuesday the 7th inst., and attended Mr. and Mrs. Vivian's parlour entertainment in the evening. Yesterday was our civic holiday. The public games in the afternoon were suddenly terminated by a heavy shower. The Vice-Regal party, who were witnessing the sports, were drenched. This morning they visited St. Boniface, and met with a very loyal reception. His Excellency replied to three addresses from the citizens, the Archbishop, and the orphans who were under the care of the Grey Nuns. A drawing-room will be held to-morrow afternoon in the City Hall, and a special reception at the Government House. On Saturday Lord Dufferin will receive addresses, and on Monday will visit the Provincial Penitentiary, and the new settlement of Rockwood on Wednesday, on Thursday, on Friday, St. Peter's; home to Silver Heights on Saturday, and on Monday, the 20th, the party will start for the Menomonie settlement. The weather is again fine. Over 300 invitations have been issued for the Lieutenant-Governor's ball.

LORD DUFFERIN IN ST. PAUL.—The Earl of Dufferin and his suite were enthusiastically received at St. Paul, Minn., where after a warm address of welcome by Governor Davis the Earl made a graceful reply in the course of which he said, alluding to Americans and Canadians:—"The two people are engaged in pushing the civilization of the past centuries across those vast tracts of land which are still but sparsely inhabited, but I trust are destined to become the home of prosperous millions before the century is finished. Of that army of civilization Canada is, as it were, the right wing. We feel towards you, therefore, gentlemen, as one half of a regiment may feel towards the other half, knowing well that upon your side you are faithfully discharging your duties and are alike tramping down the physical impediments offered to your progress, as we upon our side are endeavoring to advance the banner of civilization into the heart of the West, and so friendly is the feeling that I assure you, should it ever happen that your own rich territories should be furnished forth to a more complete degree than it is capable of sustaining, there are in our North-West vast tracts of country where, if you choose to assist us in settling them, you will find a hearty welcome, and, I trust, institutions under which you will be able to live as contentedly as under those where you have now the happiness of residing. All that you have to do is to take ground to your right always provided that you do so metaphorically and not in a material sense."

THE FRENCH ELECTION CAMPAIGN.—PRESS MUTUALITY.—LONDON, Aug. 10.—The electoral campaign on the part of the French Government daily becomes more active and oppressive. Yesterday's news includes the following items:—Hawkers of newspapers at Compiègne were recently required to furnish lists of newspapers they served to customers in the arrondissements. Officials then suppressed the delivery of the XIX. *siècle*, *Presse*, *Republique Française*, *National*, *Bien Public*, *Petit Republicain Français*, and *Petit Journal*, all Republican Journals. *Union Libérale*, of Versailles, was sentenced to 3,000 francs fine, and the Manager imprisoned three months for insulting President MacMahon. The *Nineteenth Century* and *Petit Parisien* were prosecuted for publishing a colored map of France showing the political complexion of the departments. The offence declared against them being the unauthorized publication of drawing. The Court convicted them, but passed a nominal sentence of 50 francs each. Two clubs at Arles have been closed, charged with being political assemblages. The *Depeche*, a newspaper at Toulouse, has been fined 100 francs for refusing to print the speech of President MacMahon. The Minister of Agriculture has asked the prefects in a circular letter to remind the employees of the Department of Agriculture that it is their duty not to attempt to thwart the action of the Cabinet, or place at the service of hostile parties the influence they derive from their offices. The Paris police have forbidden the sale of the photographs of Thiers. The papers announce that 80,000 copies of equestrian portraits of MacMahon are to be distributed in the provinces. The offence of speaking insultingly of MacMahon in the streets is now becoming the subject of daily action before the courts. Lefevre Desrues, who may be said to have originated this offence, was condemned to two months imprisonment, but succeeded on appeal in reducing the term to fifteen days. He is a son of a former Bonapartist Senator. The Court of Bordeaux has reversed the decision of an inferior tribunal, and freed a bookseller, who sold newspapers with special authorization. On the other hand, the tribunals of Nevers and Carcassonne have declared themselves competent to try actions by newspapers against the prefects for preventing the street sale thereof.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

A NEW ARCTIC FISH.—Among the fishes collected by Captain Fielding during the Arctic Expedition is a new species of charr, to which the name of *Salmo arcticus* has been given. This new species was discovered in the fresh water lakes of Grinnell Land, and it is stated to be the most northern fresh water fish known to exist.

THE LILUM AURATUM.—According to a French savant—M. Pynaert—the odour of *Lilium auratum* is obnoxious to houseflies. A single specimen in a room will, it is said, keep it clear of these pests.

TRAINS IN LONDON.—Mr. Shirely Hibberd says that there are now about 1,200 fine trees within the boundaries of the city of London, and in addition over 2,000 underbrubs. The plane and the lime occur most frequently.

THE PULSE.—The beats of the pulse can be measured with great accuracy by a photographic apparatus recently invented. By the use of this instrument the apparently single stroke of the pulse has been found to consist of three, or even four, beats in succession.

SPREAD OR CARRIER PIGEONS.—A trial of the speed with which carrier-pigeons fly was made recently, the starting point being Magnolia, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and the place of destination Philadelphia. The distance is 79 miles, and one of the pigeons made it in one hour and 45 minutes.

FERNS IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.—In the British Islands there are only thirty-nine species of native ferns; but in Fiji Islands more than two hundred species have been collected. The potato fern (*Polypodium spectabile*) is peculiar to Hawaii (Owyhee), one of the Society Islands. Another of the ferns found there is called the Pulu fern; its stems is clothed with a soft downy material which is much used for stuffing mattresses.

AMERICAN FISH.—A firm who have a large canning establishment on the Fraser River have shipped a parcel of this year's salmon in one and two pound tins to England. This is earlier than the Columbia River in Oregon, which is 300 miles further south. A sturgeon weighing 520 lbs. was captured the other day in the Fraser. These royal fish abound in this river. It is a common thing for them to be brought to market, by the Indians, weighing 100 lbs. They are sometimes caught in the salmon nets, but more frequently with hook and line.

A GRASSHOPPER EXTERMINATOR.—Yankee ingenuity is equal to almost any emergency, and we are not at all surprised to hear that a machine for the extermination of grasshoppers has been invented. In the West, whole sections of country are overrun by these pests, and the crops are eaten up for miles. In the State of Minnesota there are 34 counties where these pests are so thick that nothing can be grown. A machine called the "hopper-doe" has just been invented, which seems to work very well, and to promise the best results. It consists of a large piece of sheet-iron smeared with coal tar, the machine being drawn about the fields by a horse. The hoppers are caught by the tar, and crushed in a mass by an ingenious arrangement. In Minnesota a hopper doer is as necessary as a harrow or a plough.

HOW FISH ARE FORMED IN LAKES AND PONDS.—It is generally well known that birds are very active agents in the extension of vegetation, and that fruit and flowers are rendered prolific by the insects which visit their blossoms; but few people are aware of the means by which fish are formed in lakes and ponds which are not connected with other waters. Here an insect is the principal agent. The large water beetle which is in the habit of feeding upon the spawn of fish, occasionally, in the evening, climbs up the stems of rushes, &c., out of the water, sufficiently high to enable it to take wing. In these circumstances it has been caught, and on putting it into water, has been found to give out the spawn with which it had gorged itself previous to taking flight, both in a digested and undigested state; so that, on trial, it has been found that it produced fish of various kinds.

A NEW GROVE OF GIANT TREES.—A new grove of giant trees, recently discovered, 100 miles south of the famous giant trees of Yosemite, is just explored and described. It is on a line with the other grove, 6,000 feet in altitude. Instead of a small cluster of 30 or 40 there are 10,000 trees, covering six miles square. Besides several thousands of old fellows, whose age is estimated at from 1,200 to 4,000 years, there are thousands of young chaps from a hundred to a thousand years old, and full of vigor. The older trees being decapitated by storms and by weight of winter snows on their bushy tops, are mostly overtopped by the juniors. Some of the fallen trees, 3,000 to 4,000 years old, have revealed underneath the buried bodies of ancestral sequoias of smaller size which grew there 8,000 years ago—say 30 feet diameter. Large lakes and waterfalls are found along the route. The are so much superior to the Yosemite that it is contemplated to extend the route of travel to embrace this interesting circuit.

THE BANIAN TREE AND THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.—The power of the pendant root of the Banyan has been lately exhibited in the celebrated Temple of Juggernaut. The edifice, which for seven centuries defied the elements and encroachment of age, is now found to be on the brink of destruction. The seeds of the Banyan tree have got under the foundations, and the whole fabric has been loosened. The ruin was first indicated by the falling of some large stones just after the idol had left the temple on the last car festival. This catastrophe has, as may be imagined, caused great consternation, and is likely to have a disastrous effect on the prestige of the Juggernaut. It is a curious coincidence that the most celebrated Hindoo temple should have thus been undermined by trees held sacred, if not divine, by the whole Hindoo nation. In the ruins of Palenque, Copan, and Uxmal (in Central America) many travellers have seen, and the pencil of Catherwood has portrayed the havoc wrought by the huge trees which have established themselves among the ledges and cornices of temples and pyramids raised by races which are now extinct.

LUMINOUS APPEARANCE OF THE RED SEA.—All who have frequented the Red Sea have observed the luminous appearance, or phosphorescence of its waters. "It was beautiful," says a writer who sailed from Mocha to Cosseir, "to look down into this brightly transparent sea, and mark the coral, here in large masses of honeycomb rock, there in light branches of a pale red, here the beds of green seaweed, the golden sand, the shells, the fish sporting around the vessel and making colours of a beauty to the eye which is not their own. Twice or thrice we ran on after dark for an hour or two, and, although we were well familiar with the sparkling of the sea round the boat at night, never have I seen it in other waters so superlatively splendid. A rope dipped in it, and drawn forth came up as a string of gems, but with a life and light, and motion the diamond does not know. These sea lights have been explained by a diversity of causes; but the singular brilliancy of the Red Sea, seem to be owing to fish spawn and animalcules—a conjecture which receives corroboration from the circumstances that travellers who mention it visited the gulf during the spawning period—that is, between the latter end of December and the end of February. The coral banks are less numerous in the southern part."

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M. W. KIRWAN—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 15th—ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY. *Holiday of Obligation.*
THURSDAY, 16th—St. Hyacinthe, Confessor. Battle of Bennington, 1777.
FRIDAY, 17th—Octave of St. Lawrence. George IV, entered Dublin, 1821.
SATURDAY, 18th—Of the Octave of the Assumption.
SUNDAY, 19th—THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. The British Frigate *Guerrier* captured by the American Frigate *Constitution*, 1812.
MONDAY, 20th—St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
TUESDAY, 21st—St. Jane Francis de Chantal, Widow. Great fire in Brooklyn, 1822.

A CAUTION.

We ask our friends to notice the *penchant* the *Star* has taken to everybody, few though they be, who are opposed to the project of starting a new Catholic Daily under our management. It is very sad to notice the *Star* showing its hostility so plainly.

THE PILGRIMS.

We have only space to chronicle the arrival of Father Dowd and about eighteen of the Irish Canadian pilgrims in Montreal. Their reception, got up in three or four hours notice, was a brilliant affair, and the joy of the people appeared to be complete. Next week we hope to be able to give interesting details of the experience of the Pilgrims while going to and returning from Rome.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

We publish another admirable letter from Sir Francis Hincks to-day. Like its predecessors the present letter grasps the situation, and places before the public the logical reasonings of a great mind. The testimony of such men as Sir Francis Hincks is worth a host of friends, and it must make our enemies pause in their mad hostility to our faith.

THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

The French Canadian and Irish alliance is cemented. In the Council the French Canadians and Irish are now, with one or two exceptions, working well together. The report we publish of the meeting of the City Council will be read with satisfaction by all the friends of the New Alliance. This fight interests all Catholics, French Canadians and Irish alike, and most cordially do we congratulate the Catholics of Montreal in having so soon overcome the prejudices of many years, and in a few months learn the great lesson that Union is strength. We predicted some time ago that "French Canadians and Irish would carry the day" we repeat it now again, and we hail the NEW ALLIANCE with joy.

THE SITUATION.

The TRUE WITNESS continues to be the best abused paper in Canada. We are denounced all over the land. Wherever Orangeism exists the TRUE WITNESS is a thing accursed. Our enemies still harp upon the "editor." It is "Kirwan" here and "Kirwan" there. One paper calls the editor "the latest importation," another heroically attempts to frown us down by threatening us with a "stern duty." This implies the "gagging" process again. Another yells anathema, another sneers "adventurer" and all appear to think that we are only fit for the stormy regions of Bedlam. The *Globe* seriously assures us that we have no right to feel angry at the "vulgar and ungrammatical melodies" which we printed two weeks ago. We are wrong, very wrong to notice them at all. They ought to be beneath our attention. We are after all only "Papists" and why should we pay the slightest attention to the insults flung into our teeth. We should be accustomed to that kind of thing. If we are not then it is a great shame for us, for we have been long enough subjected to it. What a "Papist," a mere "Papist," expressing dissent and showing annoyance at the coarse and sacrilegious epithets flung at him! What an absurdity! When our foes sing of "Gods of bread" what harm, we are only "Papists" and we should not mind it. What if they ridicule the Pope, who is to us the most revered being on this earth—yet what matter, we are only "Papists," and we should pass it by. It is no insult, not at all. It is all play we are assured—vulgar play, perhaps, but it is only play for all that. Nay, like *Oliver Twist*, we even should call for "more, more." If our priests are insulted, it

is no harm, says the *Globe*, "do not mind it." If our saintly nuns are annoyed in the public thoroughfare, never mind, says the *Globe*, never mind. Whenever the Host is made the subject of blasphemous ridicule, we are not to notice it—not at all, not at all. We must suffer and speak not. We must lick the hand that spurns us. In fact the *Globe* gently suggests that we should be "croppies lie down." Then we have the *Star* applying the lash again. In the first place we have noticed three false reports about the "editor" of the TRUE WITNESS in the *Star* for the last fortnight. Has the new Catholic daily project anything to do with these false reports? Three false reports in two weeks! We shall pause for a reply. Like its contemporaries the *Star* states that the "editor" of the TRUE WITNESS is in the dark. It has a bad case and as usual the *Star* applies itself to individually abusing the opponent's attorney. It writes of the "warm hearted people" and the speculators looking to openings in the field of personal and political gain." It writes too of others as "strangers without an atom of interest at stake in the country," whoever that may mean. Its vituperation carries it into a quagmire. What does the *Star* mean by those insinuations? No man ever yet came before the public who had not "motives" attributed to him. It is an old trick of the enemy. But could we not retaliate if we liked? Could we not attribute "motives," aye, and plenty of them if we descended to use the weapon of defeat—insinuation and calumny. The *Star* had at one time the partial confidence of the Irish people of Montreal, but it has it no longer. Like the rest of the papers in Montreal, it betrayed them in the hour of trial. The false reports it, with the rest of the press, published about the Oka business, shattered the bonds which secured for it some sympathy from our people, while the part it has taken in supporting Orangeism, severed that sympathy for ever. Henceforth we shall regard it as our foe. We welcome the open and the honest antagonist. We rejoice to measure weapons with a champion flying his own colours, but we shrink from the subtle and pretended friend. We can take the hand of a generous foe either before or after the fight, but we can take the hand of a slanderous friend—never. Like the *Globe*, the *Star* advises our people to be "Croppies lie down." It says that we wax warm "over matters of sentiment which are in their actual value below the attention of intelligent beings." This is a communistic sentiment. What! an insult to the Host itself—an insult to the living and Omnipotent God—an outrage on, what we at least believe to be, the body and blood of the Saviour, "below the attention of intelligent beings." Why the teachings of Rochfort were never worse than this. Our faith insulted, our priests outraged, God himself blasphemed and yet it is all "below the attention of intellectual beings." Does the *Star* know that we worship the Host? Let the *Star* call that worship what it will—idolatry or what it likes—yet it is our worship, it is our Christ, the living God in flesh and blood. All this we believe with a fervour which centuries of persecution has not shaken, and which neither hell nor the Canadian press can alter. To a man we would die for the faith that is in us. All we want is to be allowed to practice that faith in peace. All we require is that we should not be insulted. We shall never be the first to throw a stone. We have never yet been the first to assail any man's belief. We have never yet insulted any man's religion. But we shall defend our own with what vigour God has given us, and we do not think it "below the attention of intelligent beings." But the most singular piece of reasoning we have yet seen about this question is that put forward in the *Witness*. It seriously, nay, almost solemnly, assumes that Catholics have no right to differ at all upon such questions as Orange displays. Referring to our difference with Father Stafford it says: "It appears then that opinions in the Church, in regard to the self-same question, must differ, according to the geographical location of its mouth-pieces." We answer yes "opinions in the church" have the right to differ anywhere upon questions which may become local in their character, and which in no way assail the Truth, or Church discipline. For instance the regulations with reference to Church discipline, the laws of fasting, &c., are always regulated by "geographical location," and like Orangeism, "what may answer one place may not answer another." But we must take our rounds and come to what the *Herald* says. That paper in the issue of the 9th says:—
"Yet it is perfectly notorious that threats were deliberately made in print, and that preparations corresponding to them took place, not to resent an insult, forced upon the notice of the injured party, but carefully to seek out an insult and to revenge it in blood."
This is a serious charge and it requires a serious answer. We now ask the *Herald* to name where the "threats" were "deliberately made in print?" By whom or

by what "print" were those "deliberate" threats made? The *Herald* says "it is notorious" that such threats were made, and if so it will have no difficulty in placing them once more before the public. If it cannot produce them, then upon its own shoulders will fall the calumny of the charge. But it is so everywhere. Men appeared to be amazed that English speaking Catholics should speak out with boldness. They are surprised at the audacity of the mere "Papists" and they are attempting to hound us down, because we tell them that we shall never consent to lie under the heel of Orange Ascendancy. But let them howl on. Their howling cannot alter our determination. We will continue to resent insult no matter whence it comes. All the papers in the Dominion shall not make us yield one inch of the ground we hold. Let them denounce, calumniate, belie, insinuate motives, and resort to all the tricks of the lower grade of journalism, still in the face of all we shall continue to be just what we were. We repeat, all we want is to be allowed to go our way in peace. We respect every man who conscientiously differs from us. We insult no one. The interest of all is peace and order. But the articles of that peace will never be signed by us until Orange fanatics cease to insult us, and conduct themselves as Christian men.

DR. O'LEARY.

It is rumored that Dr. O'Leary is about to be appointed to the vacant seat in the Senate. What is the meaning of this rumour? If it is intended to "blind" our Irish friends it will fail. We repudiate Dr. O'Leary as an Irishman at all. Mr. Cassidy was bad, but Dr. O'Leary is worse. We speak of him now as a public man, and we say that the Irish Catholics of Montreal do not know him at all. He is not one of us. He belongs to none of our Societies, has never been identified with our movements, and we shall not have him imposed upon us as an "Irish representative." He has done without us in the past, and we can do without him now. He shall have none of us at all. We want no more political impositions. If the Government wish to pay a compliment to the Irish people, let them appoint an *Irish Catholic* to the Senate. Let them take a man who will represent the people. Dr. O'Leary may be an excellent gentleman, but he is not an Irish Catholic, and if the members of the Government think that he will be accepted as such, they are very much mistaken.

"THE MANIA FOR ARMS."

It is somewhat amusing to note the tone of the opposition press on the "mania for arms" question of late. Until the last year or so no one ever thought that there was a "mania for arms" amongst our Canadian youths. Up to that time the "mania for arms" was confined to Orangemen and their sympathisers, and every gallant who sported the colours of the Dutch usurper, carried his "shooter" without creating alarm in the public mind. No one ever questioned their right to go about with murderous weapons on their persons. The public and the press appeared to think that it was the special privilege of the Orange Organization to arm. It was notorious that on the 12th of July, '76, the Orangemen of Montreal carried revolvers during the mimic promenade they had through St. James' street yet the press never discovered the "mania for arms." But in '77, it appeared that the Catholics were arming, and then the sun shone upon the iniquitous "mania for arms," and with a shout of alarm the press of Montreal made known to the world the dire calamity. In review of this question we beg to draw the attention of our readers to our report on the Blake Act published in another column. Here were three men arrested with arms in their possession—they were three Young Britons—and yet they were allowed to go their way in peace. Now how is this? They were drunk and disorderly—so we have been informed—had arms in their possession, and yet nothing was done to them! And still we are expected to utter no protest, to say no word, but to accept the "logic of facts" just as they are. It is the "mania for arms" over again. But we shall see if these gross outrages against the law of the land are to pass unnoticed by the authorities. How is it that Mr. Brehaut allowed these men to be discharged without a fine? Unless this subject is satisfactorily explained it must do much to create mistrust in the impartial administration of justice.

CONSOLIDATION COMMISSION.

The Provincial Government have appointed the Commissioners under the act passed last session for the consolidation of the statutes of Quebec. The gentlemen forming the commission are Messrs G. C. V. Buchanan, Q.C., George B. De Boucherville, and Cyrille Pelletier, Esqs., with the Hon. Mr. Justice Loranger as advisory commissioner. We have reason to believe that the Commissioners are able and competent men for the important work

committed to their charge. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., and Mr. Maisson, of the Law Department, have been appointed Joint Secretaries of the Committee. We are pleased at Mr. Curran's appointment, which we understand, will not materially interfere with the practice of his profession. Otherwise we should regret his removal from the active scene where his abilities are now so requisite to his fellow countrymen in this city. The De Boucherville Government in appointing Mr. Curran, have this time chosen a representative Irish Canadian Catholic.

THE "WITNESS" ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is not on all occasions we can agree with the *Witness*, but when we can it gives us much satisfaction. We cordially endorse the following remarks taken from one of its editorials of Monday the 13th instant.

"Our volunteers have been accused of swaggering. Although it is very likely that such charges are made with exaggeration, it is as likely that there is some foundation of truth in the charge. It would be indeed surprising if there were not. In one case at least the conduct of three volunteers was outrageous. Most of our volunteers are Protestant, and the whole force has gradually assumed a Protestant complexion. This in a population in large majority Roman Catholic is a notable, and we may add, regrettable phenomenon. We shall not speculate as to how this fact is to be accounted for. How much better was it before when Roman Catholic and Protestant officers and men marched in comparatively equal numbers, orange and green side by side, ready to defend their common country from a common foe! We hope that the Militia Department will devote thought to removing as much as possible this character of sectionalism from this force, for patriotism and sectionalism cannot healthily dwell together."

REVIEWS.

HEROIC WOMEN OF THE BIBLE AND THE CHURCH, with Art Illustration: J. B. Ford & Co., New York.—This work is coming out in numbers, two of which have already appeared. The price of each number is 50c. It is a "narrative of the biographies of grand female characters of the Old and New Testaments, and of saintly women of the Christian Church, both in earlier and later ages, by the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly." It is to have "twenty-five plates in oil colors, after paintings by Raphael Dominichino, and others, executed by the best German and French Art painters." The two numbers now to hand are executed with singular good taste. They commence with "Eve, the mother of all the living." This work should prove a great success, and the Rev. author merits the support his efforts entitle him to expect.

CATHOLIC NATIONAL FIFTH READER.—Benziger Brothers, New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—This is an excellent school book, by the Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland. The name of Dr. Gilmour is sufficient recommendation to the work.

THE AMERICAN SENATOR.—By Anthony Trollope.—Drysedale Bros., Montreal.—Few Englishmen understand Americans, or know America better, than Anthony Trollope. He has lived in the United States and has made a study of the habits of its people. He has travelled the country from one end to the other, and he has seen nearly all that is to be seen in the great republic. Unlike the casual visitor who takes a few hurried jottings by the way, and who perhaps never remains long enough to overcome his prejudices, Anthony Trollope understands the Americans, and is never shocked at the idiosyncracies of a people who, like the rest of the world, merely have social customs somewhat different from our own. In the book now before us "The American Senator," Anthony Trollope does not caricature the American but he faithfully reflects him. It is an index of American character. "The contrast between his ideas of what ought to be, and with things as they are in England furnish a cabinet full of reflection.

DOMESTIC EXPLOSIVES.—By W. L. Alden. Lovell & Co., Montreal.—This book is called "The Vagaries of a Journalist." It is compiled from the *New York Times*, and is full of American wit and humor. There are many selections in "Domestic Explosives" with which we disagree, but it is a brilliant book and well worthy of "The Vagaries of a Journalist."

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 1877.—By Sandford Fleming, Engineer in Chief.—A book of nearly 450 pages, with numerous maps and charts. It is a record of the six years surveys which have been carried on with a view to map the route of the Pacific Railway. These surveys "stretch from the valley of the Ottawa, west of the Capital, to that portion of the Pacific coast lying between Alaska on the North and the Straits of Juan de Fuca on the South." It is a work that will be read by the engineering world with interest and all who are interested in the climate and soil of the interior will study Mr. Fleming's Report with interest.

SPELLERS AND WORD BOOK.—Benziger Bros., New York.—An admirable book.

RECEIVED.—De Tribard a Babard. The Scripture Club of Valley Rest.
For further reviews see sixth page.

ARRIVAL OF THE PILGRIMS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—FATHER DOWD RECEIVES AN OVATION—THE IRISH SOCIETIES.

On Tuesday evening Bonaventure station was literally packed with Catholic citizens who had assembled to give a real Irish welcome to their beloved pastor and other pilgrims, who were but then returning from their extended tour. It will be remembered that the respected Parish Priest of St. Patrick's, with a number of our Irish Catholic citizens left New York on the 18th of April, in order to make a pilgrimage to Rome. It is needless to refer to the anxiety felt, not only by Catholics but by Protestants, and the people generally for the safety of the Rev. Clergy and others who had undertaken a voyage which would bring them to the feet of Christ's successor on earth. Prayers, heartfelt and earnest, were offered up that they might accomplish their desires in safety, and after a most lengthy voyage they succeeded in reaching land, and having fulfilled their self-imposed task they once more returned to their homes. The regular hour for the arrival of the train on which the pilgrims were returning was half-past ten o'clock, but long before that hour the station and vicinity were crowded to excess. All classes of society were represented, the rich and poor, old and young, male and female, in fact the whole Irish Catholic population seemed to have assembled in order to do honor to those who were their representatives at the Vatican. A few minutes before eleven o'clock a cheer from the extreme end of the platform gave information to those inside the station that the train was at hand. The presidents of the various societies (who with their members had assembled in large numbers) proceeded on board the train and welcomed in right royal style the Rev. Father Dowd and the other pilgrims. After a few moments delay Father Dowd with Fathers Leclair, Hogga and Brown were escorted to a carriage drawn by four horses, which was in waiting to receive them. A procession was then formed in the following order:—

- Grand Marshal, Alderman Kennedy,
- The Independent Brass Band,
- The Irish Catholic Union, headed by Mr. J. E. McEvenue, President, according to their Branches, with their respective Presidents
- St. Ann's Total Abstinence Society,
- St. Ann's Benevolent Society,
- St. Patrick's Benevolent Society,
- St. Patrick's Society,
- St. Patrick's National Association,
- A CARRIAGE DRAWN BY FOUR HORSES containing:
- Rev. Fathers Dowd, Hogan Leclair and Brown,
- Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society,
- Catholic Young Men's Society,
- St. Patrick's Temperance Society,
- The Emerald Brass Band.

After the line of march had been decided, the procession moved in the above named order for the station, by way of Chabouillet Square, St. Joseph, McGill Craig and St. Alexander streets, to the Priests' House, where the Rev. Father Dowd addressed the assemblage in a few words. He said that there were periods in a man's life when his feelings prevented him from expressing his feelings, and the present occasion was one. He thanked them heartily for the magnificent demonstration and cordial welcome, after which he retired, and the crowd then reformed and proceeded to Craig street where a halt was made in front of the Tansey House, where speeches were made by Messrs. B. Tansey, Captain Kirwan, J. E. McEvenue, President of the Irish Catholic Union, and Mr. Murney, after which the assemblage dispersed. The Union House, and the St. Patrick's Society's and Irish Catholic Union Halls were illuminated, as also the Tansey House.

Throughout the line of the procession the appearance of the carriage containing Father Dowd and the other priests was the signal for the most demonstrative signs of approbation. Cheer after cheer were given, dying out in our locality only to be again taken up with renewed vigor by others who later on, gazed upon the well-known features of their beloved pastor. The procession was one of the largest which has been witnessed in the city for a long time, and the enthusiasm manifested throughout gave evidence, were such wanting, of the veneration and esteem which the Irish Catholics of this city have for their respected and beloved pastor.

THE PILGRIMS IN NEW YORK

(From the *New York Herald*.)

Not long since the whole country was alarmed for the fate of the Canadian pilgrims, who undertook a journey to Rome to lay at the feet of Pius IX. testimonials of their love and devotion. The City of Chester, of the Inman line, carried these men back to our shores, and, fortunately, a quick passage was made, as if in compensation for the delay of their outward trip. Mr. M. C. Mullarky, the president of the St. Patrick's National Association of Montreal, was the head of a delegation appointed to receive the distinguished pilgrims, and about forty gentlemen and ladies left Montreal on Saturday morning, the programme being to arrive in New York on Sunday in time to charter a steamer to proceed down the bay and meet the Chester, but the steamer made a quick trip, arrived in the offing a little after midnight, and soon after daylight was moored opposite her pier, the pilgrims getting on terra firma just about the time the enthusiastic Canada committee arrived at the company's docks. An adjournment was in order to the Grand Central Hotel, in Broadway, and there congratulations were exchanged during the day. After breakfast a number of the pilgrims started out to see their friends and acquaintances on Manhattan Island, and not a few went up to Manhattanville to make a visit to the Convent of the Sacred Heart. A number of distinguished callers were received during the day. The names registered at the hotel were:—W. S. Lonergan, Patrick Cannon, Miss Donovan, Miss O'Connor, M. T. Spellasy, all of Montreal; Rev. J. T. Dowling, of Hamilton; David Battle, of Thorold, Ont.; J. J. Millroy, Montreal; M. C. Mullarky, wife and two daughters, Montreal; Rev. P. Dowd, Montreal; F. H. McCanna and wife, Rev. James Callaghan, B. Tansey, Joseph Cloma and wife, Miss A. Mahon, of Montreal, and W. H. Walker of Ottawa.

FATHER DOWD'S EXPERIENCE.

Father Dowd was the leader of the pilgrims in their eventful journey. He said:—"It is true we heard of the accident to our good ship on the outward voyage, but more so, I think, for the feelings of our friends on shore than for any danger we apprehended ourselves."

"Did you have no fear of starvation?"
"No, not a bit. We are good beggars, you know, on sea as well as on land. The Russia, Abyssinia and City of Richmond gave us food."
"But you missed the feast in Rome?"
"Yes, but only the feast. We lost no time in Europe, but proceeded directly to Rome. It was a rule with us that all of our body should remain together until the audience was over."
"How did the Pope look?"
"Much better than any man of eighty-eight years of age that I know of. And, besides, he has been paralyzed from Rheumatism for three years, and is generally carried about in his chair; but the day appointed for our audience he stood up to respond to our address, and remained on his feet for fully three minutes. His eyes were as clear as those of

a man of thirty, and there was life and animation in every movement. There was enthusiasm, too, in all his expressions that was truly wonderful. I was amazed at his power."

THE RECEPTION TO THE PILGRIMS.

In the evening at the hotel a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the parlors fronting Broadway; in the centre of the groups of the gayly dressed individuals the sombre dresses of the Canadian pilgrims seemed unusually prominent. Shortly before eight o'clock the address of welcome of the St. Patrick's National Association of Montreal was delivered to Father Dowd. It read as follows:—

Beloved Pastor,—In the expressive language of our native land we wish you a "hundred thousand welcomes" back to your anxious and expectant flock. We thank God that He has suffered us once more to proclaim the love we bear you and to lay the humble offering of our reverence at your feet. We approach you with all the recollection of thirty years of happy associations reviving in our memories, and we hail you as our Pastor, our father and friend. Our joy to-day is only measured by our incapacity to express it. We are glad for many reasons. During the earlier days of your voyage the faithful and loving Irish Catholics of Montreal were paralyzed with anxiety for your safety. Not until then did we, perhaps, fully realize how dear you were to us all. We almost mourned your loss and in the first burst of our affliction we feared we would never look upon your like again. The cup of our bitterness appeared to be full indeed. All classes and all creeds shared in our prayers for your safety, and God mercifully heard our supplications. He saved you to lead the Irish Canadian pilgrims to the throne of St. Peter, and enabled you to proclaim their unalterable allegiance to his successor, Pius IX. You returned after fulfilling your eventful and pious mission, and we all wait with keen anxiety to hear from your own lips the record of your pilgrimage. Meanwhile rest satisfied with a welcome back to a people who reverence you, and in whose affections you have secured an imperishable love.

Signed on behalf of the Association, M. C. MULLARKY, President.

RESPONSE OF FATHER DOWD.

Dear Mr. President—I will not try to disguise the grateful pleasure, your truly Irish welcome gives me at this moment. Landing here in New York after our long voyage, I am pleased indeed at this demonstration. I cannot tell you how happy it makes me to see even a few of my dear friends once more. That happiness is increased a hundred fold in witnessing, as I now do, the joyous reunion of all of the members of these families who through a strong and generous sentiment of religion, consented to the separation demanded by the obligations of our pilgrimage. God has brought us all safe to land. The accidents and perils of our voyage now are all past and they serve to enhance the pleasure of this moment and to intensify our gratitude to our good God, whose lovingly watched over us. I can well understand the anxiety felt in Montreal still more than elsewhere during our protracted voyage. You had among you husbands and wives whose dear partners and children were exposed to the perils of the ocean and were for a time supposed to have perished. This cruel anxiety, the thought of which was ever present to our minds made us, too, suffer. It was, indeed our chief, if not our only, cause of unhappiness. But, thank God, the peril is over for you and for us and may be easily forgotten in the happiness of this glad meeting. The sympathy evinced everywhere for us has been a real consolation; for it we are more grateful than words can express. The accident to the City of Brussels was not in vain, since it has so plainly established the fact that a spirit of heavenly charity abides among us all, which makes us feel for one another and act toward one another as brethren.

As you expect to hear more of our travels at a later period I shall say no more just now. I can only say I thank you for this new proof of your generous kindness, and pray that God may bless you and your dear families abundantly.

THE BLAKE ACT.

HOW JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED.

ONE LAW FOR CATHOLICS, ANOTHER FOR PROTESTANTS.

Ever since the rumor of anticipated trouble on the 12th of July was circulated in Montreal the citizens were forcibly reminded of the existence of Blake's Act. To the great majority of the people this piece of legislative enactment was unknown, until it was finally intimated to them that the act in question was passed for the purpose of preventing the carrying of fire arms and other unlawful weapons. Law-abiding citizens were highly pleased with this information, and men of all classes could be heard loudly sounding the praises of the gentleman who was the framer of such a protective law. It was, of course, thought that in the enforcement of the provisions of the Statute of the country would be alike ignored, and justice evenly dealt out to all, according to equal rights and fair play, the expectation of equal rights and fair play, the Catholics have been sadly disappointed. That the act is a salutary one, no person will deny, but it was certainly not to be expected that the interpretation of the law would be altogether one-sided, and that Catholics should be the only people dealt with under the Blake law. That such is a fact, however, can be seen from the accounts given by the city papers for some days succeeding the funeral of the Orangeman Hackett wherein particulars are given of the arrest, without warrant or other authority, of a number of Catholics who had revolvers in their possession, the authorities well-knowing at the time that self-protection was necessary on the part of the Catholic citizens owing to insane threats made by "Bully Robinson" and his demonstrative followers.

On the arrest of these Catholics (Roughs according to the Protestant Press) they were brought before the Recorder, and obliged to furnish sufficient security to keep the peace, failing in which they would be obliged to undergo various terms of imprisonment. In addition to this, a man named Sheehan, against whom the act was brought to bear, was sentenced \$50 or 3 months. Certain circumstances have more recently come to light, which show even more partiality than in the preceding instance. Shortly before one o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant, Constable Hottin, of the water police force, was on duty on the canal, and, when near Black's bridge, heard the report of a shot proceeding from the locality.—He immediately went in the direction indicated by the sound, and passed over the bridge to Mill street, until near the foundry of Messrs W. P. Bartley & Co. when he discovered a young man lying on the ground, with two others leaning over him.—A short distance further the constable espied another man who was approaching the spot.—The constable immediately perceived that the man who was lying on the ground was wounded, and with all haste proceeded to the station, not for distant, to notify the sergeant of the occurrence, at the same time taking one of the parties with him and leaving the others in charge of private watchman Furlong and another person, who happened to be present. The case having been reported to Sergeant Donohue he proceeded to the spot, and taking in the situation in an instant, conveyed the injured man to the Hospital in a carriage, having previously given in-

structions for the arrest of his companions.—On arriving at the hospital the wounded man (whose name is John McCulloch, an important witness in the Hackett shooting case) stated to the doctor, in the presence of Sergeant Donohue, that he had shot himself accidentally, his revolver having discharged while at full-cock in his pants pocket. This would seem to be a deliberate falsehood as both the doctor and police officer examined the pocket in which he stated the revolver had been kept, and found no aperture or hole through which a bullet could have passed.—The presumption, therefore, is that while the young man, who were more or less under the influence of liquor, were amusing themselves, in some way only known to themselves, one of them succeeded in shooting McCulloch, accidentally, in all probability, as they were all bosom-friends, in fact all young Britons.—The statement made by Thos Kemp, one of the accused, to the police is to the effect that he and his three friends had on the evening in question escorted a brother Briton to his home in Hochelaga. They had delayed on the road at several places for the purpose of partaking of refreshments in the shape of liquor (except himself who is a teetotaler.) On reaching the canal, the other three: the wounded man, McCulloch with Robt. McMahon, and Arthur Halliday, playing and making a noise, when Kemp left them and started away saying he was going home. He had not gone more than fifty or sixty yards when he heard the intonation of a pistol shot, and on retracing his steps, found that McCulloch had been wounded. When the three prisoners were brought to the station, Halliday and McMahon each had a revolver, one of the chambers of one of them having been recently discharged. They stated that the arms did not belong to them, but that they had received them from McCulloch after the accident. McCulloch also made the same statement to Sergeant Donohue, in the hospital. The three men were brought before Police Magistrate Brehaut the next morning, when, as it may appear one of the accused was placed in the witness box, and allowed to testify on his own behalf on that of his fellow prisoners. Stranger still, that witness was Kemp, who stated most distinctly that he was a considerable distance in front of his friends when the occurrence took place, and consequently could know nothing whatever of the affair. The question now suggests itself, why did Mr. Brehaut, discharge the accused without first having taken the deposition of the wounded man? Why again did he not invoke the Blake act against these persons, who, illegally and in face of repeated warnings, carried deadly weapons on their person? The public have a right to know something about this matter, and it is time that the Government should take the necessary action for the impartial administration of the law. Had these men been members of the Catholic Union they would probably have been, at the instigation of men of the Sargeant Richardson type, condemned to the full penalty of the law. Why these Orangemen, who are all Grand Trunk employees, carried revolvers is not known. Perhaps McCulloch was rejoicing in anticipation of the reward he hopes to receive for his evidence in the Hackett case, and it may be that his friends constituted themselves his escort, and were giving demonstration of how they would act in case of attack by "Papists," when the shooting took place. Be this as it may the citizens are thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which Mr. Brehaut interprets Blake's Act, and Catholics demand that the working of the act should be general, or that it should be repealed. There is considerable indignation against Police Magistrate Brehaut for having proceeded ex parte in the case, without even calling upon the police officers or others who might have been able to testify in the matter. All that Catholics ask is "fair play and no favor" and this they must have.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

THE VOLUNTEERS—SHALL THEY BE PAID?—ALDERMAN LABERGE SPEAKS WHAT HE THINKS—ALDERMAN KENNEDY ON THE ORANGE QUESTION—A STORMY DEBATE—MEETING ADJOURNES—WHAT ALD. DONOVAN THINKS OF THE IMPORTATION AC.

A meeting of the City Council was held in the City Hall on Monday night. His Worship the Hon. Mayor Beaudry in the chair.

There were present, besides his Worship, Aldermen Mercer, Donovan, McCambridge, Holland, Gauthier, Thibault, Rivard, Laberge, Laurent, Genereux, Grenier, Chausse, Robert, Childs, Duhamel, Taylor and Clendinning.

The galleries were densely crowded and great interest was manifested in the proceedings throughout, and frequently marks of approval and disapproval expressed.

After other business had been disposed of, the Mayor read the report of the Finance Committee, to which was appended the opinion of Mr. Roy, relative to the Volunteer claim for services on the 16th of July. The report approved of the claim and requested an appropriation of \$4,167.93 from the Reserve fund.

Ald. Grenier supported the report and moved, seconded by Ald. Childs that it be adopted.

Ald. Laberge and Thibault—No, no. Ald. Thibault moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Kennedy that the report be not adopted and that the claim for \$4,167.93 be rejected.

In support of his amendment Ald. Thibault made an able speech, out of which we regret we can only give a small portion. After giving a history of the life of the Prince of Orange, Mr. Thibault said—Now, where is the Hero in all this? Where is the great man? the half-God of Orangemen? Where is the reason to perpetuate in this free land of America the bloody souvenir of the Battle of the Boyne near Drogheda? No, sir, no reason can we find, except hatred, fanaticism, revenge and the vilest passions of human nature, stirred up by men without honor, without faith, without brains those fire-brands of discord, who are the servile instruments of hell upon earth.

What have the Orangemen to complain here? Are you not free in the land, of our hopes, of our wealth, of our love and of our honor? When did the Roman Catholics of this country (or of any country) encroach upon the rights of their fellow-citizens? When and where have we been aggressive in any way? Nay, more, do we not tolerate every day all the insults of fire brand fanatics? Have we not suffered silently the violation of the sacred land of our cemetery by the shameful funeral of the unhappy and excommunicated Gulbord? Have we not granted in our province every liberty required and asked for by the Protestants? Have we not supported Protestants in all their just claims? Yes, sir, no one would dare, here or elsewhere, if he not a liar, to deny our liberality, our justice and our love of peace, of concord, and conciliation: concord and conciliation which went so far as to tolerate, nay more, as to pardon the insane ravings of a Doulier in his sermon of the 12th July last? Do you want any more? Take all the advantages you like, but leave us our rights, either civil or religious. We will not allow that you encroach upon them. Bear this in mind.—The profanator who dare lay his hand over the arch of the convenient even to protect her, was stricken to death. If after all we desire to have peace, the Orangemen of this country wish to raise the axe of war, we are ready to resist it by all legal means which are at our disposal, by the very constitution of our country, by the very laws which were framed, either in England or Canada against traitors and disturbers of the peace, against violators of the laws of the land, who take unlawful oaths, who marched in arms in our peaceful cities,

with menace to the citizens, and disgrace to a country? We will not be surprised to see Irish Catholics opposed to their oppressors or to those who remind them of the souvenir of their defeat, of their harms, of their sufferings, and of their exile. Will we recall the barbarous acts of the gloomy past? If your aim is this tell it to us—better to know it to-day than to-morrow. Look at the speech of Mr. Robinson, at those of Dr. Sweetland, and the remarks of the Mail which said that the Orangemen would march next year, whatever may happen. Then, what happen if we will pay? Any citizen could bring an action to recover the amount from aldermen personally, and they should be right in doing so, because it would encroach upon the prerogatives of the people and trespass upon the charter of our city. I will go further and say that we cannot pay to have military to protect a Society which is not recognised by the law of the land—and am ready to show that Orangemen are not recognised neither in this Country nor in England. It was for that reason that the Prince of Wales refused to pass under the arch at Kingston. There may be honest citizens who believe in Orangemen but unfortunately for them they are not recognised.

Was it necessary to call the troops on the 16th July last? I say no; and the best proof for it lies in the fact that those troops who went out of the city to accompany the funeral of the poor unfortunate young Hackett. Have we to pay for a military show around a funeral.

Our brave militia cheered all along; it was an ovation, not a mourning.

1. They have violated the Ch. 10 Cons. Statutes of L. Canada against all secret societies except Freemasons.

2. They have violated the law passed in 1872 against illicit oaths.

3. They have violated the law passed at the last Session (the Blake law) against those who carry fire arms, revolvers, etc.

Who will say that the pretended Orangemen coming from Kingston Toronto or elsewhere on the above named occasion were armed at that time? No one! Then they were outlaws or indictable for that offense and now we would pay to protect an illegal assembly of men come for the purpose of disturbing the everlasting peace and concord of all the citizens of our great city. No, I say no. (Great applause.)

Ald. Laurent moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Robert that the discussion on the adoption of the report be deferred until the next meeting of Council.

Ald. Robert said he did not wish his name to appear as seconder; his name had been used without his consent.

Ald. Rivard seconded the motion in place of Ald. Robert.

Ald. Grenier said it was no use referring the matter back to the committee for they were in favour of it.

Ald. Holland—Those who have fought this battle over before know it is the wisest thing to do to settle this matter without going into court. We were in court before, as your Honour knows, and I don't think there is any use going there again now, and I will explain why it will be wise to settle the claim before it is taken into court. Suppose a row was to commence in the city; suppose we had an uprising of the working classes this winter, and our police were insufficient to quell the riot, what other resort law we then—

Ald. Grenier—I maintain you are out of order, as you are not speaking to the question.

The Mayor—I think it would be better to vote on this question without discussion.

Ald. Grenier—Then postpone.

The Mayor said that as a question of order had been raised he was bound to sustain it.

Ald. Donovan—I would not pay one cent. I am determined to oppose it to the bitter end. I would rather sacrifice \$50,000 than pay for escorting blackguards coming into this city.

Cries of order! order!

Ald. Donovan—That is what I say. I would not pay a cent for escorting blackguards and ruffians.

Cries of order! order! from the floor of the house and demonstrations of approval from the gallery.

The Mayor—Men who come here will have to observe order. They can look on and hear, but not make any demonstration.

Ald. Mercer—Mr. Mayor, be used very unparliamentary words—very unparliamentary words and uncalled for—uncalled for, sir.

Ald. Donovan—There was no occasion to call upon the volunteers to escort that procession of blackguards, and those gentlemen who called upon them usurped their powers. (Cries of order!) And for what? Was there any riot? or street row?

There was no riot, sir. There was, unfortunately, a life lost on the 12th July through the indiscretion of the unfortunate young man himself, who went out in the morning with murder in his heart, for he was loaded with bullets and fire arms, and if he got into a muss in the excitement which for months had been maturing through the open insults, and every kind of abuse heaped upon the large majority of citizens, upon their faith, upon what was prized higher, dearer even than life, what have we to do with it if he got into a muss with these excited people. They made a grand display on the 16th. If they had shown what sympathy and sorrow was in their hearts, instead of displaying their regalia and blood stained banners through the streets of our city, and inviting cut throats from other cities, who came down with arms in their hands to murder our citizens, it would have been better. (Cries of order.) After a few remarks that were inaudible to the reporters, the speaker continued—The volunteers it is said were called out to protect them. Protect them! In what? To protect them in insulting and trampling upon our feelings. I say, Mr. Mayor, the citizens of Montreal showed great forbearance. I say further it is a credit that they allowed those scamps—(cries of order) to go out of the city again; it redounds to their credit. But, sir, there was no occasion for a military display, because it had been resolved to let them bury him (Hackett.) I for one regret the occurrence. I took no part nor mixed myself in the matter, but I know the feeling was to let him bury him because it was an unfortunate occurrence. The military, they were not called out by your authority, and we recognize no one but you whilst Chief Magistrate and the citizens agree that you acted wisely in refusing to call out the military. You had enough of police—the city police and water police—and, therefore there was no occasion for a military display. But the occasion was offered them to make on the 16th they intended to make on the 12th, and consequently the military was wanted to protect—whom? the men with murder in their hands, and not to protect the peace of the city, therefore I object to one single dollar being paid. I acknowledge no authority but the chief magistrate, and whenever he deems it expedient or necessary to call out the military to preserve the order of the city, I will, pay any bill that may afterwards be presented for that service.

I say it is a bad precedent to establish, and a bad precedent for the finance committee to entertain bills before coming to this council. I say that bill should have come before this council before we were in any way committed, but I hope we have not been committed by the committee. I hope the majority of this council will oppose it, for I say it is a bad precedent to establish for future action, for if it is entertained similar bills will be presented from this time out. If this Council will so far forget itself you will find the military will be called out on all such occasions. But, sir, I assure you that if such is the intention it will imperil the peace and welfare of this city in the future, I say if

we don't put our foot down on these demonstrations in this Catholic city of Montreal its peace and welfare will be ruined. I have lived here many years and have many Protestant friends and I know that it is only a faction that brings trouble amongst us. I know it was not the respectable Protestant party that was the occasion of it for they were opposed to such trouble and turmoil. If we begin to set a precedent such as we never had before, it will be fatal to the peace of the city, and I for one will regret it the longest day I live. I want to put an end to it, therefore I say this Council should repudiate such a bill for such a purpose. In concluding Ald. Donovan called upon the Mayor, in case the money was ordered to be paid to veto it, and notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney whom he respected very highly, would contribute his share in testing the matter in Court.

The Mayor reminded the Council that the argument was not upon the main motion, but upon the amendment to the amendment.

Ald. Mercer had hoped that the report would have been received, without any discussion at all, and certainly never expected such violent language would have been used. His remarks would not be addressed to the main motion or the amendment, but to the violent remarks of Ald. Donovan with reference to the volunteers. When he calls them ruffians, cut-throats, and blackguards—(cries of order.)

Ald. Donovan—I rise to a point of order. I did not call the volunteers blackguards. I called those blackguards who came from Ottawa and Kingston.

Ald. Laberge—Hear, hear.

Ald. Thibault—Out, out.

Ald. Donovan—I call those men ruffians.

Ald. Mercer—But he said the volunteers were ruffians and blackguards.

Ald. Donovan—No, sir; I did not.

Ald. Mercer—I certainly understood him so.

The Mayor—I think, Alderman Mercer, the explanation of Alderman Donovan, that he did not call the volunteers blackguards, or ruffians, should be accepted.

Ald. Mercer was glad to accept Ald. Donovan's explanation, for there was not a finer body of men than their volunteers, who came from all ranks, creeds and nationalities, and were a body which the city had reason to be proud of. With reference to the magistrates he was glad to have the opportunity of saying that when they called out the volunteers after the Mayor had refused, they were not actuated by nationality or creed. (Hear, hear.) but for the benefit of the city of Montreal. In certain portions of the press they had been charged with being "intolerant" and "fanatics" but nothing said in the press was so strong as the words that had fallen from Ald. Donovan. Speaking of the intolerant character of the men (Magistrates) he would ask who were they? There was Mr. A. W. Ogilvie, the local member whose big heart, generous sympathies, and his liberal feelings had obtained for him, not only a local but provincial reputation, and no one envied the influence he had in the provincial legislature. Then there was Mr. Henshaw, a gentleman who had lived in their midst, and who had never been accused of intolerance before. Then there was their friend Ald. Stephens, whose absence he regretted. He had too much chaff in this room to be called intolerant, and too much liberal feeling to allow of fanaticism. As regards himself, he would not say one word. He had his record for the past, for the future his friends would say whether he was ever actuated by a spirit of intolerance. He desired the Council, and the city at large, to understand that the magistrates, in calling out the volunteers did not consider what the religion of the men in the procession was, but, on the contrary, looked only to what would be of advantage to the city. They knew that the city was responsible for any damage that might be done. Let them look at of Pittsburg where a mob had charged of the city for 24 hours, and in that time did \$6,000,000 damage, and that place was only about the same size as Montreal. There were in the vaults of the banks of Montreal millions of dollars, the warehouses were stocked with goods from every clime, and the stores were filled from basement to cellar. Were they to leave these to the mercy of a mob? If they were, it was like throwing a spark into a barrel of gunpowder. This payment of \$4,000 to the Volunteers he considered should be looked upon in the light of insurance.

Alderman Laberge said—If never was present at a discussion, before the Council, which required more delicate handling than that which at present occupied their attention. He was well aware that it was only sufficient for a Catholic to open his mouth on this question in order to be accused of fanaticism, but he rested his conduct on the past, and he would certainly be credited when he said his greatest fault was not fanaticism. He had been taught by his father to speak the truth, and that which he thought was just, no matter on what question. In his opinion there had not been the slightest reason for calling out the Volunteers on the 16th July. A certain number of individuals with dirty faces, and with whom no respectable person could shake hand, had come from Ottawa and other places armed to the teeth to assist at the funeral of Thomas L. Hackett. As foreman of the Jury charged to enquire into the circumstances which had led to the death of Hackett, he had during seven days done all that in him lay to discover the perpetrators of the deed, and when the Jury had had decided to render their verdict they could only find one guilty and that one was Thomas Lett Hackett, who left his place in the morning with 60 rounds of ammunition, and a revolver loaded in the seven chambers in his pocket, and having taken care before his departure to leave his property in the keeping of his friends. It had been repeatedly stated during the inquest that deceased had fired the first shot. He (Ald. Laberge) could not do otherwise than approve of the conduct of his Worship the Mayor on the 12th July in no unnecessary calling out the Volunteers (applause.) He could not understand how it was that intelligent men could endorse the calling out of the Military on the 16th, to assist at the funeral of Hackett. He was aware that the Military had been called out at times, but it was on different occasions and at far different demonstrations from that of the 16th July. He remembered that when the late Sir George Cartier was interred, who though he had a great many political enemies he had, all along the route taken by the funeral cortege friends and enemies, partisans though they might have been, respectfully saluted the remains of the great citizen, the great patriot. But at the funeral of Hackett the persons at the crossings of the streets through which the cortege passed remained silent for Hackett; it was the horde imported from Ontario who shouted hurra! I can well believe that Hackett was not the subject of those acclamations and hurrahs, but that there was something behind the curtain, they were evoked by the temporary triumph of the pitiful Orange party who merit the contempt of well disposed Protestants as well as Catholics.

People are wrong in accusing the Catholics of fanaticism, above all after the Oka affairs, in which fourteen apostate Indians feloniously burned down the Catholic Church and Presbytery, although the Protestant journals had the audacity to contend it was the work of the priests of the Seminary. I am a Catholic, I am not ashamed to say it even as a Protestant glories in being what he is. Why did they not ask that the Mount Royals (65th battalion) should escort Hackett's funeral? They preferred to have it escorted by two battalions of volunteers, composed almost exclusively of Orangemen, which volunteers on returning from the cemetery sang "Croppies lie down." He considered that such conduct was an insult flung in the faces of three

fourth of the population of Montreal which is composed mainly of Irish and French Canadian Catholics. Alderman Laberge concluded his eloquent speech as follows:—"I shall never consent to the payment of the sum of \$4,168 recommended by the Finance Committee to pay the volunteers who assisted at the funeral of Hackett, even when I am convinced that the law is against us. If the corporation is sued for payment of said sum, and condemned to pay the costs incurred by the council, it shall be as a protest against the conduct of those who, without cause, are responsible for calling out the troops on the 16th July. (Loud and prolonged applause in the galleries.)

Ald. Kennedy—Mr. Mayor, I regret that this question has waxed as warm as it has. I thought it would pass off quietly, and I think, the sooner it is let drop the better. (Hear, hear.) I do not object to the calling out of the volunteers, but I do object to the men that came into the city and conducted themselves as they did. I say it, and I don't fear contradiction, it was not for the love of Hackett they came. If it was, why did they cheer at the funeral in the streets? The cheering was done, no man can deny it, and it was done out of the windows at Moigan's store; every window was occupied and they cheered. The Orangemen thought they had gained a great victory, but I tell you they did not gain a great victory. And there is another man whom I cannot call less than a firebrand—this Robinson from Kingston. He said if he had come again it be "woe to Montreal." Had I been in the streets of Montreal and heard him say it I would have challenged him single-handed on the street if I were to have been killed, and I hope I shall never die until I come before this Robinson face to face, and I will test his mettle. I don't say one word to the Orangemen of Montreal, but these ruffians that they brought here who gave us such gross insults I abhor. They say the French Canadians were not insulted. Why, there are men in Montreal who sympathize with wild Indians in the bush who burned the church at Oka, and the priest's house. There is no denying it, this thing is not over. I may say if they think of coming to wipe out the Irish and French Canadians of Montreal, they are mistaken, for I tell them the French Canadians are not made of blocks of wood.

Alderman Greater spoke once more in favor of the motion.

It was now six o'clock, and Ald. Taylor moved that the Council adjourn.

Amidst much disorder the votes were taken on the motion to adjourn as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Laurent, Mercer, Clendinning, Childs, Taylor, Genereux, Holland, Rivard and Grenier—9.

Nays—Messrs. Chausse, Laberge, Thibault, Kennedy, Robert, Wilson, Gauthier, McCambridge and Donovan—9.

The Mayor gave his casting vote in favour of the adjournment.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN THE CITY.

(To the Editor of the Gazette.)

Sir,—If I had no other reason for trespassing once more on your columns, I should be induced to do so from finding that the Toronto Mail has arrived at the conclusion, from my last letter, that I have "reconsidered the question," and as it is possible that others may draw a similar inference, I am desirous that it should be clearly understood that I have not in the least modified the opinion that I formed on the subject of Orange demonstrations at a very early period of my life and that I have retained to the present day. I have, however, in my late letters contented simply that such demonstrations are inexpedient in the city of Montreal. I was induced to publish my views, because I thought that there was a leaning on the part of many to attempt to remedy the evil by legislation, which in my opinion would be an aggravation of the evil; and further, because many of those who had written on the subject seemed to be unaware of the cause which lends Irish Roman Catholics to view Orange demonstrations with feelings of bitter hostility. It has at all events been satisfactory to me to find that many Canadian Protestants were unaware, until the publication of my first letter, of the severity of the Irish penal laws against Roman Catholics. I have been assailed by more than one writer for insinuating that Canadian Orangemen of the present day are persecutors, but in truth I have been more inclined to charge them with being irrational, inasmuch as they have adopted the name and the oaths and the signs and symbols of persecutors while claiming that they are sincere friends of civil and religious liberty. I do not believe that fair discussion can injure a good cause, and although it is true, as the Herald justly observes, that we are "too near to the events" for either parties to listen patiently to any discussion of it, yet the great mass of the citizens of Montreal who, in my opinion, are deeply interested in the subject, will reflect on the consequences of the recent attempts to institute Orange demonstrations among them, and will, moreover, arrive at the conclusion that, even if I had not written a line, the "parties militant" would not have been less bitter. I cannot forbear offering a few observations on a very courteous criticism on my letters in the Herald of the 9th inst. There is much in that article in which I entirely concur; but like a great many others who have written on the subject, the writer appears to me to think that I have been inclined to palliate the conduct of those who have been disturbers of the peace. There is no one in the community more ready than myself to condemn a resort to violence or to maintain that the peace must be kept at all hazards. Surely it is not inconsistent with such an opinion to contend that it is inexpedient to make demonstrations which experiences teaches us will inevitably lead to bitterness of feeling in the community and which, even if no calamity should occur, must put the citizens at large to a serious annual expense, to say nothing of the inconvenience to our volunteers. I cannot concur with the Herald in thinking that "a very important part of the res gestae of this affair attaches to those publications which Sir Francis considers merely as the exposition of Irish Catholic feelings, but which were unfortunately also passionate incitements and exhortations addressed to the most excitable part of the Irish Catholic people." I think that such a charge should not be made without proof. I will not affirm positively that it cannot be proved, but I have not seen any violent language of the kind, and, moreover, all the attacks that I have seen on the True Witness are founded on articles written after the Orange procession on the 16th July, which consisted in a considerable degree of strangers armed with revolvers, and after an announcement that 20,000 strangers were required next year. An anonymous writer in the Herald over the non de plume

CONTINUED ON EIGHT PAGE.

ORANGE RIOTS.

Mr. Fleming's Pamphlet now published can be had at this office. News-dealers from the country supplied on liberal terms. The Minerva says:—"The brochure entitled the 'Orange Riots' is written by a master hand."

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

NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts), AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. APPLES (very choice, for table use), ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet), LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

DOMINION METAL WORKS. We are now prepared to fit up our PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS, FOR WARMING BUILDINGS, at very low rates, if early application is made. ECONOMY IN FUEL AND PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED.

CHARLES GARTH & CO. 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET. May 30 Gm42

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., O. J. DOHERTY, A.B.C.L. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$66 outfit free. H. HALLITT & CO., Portland, Maine, 19-12m.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

PLASTER and MANURE.—"If," says a writer in Field notes, "a farmer neglects stable and yard manures, and attempts to make up the deficiency by the use of plaster, the latter will soon fail him, for this mysterious mineral needs vegetable remains in the soil to enable it to act efficiently. In other words, it only helps a soil that is able to help itself!"

FEEDING UP FOR WINTER.—There are two critical periods through which farm stock is called to pass, viz, when grass gets short and frost-bitten in the fall, and again when winter begins to let go his hold, and spring approaches. Digestion suffers after the frost bites the grass, because it becomes innutritious, and stock becoming more hungry as cold advances, they eat greedily of it. It ferments in the stomach, produces flatulence, a starting coat, and sensitiveness to the cold. No animal can stand cold and wet whose digestion is impaired. In such a condition the stomach and bowels become irritable, the blood rushes to them from the surface producing chilliness, even though the weather be not cold. From the moment that this condition sets in, the animal begins to shrink from the absorption of such flesh as had been accumulated in summer and early fall. These form the principal reasons why approaching winter is a critical period. To avert these tendencies, farmers should provide a patch of blue grass, according to the amount of stock kept, and turn the stock on this for a portion of the day, when other grass begins to fall. This, holding its vitality well into winter, even in the north west provides against the sudden change and consequent strain upon the digestion otherwise sure to follow. Farmers would do well to place light rations of bright hay within the reach of stock, as early as the appearance of the first frosts. A small amount of this, they will find, will be eaten with avidity and evident relish, and much will be added to the ability of the animal to battle with the coming cold and exposure, by replacing the want of succulent grass, and preparing the digestive organs for the steady used dry fodder and hay during winter.

How to FATTEN CHICKENS.—By particular request of a subscriber to the Herald, we copy the following from an English publication, our friend assuring us that its suggestions are equally good here as among the fowls of Albion. It is hopeless to attempt to fatten chickens while they are at liberty. They must be put in a proper coop; and this, like most other poultry appliances, need not be expensive. To fatten twelve fowls, a coop must be three feet long, eighteen inches high, and eighteen inches deep, made entirely of bars. No part of it solid—neither top, side nor bottom. Discretion must be used according to the sizes of the chickens put up. They do not want room; indeed, the closer they are the better—provided they can all stand up at the same time. Care must be taken to put up such as have been accustomed to be together, or they will fight. If one is quarrelsome, it is better to remove it at once: as, like other bad examples, it soon finds imitators. A diseased chicken should not be put up. The food should be ground oats, and may either be put in a trough or on a flat board running along the front of the coop. It may be mixed with water or milk; the latter is better. It should be well slaked, forming a pulp as loose as can be, provided it does not run off the board. They must be well fed three or four times a day—the first time as soon after daybreak as possible or convenient and then at intervals of four hours. Each meal should be as much and no more than they can eat up clean. When they have done feeding, the board should be wiped, and some gravel may be spread. It causes them to feed and thrive. After a fortnight of this treatment you will have good fat fowls. If however there are but four or six to be fattened they must not have so much room as though there were twelve. Nothing is easier than to allot them the proper space it is only necessary to have two or three pieces of wood to pass between the bars and form a partition. This requires attention or fowls will not keep fat and healthy. As soon as the fowl is sufficiently fattened it must be killed, otherwise it will get fat but it will lose flesh. If fowls are intended for the market, of course they are or may be fattened all at once; but for home consumption, it is better to put them up at such intervals as will suit the time when they are required for the table. When the time arrives for killing, whether they are meant for market or otherwise, they should be fasted, without food or water for twelve or fifteen hours. This enables them to be kept some time after being killed, even in hot weather.—London Cottage Gardener.

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

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal.

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ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

NOS. 17 to 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO., ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS and IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS of IMPROVED SAW and GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public Buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALTIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c. &c. 1-y-36

CANADIAN ITEMS.

SHOCKING TREATMENT of Boys.—Horrible disclosures have been made as to the treatment of boys in the Government reformatory at Kingston. They were getting bread only on Sunday, and one salt herring to eight youths. Whenever they got liberty they rushed to the pig's troughs, and savagely eat the putrid offal. The superintendent was a Plymouth Brother in religious belief. The old officers were all discharged, and his own and his wife's relations appointed, being brought from New Zealand to fill the office of schoolmaster.

TO TRIUMPH.—The Kingston News says of General Robinson:—He felt proud that he was one of them who went to Montreal. They didn't expect to get off so scot free as they did. They were prepared to take the front of the battle had trouble arisen. A more determined set of men never left Kingston than those who went to the funeral. When Orange and Protestant principles had to be maintained there would be found in Kingston men ready and willing to take the lead. After condemning Sir Francis Hincks' letters, he referred to the letter of Mr. Hugh MacMahon, of London, and to the address of Father Stafford. Whether these gentlemen acted through fear or favor he did not know, but they deserved credit for what they had done. He was surprised that none of the Grand Officers were present at the funeral. It was not what he expected. If the Orangemen of Montreal would walk next 12th, it would not be sixty or seventy that would go from Kingston but an immense number. Referring to the expressions of the True Witness he was somewhat afraid that if the Catholics of the Dominion would only speak out their sentiments in regard to them the Orangemen would have to endorse them. He had heard one Roman Catholic gentleman say that after what had transpired in Montreal he was almost ashamed to look an Orangeman in the face.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, RICHMOND, P. Q.—The St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Society of Richmond and vicinity, organized and now numbering one hundred and fifty members, held its first public meeting in Murphy's Hall, Richmond, on Saturday evening the 4th instant. A large and intelligent audience attended. On the platform were Mr. James Murphy, President, in the chair, and the Rev. Fathers Quinn, of Richmond, and Salmon, of Montreal, and the Rev. Mr. Desautels, of Melbourne, and Messrs. Mayor Hart, Dr. Duple, Barry, Jones, Graham, Kennedy, Secretary of the Society, Jones, &c. Messrs. Dillon, Maher, Sullivan, John Murphy, Jr., and others were assiduous in their attention to the auditors. An eloquent address which was exceedingly well received and frequently applauded, was delivered by Mr. W. J. O'Hara of Montreal on "The Irish in America," their success and its causes." At its close a well deserved vote of thanks was passed to the talented lecturer, and brief remarks in approval of the lecture were made by Rev. Father Salmon, and by Messrs. Jones, Scarry and Graham, and a hearty vote of thanks, was tendered to the chairman. The society deserves to be congratulated on its auspicious organization, large membership, the excellence of its officers, and its well directed efforts to promote systematic benevolence, and social and intellectual improvement.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK every TUESDAY for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

MONTANA 4320 Tons. Wyoming 3716 " WISCONSIN 3720 " NEVADA 3135 " IDAHO 3132 " CABIN PASSAGE \$95, \$65, \$75. INTERMEDIATE—or Second Class, \$40. STEERAGE—At Lowest Rates.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York. Or to HART BROTHERS & CO., Cor. St. John & Hospital Streets, Montreal.

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

THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.

A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY. To Major Jno. Lane, GREENFIELD, MASS. DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge. Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

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

J. P. NUGENT, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Sign of the Red Ball), First-Class Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STISSON & Co., Portland, Maine, 19-12m.

Madame FOY'S CORSET SKIRT Supporter Increases in Popularity every year, and for Health, Comfort, and Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements. MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY FOY & HARMON, 28-1st-cow NEW HAVEN, CONN.

HOLY BIBLE. IRISH CATHOLICS—Read the list of books we are offering at twenty-five cents per week.—Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons (including his debate with Froude). MacGeoghegan and Mitchell's "History of Ireland." Life of O'Connell. Lives of the Irish Saints. Family Bibles. Life of the Blessed Virgin, and a splendid assortment of Prayer books and Albums. All of the above named books are beautifully bound and illustrated, and will be delivered on receipt of the first payment, at JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE, 674 CRAIG ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE COTE. 50-3

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

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from McGill Str.) Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 19-12m.

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

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

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

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED and APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart, and of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET.

And of M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., M.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq., C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq. And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect. The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes: 1 Prize in Gold of..... \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 1 " " " " 2,000 00 2,000 00 1 " " " " 1,000 00 1,000 00 1 " " " " 500 00 500 00 5 " " " " 100 00 500 00 5 " " " " 50 00 250 00 25 " " " " 10 00 250 00 500 Building Lots, valued each at..... 500 00 250,000 00 50 Prizes, " " " " 24 00 1,200 00 20 " " " " 20 00 400 00 42 " " " " 18 00 756 00 8 " " " " 6 00 48 00 12 " " " " 32 00 384 00 12 " " " " 6 00 72 00 12 " " " " 30 00 360 00 290 " " " " 3 00 870 00 1000 " " " " 2 00 2,000 00 2000 " " " " 1 00 2,000 00 1 " " " " 4 00 4 00 Total \$472,594 00

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. THE FIFTIETH OF AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director F. X. COCHUE, 268 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Our statesmen (if we have any) and our philanthropists (we have some) have in this question to untie the Gordian knot of our present commercial distress.

Answer.—Protection is our only salvation! Let us have it at any price, and thousands will be able to avail themselves of the cheap Fall and Winter Goods now offered at CHEAPSIDE.

GRAND SALE NOW GOING ON.

Black Alpaccas and Lustres. Good useful Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c. Good Dress Lustre, 12c, worth 20c.

Black Persian Corals.

Good Black Persian Corals, 25c, worth 40c. Russil Corals, 25c, worth 40c.

Black French Cashmeres.

Extra Wide Heavy French Cashmeres, 50c. Extra Fine Double Cashmere, 60c.

Black French Merinos.

Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Extra Double Finish Black French Merino, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Black Baratheas Cloths.

Black Baratheas, 40c. Black Baratheas, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c.

Black Balmoral Cape Cloth.

Good Black Cape Cloth, 35c. Extra Fine Finish Cape Cloth, 45c, 50c up to 75c a yard.

Black French Poplins.

One case new Black All Wool French Poplins, 45c, 55c, and 65c. Beautiful shades and wide widths.

Black Cecelian Cloths, 60c to 70c a yard. Never wears out. Courtaulds Crapes. All widths. Prices kept in Stock. The best in the world.

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Black Silks! Black Silks!

Good useful Dress Silks, 60c. Good Dress Gro Grain Silks, 75c. Splendid Gro. Grain Silks, \$1.00.

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Black Shawls, Great Bargains. Black Skirts, Great Bargains. Black Kid Gloves, 75c for two Buttons.

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For all kinds of Black Goods.

Black Hosiery in all Sizes. Black Fans. Mourning Collars and Cuffs. Black Prints, 10c yard.

Black Laces, Black Laces.

Black Silk Laces 10c, to \$5.00 yard. Black Guipure Laces, 40c, to \$5.00. Black Fringes quite new styles, 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Wincey, Wincey, Wincey.

Good Useful Wincey, 7c yard. Extra Heavy Wincey, 10c, worth 20c. Chamblly Flannels, Chamblly Flannels.

CHEAPSIDE

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

[Established 1819.]

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN THE CITY.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

of "Anti Humberg" declares that "it is false that the Orangemen ever made such a demand or called for foreign aid," and again, but, he says so have the Orangemen who have named 20,000 men as the contingent required; sir, his statement as to the latter is an unmitigated falsehood.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.



THE FIRST GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC

STE. ROSE.

Will take place on TUESDAY, 21st August, 1877.

A full programme of games has been prepared for competition for which valuable prizes will be awarded.

Every effort will be made to ensure the comfort of the guests. Punctuality in the arrival and departure of trains is guaranteed.

TRAINS will leave HOCHELAGA at 8.30 A. M., and 1 P. M., and MILE END at 9.15 A. M., and 1.15 P. M.

RETURN TRAINS will be run at seasonable hours for the convenience of the party.

Tickets, 50 cents. - - Children, 25 cents.

To be had from the members of the Union, also at C. Boyle's, 173 McGill street, Thos. Carmody's, 30 Bleury street, &c.

M. CARROLL, Secy.

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AUG 8, 77

CONVENT

OF OUR

LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario.

Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September.

The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR, Loretto Convent, Belleville.

July 25, 77-ly

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THIS Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of the Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau Valleys.

Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superiors of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniforms, Black and Blue.

Board during the two months vacation, if spent at the Convent \$10.00.

The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

The classes will open this year, on the First Tuesday in September.

CONVENT

OF THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

Williamstown, (near Lancaster), C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work.

Scholastic year, ten months, payable quarterly in advance.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in French and English.....\$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument.....2.00

Drawing and Painting.....1.00 Bed and Bedding.....1.00

Washing, and &c.....1.00 Entrance Fee.....3.00

No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in a case of sickness.

Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superiors of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniforms, Black and Blue.

Board during the two months vacation, if spent at the Convent \$10.00.

The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

The classes will open this year, on the First Tuesday in September.

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DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000.

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MONTREAL.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

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C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector.

June 6, 1877. ly.

THE ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The business of this Company for the year 1876 was more than

Three Times

THAT OF ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES transacting Accident business, combined.

Reference is made to over Two Hundred recipients of indemnity, on account of Injuries from Accidents, as to the treatment of Claimants at the hands of the Directors.

THIS IS ESSENTIALLY THE ONLY

Purely Accident Insurance Company

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AND THE ONLY ONE THAT HAS MADE

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FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS POLICY HOLDERS.

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HEAD OFFICE: CORNER ST. FRANCIS XAVIER & NOTRE DAME STS, Montreal.

Catholics of Montreal, but, unfortunately, our people have not been accustomed to those demonstrations. They are of recent introduction here, and have produced results which might have been anticipated.

CITY ITEMS.

LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART.—We are requested by Mr. F. X. Cocheu to state that the Lottery of the Sacred Heart will not take place today as advertised.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.—The first Annual Grand Pic-nic of this now celebrated Association will take place on Tuesday the 21st of August 1877.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.—At a meeting of the Irish Catholic Union, held at their hall on Friday night last, the 16th inst., the following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, J. E. McEvemie; Vice-President, J. J. Curtin; Secretary, Michael Carroll; Assistant do, Thos. McCaffrey; Treasurer, W. J. McElroy; Tyler, L. Quinlan; Council, M. Murphy, A. Cummings, M. O'Reilly, Ed. Coyle, Sr.; Grand Marshal, M. Moriarty.

BIRTH.—At Alexandria, Glengarry, on the 11th, the wife of Duncan A. McDonald of a daughter.

CUSACK.—On the 14th inst., the wife of M. Cusack, Esq., 1019 St. Antoine street, corner Metcalfe Avenue, of a daughter.

DIED.—In the Township of East Hawkesbury on the 30th ult., James Brennan, Esq., aged 80 years, an old and much respected resident; a native of County Cavan, Ireland. He immigrated to Canada in 1832 and since lived in the Township respected by all who knew him.

WILSON.—At Ulverton, on the 7th instant, Wilfred Wilson, infant son of James S. Mooney, aged 8 months and two days.

INFORMATION WANTED of Ellen Tierney, daughter of Michael Tierney and Ellen Fay. When heard from, last January, she was then in Montreal. By her writing to the undersigned she will hear of something to her advantage.

ST. JOSEPH'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, founded by Joseph Mauffette in 1862, is now transferred to St. Ann's, Bout de l'Isle, and assumes the name of St. Joseph's Commercial College, and will re-open on the 3rd September next 1877.

LORETTO CONVENT, LINDSAY. Classes in the above Institution will be resumed on the 1st SEPTEMBER.

LORETTO CONVENT, ABBEY. WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland. Board and Tuition—\$150 per annum. Send for circular and address to LADY SUPERIOR.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of John Spring, of Montreal, an insolvent. Said insolvent has filed in the office of said Court a deed of composition and discharge of his creditors, and on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of September next, he will apply for the confirmation thereof to said Court.

MONTEAL, 14th August, 1877. ETHIER & PELLETIER, His Attorneys.

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