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VOL. XXVII.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1877.

82 per annum in advance.

THE RECENT TROUBLES.

The letters of Sir Francis Hincks, which appear in our columns to-day will shortly be published in pamphlet form.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the letters we publish in another column from Sir Francis Hincks. It is pleasant to find that Sir Francis Hincks has never wavered in his defence of Catholic interests, and although a Protestant, that he has ever been the steadfast opponent of Orangeism and the faithful champion of the Catholic people. He is now what he always has been, our friend. Impartial and just, Sir Francis Hincks has won the confidence and the esteem of every right-minded men in the community.

THE DOMINION ORANGE HAR-

A book called the " Dominion Orange Harmonist" was published last year by Maclear & (2. The collector of the songs is a certain William Shannon, "P.D.G.M., G.O.L.O.F.O.E." whatever that may mean. There are nearly 400 pages in the book, and the contents are of a character well calculated to arouse all the worst passions of the Orange brotherhood. The pages reck with insult after insult. On page 73 we find this verse, addressed to the "Sons whose Lives with William bled":-

Loud and high their clamours rise Of pretended miseries! The Papist creed is only lies Which none but fools believe.

The author of course stamps all the men who preceded the "Reformation" and all the great Catholies who succeeded that epoch as "fools and liars." It is not modest but it is Orange. On page 100 there are a few verses on "Papish Tyranny" and it is thus the melodist chants the terrors of the "Papist" laws :-

The Bible was no longer read But tales of sinners sainted, And Gods adored, with Gods of bread. And sign-posts carved and painted The priests and monks with cowls and copes, Arrived here without number; With racks and daggers blessed by Popes And loads of holy lumber.

"inspirating" efforts contained in the Shannon collection. On page 123 the following couplet

"The gallows and gibbet with croppies we'll feed, And swing the " United men" up in a row."

On the same page there is a song called "The King of the Emerald Island." Here are a few lines from it :--

Come all ve geese of Peters flock Who worship idols, stone and stock, Your purses now you must unlock For the King of the Emerald Island. Paters and Aves by the score, These heretics will shortly roar, And thump their craws, till they are sore, And holy water on them pour.

On page 126 the author becomes foul. He says:--

The Church of Rome's eternal doom . Is clearly proved by Revelations For the scarlet w-e with impure Reigns Queen of all abominations.

Again we find a poem called the "six priests," and how the association that can foster such a spirit of bigotry as this poem represents can obtain even the countenance of respectable Protestants is more than we can understand:-

THE SIX PRIESTS.

Six Priests dined together one Friday in Lent. To raise a rebellion it was their intent, With their long black cloaks and vestments so

One swore by the Pope, others swore by the devil, Another roared out in terms more uncivil; The fourth shouted out, by the powers of man,

To raise a rebellion I'll do all I can, With my long black cloak and vestments so

The fifth he roared out, as he carv'd up some mut-

ton,
"O Lord! how I'd like to be heretics gutting, With my long fork and great carving knife."
"Brave!" said the sixth, "I second your motion;"
Then those six holy sone of wine took their portion; They all with one voice did truly agree That in Protestant blood they would wade to the

With their long black cloaks and vestments so

They toneted Lord Edward, and gave him three.

cheers, . They filled up their bumpers to traitors and Shears, With their long black gowns and vestments so

When a clap from each one made the house for to Wao gave himself a sacrifice and for our sins did

It's "God save the Pope, and down with the King;"
The chairman cried out, as 'tis getting late,
I'd better sit down and settle the state,

With our long black cloaks and vestments so

Then one of those priests to another did say, Ir we chance to be taken we'll see Botany Bay, With our long black cloaks and vestments so white;

So take my advice, and kill all you can, Spare not a woman, a child, or a man; For Heaven you'll get for doing such deeds, And clearing the country of such ruinous weeds, With our long black closks and vestments so

The chairman arose, who was Father McBride, I have a plan in my pocket this town to divide,
With my long black cloak and my vestments so

Here is Stephen's green, I will give it to thee, But as for the Castle it's for you and me; And as for the rest, you may all have the College,— Then our holy religion will spread and get knowl-

edge, With our long black cloaks and vestments so white.

But in the arrangement there was a demur, For just at this moment in stepped Major Sirr. With his long sword and pistols so bright; O, it's then how they looked, and oh! how they

Had he been old Nick they could not be more scared The Major, well knowing they were desperate focs, Instead of the Castle gave them the Provost With long black cloaks and vestments so white.

Thèn again in page 164 we have a song on 'Cardinal Wiseman' and an important footnote which admits that those songs are often successful in arousing the heated bigotry of the Orange brotherhood :--

CARDINAL WISEMAN.

We are Protestants true, and we Popery defy; We will never allow it our faith to destroy; For 'tis written in our hearts in letters blood-red-Remember at Smithfield our forefathers bled. Chorus.

For Popery is shocking, boys, Red hats and stockings, boys; We will never let Popery rule o'er our land,

We fear no superstition,-the Pope with his chain,-We've been too long Scot free to be shackled again; Up, up every heart, with courage true blue, And down with old Wiseman and all of his crew. If the Pope or his bull should to England arrive, We'd soon let him see there's more Cromwells alive We would let loose our bull-dogs, and cut them in

twain, And play him a tune, called "Crossing the Boyne! There are four hundred Priests in Ireland, I'm told, Mutt'ring Latin to gods of brass, iron and gold; They may go to St. Peter to give them a lift, That is comparatively mild to some of the For we'll soon send our bull-dogs to set them adrift.

> The Virgin Rimini was blinking her eyes, And of her the Pope told a great many lies; Up, up with the Church, and down with the Pope, We'll never be governed by clock-work, I hope. This Wiseman has tried every scheme that he

But we'll make him beg pardon for touching the rose We'll soon make him see that we'll have no con

Our wives and our children shau't go to confession. The Orange and Blue shall fly in our town,

We'll stand to a man to put Popery down; They must smell of our powder and taste of our And before we turn Papists, we'll die one and all.

Now come, ring your church bells and make a loud And chime-" No Surrender!" "The Protestant Boys." The twelve Popish Bishops must shake every

bone.-With Wisenan we'll send them all packing to Rome Then, hurrah for the Church! for its faith it is true! Three cheers for the Orange, and three for the Blue! Three groans for red stockings, and three for the

And may Wiseman and Company die by the rope. But for sacrilege and insult to our faith-a poem called "A Pretty Maid" is almost un-

A PRETTY MAID.

A Pretty maid (a Protestant) was to a Papist wed, A member of the English Church she had been born and bred;

It solely grieved her husband's heart that she would ne'er comply
To join the Popish Church of Rome, and heresy

He went unto the Romish Priest, to tell him his sad tale: "My wife's an unbeliever, sir; try if you can pre-

vail: You say you can work miracles, she says it is absurd; Convince her and convert her, and I will you re-

The Priest went with the gentleman, and thought to gain a prize, He said, 'I will convert your wife, and open both

her eves:" And when they came unto the house, the gentleman

then cries;" "The Priest has come to dine with us." "He's welcome," she replies.

The dinner being over, the Price he then began To expfain unto the lady the sinful state of man: The kindness of our Saviour no Christian will deny

I will dispense the sacrament to satisfy your mind : "I'll bake the cake," the lady says; " you may," replied he,
"And when this miracle you've seen, convinced

I'm sure you'll be."

The Priest then came accordingly,-the elements did bless;
The lady asked, "Sir, is it changed?" bis reverence answed "Yes!"

"It's changed from real bread and wine, to real flesh and blood. You may depend upon it, it is the very God."

(Two verses come in here which are so utterly filthy that we refrain from publishing them in order to spare the morals of children.) Her husband look'd confused, and not one word

At length he spoke-"My dear," says he, "the Priest has run away; Such mum'ry and such nonsence no Christian can

endure : I'll go with you and will renounce the Babylonian

Here are the most sacred subjects treated with a bigoted fury. Their is neither wit nor wisdom in it, and it is intended only to wound the keenest susceptibilities of the Catholic people, On page 199 we have "The Pope's Dream." Here it is :-

THE POPES DREAM. "Well," quoth the Pope, "since this is so One thing of you I fain would know:--Did King William bither come, Great Prince of Orange, foe to Rome; Who with his heretics did join, And slew my Papists at the Boyne?" Quoth Peter,—" William's in this place: Pray would you wish to see his face?'
"No," cried the Pope, "If William's there, By all that's holy here I swear, Hell I'll prefer and Satan's clan To Heav'n and such an Orangeman: Or, if I had my book and bell, I'd ring him out of Heaven to Hell!" St. Peter shut the gate and left The Pope of every hope bereft; So now enraged, most strange to tell, He sought out the gloomy gate of Hell, He knocked there a young fiend came, And told him "to send in his name." Says he, "Tell Lucifer, the Pope Depends on him, his latest hope; Since Heav'n is shut, he means to dwell And share with him his seat in Hell." Un came the Devil, amazed with fear, And said, "No Pope shall enter here! He that on earth did eat his And feasted on his flesh and blood, I shan't admit him on my peril, Lest he in hell should est the Devil!"

These are only a hurried collection. They scarcely chime in with civil and religious liberty. There are we are sure even worse than these to be found in the Dominion Orange Harmonist. Hate of the Catholic Church is the guiding spirit of them all. Our faith is reviled, our altars outraged, our priests insulted, and yet we are asked to meckly bear it all. These are the men, and these are the songs, that the Protestants of Montreal have encouraged by countenancing Orangeism in our midst. We repeat our warning-that the Protestants play with dangerous tools when they smile upon Orangeism. We cannot believe that our Protestant friends mean to insult us, and as to Orangeism we despise it. We shall at least insult no man's faith, but we shall oppose the mischevous and degrading Orange Organization-inch by inch and all along the line.

THE BLAKE ACT.

Surely the Hon. Mr. Blake never intended that his act should only effect Catholics. It would seem however, as if the Montreal authorities were blind of one judicial eye and viewed it in that light, for up to this not a single Orangeman has been arrested for carrying arms.

AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

The following letter appeared in the Belle ville Intelligencer. We congratulate the Orangemen of Madoc on their display. Let the Orangemen meet as long as they like, so long as they do not insult us and no Catholic will say a word against them. Let them give up their party airs, 'we'll kill the Pope before us' and a new era will dawn for us. Let the Orangemen of the Dominion do as the letter we publish leads us to believe the Orangemen of Madoc did. Let them banish 'Papishes' and the other insulting phrases from their vocabulary and then indeed peace and order will be restored and we can all turn over a new leaf.

Orangemen of Madoc and vicinity for the creditable manner in which they celebrated the 12th in our

"I will return to-morrow prepare some bread and and must say never heard an offensive expression from one amongst the thousands assembled. This is e credit to them, and I take the greatest pleasure in complimenting them thereon. 1 trust that reigious hate will forever be absent from amongst al parties in our country; and certainly such will be the case if each coming 12th will pass as the last I could not but remark the general absence of drunkenness and rowdyism which characterized the day. Now that thecelebration is passed, I am sure all parties feel rejoiced to think that here at least we live as peaceful neighbours and citizens. On the 12th the Orangemen in Madoc celebrated the day to their hearts content, and never gave the slightest offence in any manner to their Catholic neighbors. May every celebration pass the same, and may we all live as now, in peace and harmony, is the wish of Yours, Madoc, July 16, 1877." A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

THE VOLUNTEER'S ACCOUNT.

Now that the volunteers have breathed after the Twelfth the sordid question of who is to pay, arises. Saith the Gazette:-

The volunteers account, for services rendered the city during the recent troubles, has been submitted, and was yesterday handed to the authorities by Lieut.-Col. Bacon. A prominent officer and Roman Catholic assured our reporter that it the city refuses to pay the account, the commanding officers of battalions may refuse to call their comrades together when next their services shall be asked for. The volunteers have had a good deal of bother already in collecting accounts previously submitted for services rendered.

Would not their refusal be something aw-

THE HERO OF KINGSTON.

Mr. Tom Robinson, late Generallisimo of the ()range parade, is not dead, at least so he says in a letter from Kingston to one of his admirers in Montreal. He still lives, and is ready at any moment to pour out the seventh vial on this devoted City.-Not only is he not dead but he is at this moment the happiest man walking the surface of this poor planet which is scarcely worthy of supporting so distinguished a personage. Tell it not in Belleville, whisper it not on the sidewalks of Toronto lest the souls of the brethren grow sad, he has received a threatening letter. It is true as gospel! March on Brave Tom, but dont kick up a row. It is said the Protestant ladies of Kingston are about to present him with a testimonial. We respectfully suggest a mountain howitzer..

ALL ON ONE SIDE.

The Gazette of the 28th has the follow-

About 9.30 o'clock last evening a crowd of roughs collected in the vicinity of Mrs. Campbell's house and threw stones at the house, and terrified Mrs. Campbell nearly out of her senses. It appears from Mrs. Campbell's statement to Sergeant Richardson that she had been sitting at her window with a young child at her breast, when two or three score of ruffians surrounded the house, stoned it, and fired two or three revolver shots in the yard in the rear

of the house. The alarm was at once given, and upon the message having been conveyed to Sergeant Richardson that officer, who had already retired for the night, jumped up and in twenty-five minutes had 28 men of the relief at the various stations on the spot. By that time, however, the cowardly ruffians had flown, and there were only about half a dozen people in the vicinity when the police strived. After remaining there some time Sergeant Richardson left a Sergeant and four men in charge of the place. He states that he went into Mrs. Campbell's house and picked up a brick which, having been thrown through the window, lay upon the floor.

Owing to the lateness of the hour further particulars could not be obtained.

Well, we are able to give further, if not later particulars, we have been at pain to collect all the information possible about the newest sensation and can affirm that it was physically impossible for boys to throw a brick from beyond the canal a distance of eighty feet, that there was not a single shot fired, that Mrs. Campbell who is a noted tippler, must have been dreaming, and that Sergeant Richardson could make nothing of the affair whatever.

ORANGEISM IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

It would seem as if the Orangemen in Charlottetown P.E.I., are not far different from the Orangemen of Montreal or Kingston. They turned out there as usual on the twelfth and played their tunes and their pranks before high heaven, and as usual roused the blood of the Catholics who brook not being trampled upon. A riot ensued, the brethren floated their flags hrases from their vocabulary and then indeed from a public building and fired off their were legally assembled on not mount whether they eace and order will be restored and we can all pistols. And now they have the sublime impulse of the city comprising the Gazette, Heraldy Daily winess, San, and National excited the public minds to deed of violence, and afterwards instead inflaments of Magistrate for not calling out the Volunteers, to deed of violence, and afterwards instead inflaments and their were legally assembled on the control of the city comprising the Gazette, Heraldy Daily with the Stipendiary Wilness, San, and National excited the public minds to deed of violence, and afterwards and the control of the city comprising the Gazette, Heraldy Daily with the Stipendiary and insisting upon their hauling down the

boys. We copy from the Charlottetown Herald:-

The editor of the Patriot has no better guarantee than street rumors-what he heard along the streets-"from gentlemen probably as wildly excited as himself. He complains that no arrests were made on the night of the disturbance, and none even on the following day till after noon; and he avers that the city was virtually in the hands of a mob, which walked the streets in utter defiance of the law. Now we need not tell our readers that all this is the purest fiction. "It is the melancholy madness of poetry, without its inspiration." There was no sign of a disturbance on Friday. Men went quietly about their business as usual, save a few excited individuals who imagined stone throwing an enormous offence, and pistolfiring a harmless amusement. How, after all, could arrests be made on Thursday? And how even on Friday, before the guilty individuals were known? The Patriot would, in all likelihood, have preferred sceing a special constable or a volunteer placed at the door of every Irish Catholic, and thus have the exaggeration complete. It is much to be feared that had the quelling of the disturbance been left to the editor of the Patriot, it would have assumed more of the legitimate proportions of a riot than it really did. We judge this from the tone and spirit of his remarks.

Like causes produced like effects.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

The Dake of Newcastle has addressed the following spirited, manly and sensible letter to the City Council of Kingston. The Duke puts his action in a manner that admits of no cavil as to its correctness. He says it would have been outrageous for a young Prince of nineteen to have been mixed up with the insane hatreds typified by the Orange demonstrations. "You tell me, it is true, that these demonstrations are not illegal, and I admit it. But if it is legal for you to decorate yourself in an offen. sive manner, and to play obnoxious tunes, you must admit that it is equally legal for the Prince and myself to go by another way, where we shall not see them. If you stand upon your legal rights in order to make yourselves disagreeable, we shall stand upon ours to avoid insult."

"Off Kingston, 5th Sept., 1860.

THE UNITED IRISHMEN AND ORANGEMEN. The Western Catholic in an article on " Orangeism,"

gives the pledge of the United Irishmen and that of the Orangemen as follows:

PLEDGE OF THE UNITED PLEDGE OF THE ORANGE-Irishmen. MEN.

In the awful presence of God, I, A. B. do volundof the Almighty God, I, tarily declare that I will A. B. do solemnly swear persevere in endeavoring that I will, to the utto form a brotherhood of most of my power, sup affection among Irishmen | port the King and the of every religious persua- present Government; sion, and that I will also and I do further swear persevere in my ender- | that I will use my utvors to obtain an equal | most exertion to exterfull and adequate repre- | minate all the Catholics

of Ireland."

sentation of all the people of the kingdom of Ire land. -Plowden's Review of Ireland

The trail of the slimy body of Orangeism can be traced through Irish history ever since. Everywhere has it left its indelible mark of disunion in Ireland. Under the name of religion it has flaunted the bloody shirt of Protestantim. A disgrace to humanity, a curse to the cause it advocates, and here and at home a pliant tool to serve British interests. If let alone it will die of the stench arising from its own foul carcase.

WERE WE ISOLATED?

The St. Bridget's is an old, steady Abstinence Society composed mostly of calm, dispassionate men, the first flush of whose youth is over, and behold underneath its resolutions. We call the attention to these resolutions of those who foolishly imagined we were pulling alone against the stream, and particularly to the press edited by men of our own race and religion in other places.

At the regular weekly meeting of the St. Bridget's T. A. and B. Society, held at their rooms on Sunday, the 29th lust, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

Whereas, — Mayor Beaudry refused to unnecessari-ly call out the volunteers on the 16th instant; And Whereas, -A. W. Ogilvie, Aldermen Stephens and Mercer did unnecessarily call out said volun-

teers;
And Whereas,—As was afterwards signally shown and proven, the volunteers, contrary to discipline, displayed warm party zeal, by singing songs and playing airs highly insutting to the Catholic citizens of Montreal;

And Whereas,—The majority of the volunteers belong to the Orange Association, and their sympathics were with that Association, and their feelings high-

ly wrought thereby;

Be it Resolved,—That the conduct of the Honourable Mr. Beaudry meets with our warmest approval, and that of the partizan volunteers, and those who called them to arms, our strongest condemnation, and the houses and the houses of Best also Resolved.—If necessary, that the President

of this Society, take steps in its behalf, in common with the Presidents of the other Catholic Societies, to legally resist the payment by the city of the said volunteers, as it is a matter of doubt whether they

matory reports, prejudicial to the Catholics of Mon-treal; and are therefore descrying con our severest

of I was present the greater part of the day, onensive damner. Again now made income and compared to work the control of the c

THE ALEOCUTION OF THE HOLY

Again has the Holy Father issued an Allocution, address, the crowning point Again has the Holy Father issued an Allooution, an address, the crowning point of the great and glorious Jubilee, which has now reached its magnificent and triumphant close. The 3rd of June has come and gone, but it has illuminated the pages of the history of the Catholics Church in undying brilliance, and has shedd he first the dazzling radiance to the uttermest corners of the earth of his dazzling radiance to the uttermest corners of the reaching the Allocution of the Holy Father through the Allocution of the 12th of March, in which His Holiness announced the near approach of the inflicth anniversary of his consecration to the episcopacy—in which he implored the children of the Church to in which he implored the children of the Church to aid him by their prayers and by their faith-has been responded to in a manner that has touched the very innermost heart's core of the Supreme Pontiff. Never did an appeal meet with a more prompt, a more loving, or a more earnest response. All the nations of the earth yied one with the other in manifestations of love and reverence, and the munificent offerings which the devout pilgrims laid at the feet of the Holy Father bear witness to the practical sympathy which binds the faithful to the Chair of Peter. There is no occasion to go over the wondrous story of the pilgrimage—a pilgrimage unparalleled in the history of the world to detail the journeyings, from North, South, East, and West, of peoples speaking divers and strange tongues, of peoples differing in thought, habit and occupation, but all bound fogether in the one, throb of devoted love to the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. There, beneath the dome of St. Peters, there, in the presence of that brave old man, the devoted children of the true faith pledged themselves and those who sent them forth, to protect and uphold the supremacy of the Holy See. This marvellous narrative is now familiar in our mouths as household words, and will be repeated to our children, and our children's children, as the most remarkable event in the history of the Papacy.

But the significance of the pilgrimage must be borne in mind, and the appeal of the Holy Father for aid against the sacrilegious audacity of Victor Emmanuel must not remain unattended to. The present crisis is fraught with the deepest importance to the Catholic Church. One great Catholic power stands forth in response to that appeal, and boldly proclaims itself as champion of the Holy See. France's Catholic to the heart's core, but the fiery and misguiding eloquence of such godless men as Gambetta may tend to ostracise the preachings of the Church. It is for the other Catholic powers to awake from the fatal torpor which would seem to have settled upon them, and to come to the rescue of the Supreme Head of the Church. Let Austria arise in the plenitude of her strength, and the House of Hapsburg, assert itself. Spain should prove true to her traditions, and revive the imperishable Catholic feeling which has been transmitted to her from a long line of illustrious sovereigns. Italy should be true to herself. and by one supreme effort shake off the sacrilegious yoke which leaves her beneath the heel of the subalpine robber. Our thoughts, energies, hopes, must now turn toward the liberation of the Holy Father. The magnificent upheaval of Catholic feeling consequent upon the Jubilee is but significant of the earnestness of purpose of the faithful. The hour has come when, laying aside all other enterprises, we must act in one solid movement to place Christ's Vicar upon earth in a position as free, and as independent, as that enjoyed by any of his illustrious and holy predecessors

Pius IX., in his grateful address, expresses his grateful acknowledgments to the Catholic faithful for the enthusiastic eagerness in which they entered into the spirit of the Jubilee, and in return offers his pure and saintly prayers for the welfare of those who bore a part in that most magnificent manifestation. He tenderly alludes to " the love which unites the members of the Church to their head," and to the evidence of a unity which so solemnly binds together the Catholic races all over the face of the earth. The Holy Father regards the manifestation as a goodly omen-one that will bear rich fruit in the near future, and that will nerve the children of the Church in their effort to free the Holy City from the foul presence of a god-less usurper. The confidence which shines forth all through this Allocution shall be repaid to the full measure, the hope which permeates it shall not be permitted to be blasted, the brave spirit which breathes through it shall be sustained, and woe, unutterable woe, to the Catholic who at this hour of peril fails to "defend the bridge"! Every true son of the Church shall appear on the musterroll, and when his name is called reply with the pregnant word, "Adsum."—New York Tablet.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN THE CITY.

(To the Editor of the Gazette.)

Sir.-I venture to assert without fear of contradiction that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of this city, irrespective of national origin or religious belief, are anxious for a restoration of that harmony which prevailed among us a month ago. It has been fortunate that the intense bitterness which has characterized our political discussions has chiefly prevailed among the more educated classes, who do not carry revolvers, and who do not allow their political feelings to get the better of their judgment. There is another cause for congratulation. In the violent party quarrels of thirty or forty years ago citizens of conflicting religious opinions were, as a rule, on opposite sides in politics, and this naturally led to increased bitterness of feeling. At the present time the citizens of Montreal are politically divided without reference to their religious belief, and it may, therefore, be reasonably expected that it will be more easy to allay the feud with which the city has been suddenly visited. I believe that I am correct in asserting that, as regards the Roman Catholic element in our population, considerable numbers both of French Canadian and Irish Catholics are to be found in the ranks of the supporters and opponents of the Government, and that the same remark will apply to all or nearly all of the various Protestant denominations. Surely if I am correct in my statement, all the influential citizens of Montreal should concur in a determination to resist every attempt that may be made to substitute a religious for a political party issue. I fear very much that the discussions which are being carried on in - the public journals and at public meetings are more calculated to intensify than to allay the prevailing bitterness of feeling; and yet, though, I am most anxious to do all in my power to restore harmony, I am far from certain that in trying to do so, I shall have any better success than those whose writings appear to me calculated to increase the riritation which already exists. Of one thing I am clear, which is that no good end will be served by withholding the plain truth through fear of giving mooffence at Alwise physician commences by making a diagnosis of his case before he considers how a oure is to be effected. I have read a great deal of what has been written with reference to the recent unfortunate occurrence cin Montreal, not conly in 23 Canadian but ein foreign newspapers, and I must whacknowledge, that in my judgment, there is a total above of appreciation of the cause, that has led to a a calamity; which was ion hits occurrence, almost uni-wersally ideplored dy the occitizens of Montreal Though most anxious to avoid anything approaching to controversial discussion, I can hardly explain satisfactorily my own view of the case without referring to that taken by others. In the late

article in the French column of the Montreal

1777 Witness, entitled "La Question Brulante," it is stated "We comprehend that it must be disagreeable to the Trish to see perpetuated the memory of the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, where the Dutch William of Orange beat the Roman Catholics." The opinion are under a complete delusion, from which t is most desirable that they should be freed. Irish Roman Catholics would never have resented the celebration of an ordinary victory, but the Battle of the Boyne was the first of a series of vic-tories which led to the complete subjugation of Catholic Irelend to Protestant Great Britain, and the effect of that subjugation was that a Protestant minority, settled chiefly in one of the four Provinces of Ireland, was enabled to rule a Roman Catholic majority in the three other Provinces with a rod of iron during the eighteenth century. The motto of the Protestant minority for years before the Orange Lodges came into existence was "PROTESTANT AECENDENCY," and this was maintained by Penal Laws, every amelioration of which laws was resisted by Orangemen with all the vigor for which they have ever been distinguished. When it is borne in mind that for nearly a century after the Battle of Boyne no Roman Catholic could either be elected or vote for a member of Parliament, that no Roman Catholic could be a lawyer or a solicitor, that no Roman Catholic could keep arms, that his children could not be educated, and that his clergy were proscribed, that no Roman Catholic could own a horse worth over £5, when it is further borne in mind that every amelioration of these penal laws was gradually extorted from the Protestant minority, which was alone represented in the Irish Parliament, by the influence of English statesmen, who, differing upon other questions, were nearly all favorable to the gradual repeal of the penal statues; when I say all this is considered, it is not difficult to understand the hatred that is felt by Irish Catholics to an institution whose distinguishing principle is "Protestant ascendency," and whose members habitually proclaim their adherence to this principle by their dags and party tunes — "Protestant Boys" and "Croppies lie down." It is very far from my intention to enter upon any discussion as to the best mode of governing Ireland. I am aware that the penal laws were defeated by men of great ability, such as Fitzgibbon, Yelverton and Wolfe on the ground that the Catholics would never be satisfied without supremacy, and that every concession only strengthened them in making new demands. The policy of such men was to coerce the Catholics into changing their religion, and it is rather singular that in the very height of the conflict there should

have been presented an instance of what they an-

ticipated as the result of their policy. The most

zealous and anti-Popery member of the Irish House

of Commons in 1790 was Dr. Duigenan, who is

thus described by the Protestant historian Froude:

-" Sprung from the old stock of the O'Dewgenans,

born in a mud cabin, Catholic of the Catholics,

Irish of the Irish. Educated at a hedge school

(Catholics had no others) and designed for the

Priesthood, young Duigenan had caught the eye of

a Protestant clergyman, who introuduced him into a grammer school. Thence having changed his

religion and modified his name, he found his way to a fellowship at Trinity College, and thence to distinction at the Bar and to Parliament." Now, whatever may be the opinion entertained as to the policy of Dr. Duigenan and those with whom he acted, it was at all events what deserves to be termed the policy of statesmen. A people who could not be trusted with power were to be governed avowedly by the strong arm, and that was the Orange policy. What were its results? People who were prohibited by law from having arms, broke into houses, murdered the occupants, and seized the arms, and for years things went from bad to worse, until the breaking out of the rebellion of 1798, which was suppressed, after frightful attrocities on both sides, in a great degree owing to the vigor of the Orangemen, which it must be admitted has always been displayed on occasions of emergency. After the suppression of the rebellion, there was for a number of years "Protestant ascendency;" in full power; but England crippled Orange influence by the Union, which brought Irish politics under the supervision of a House of Commons free from the prejudices of men like Dr. Duigenan. "Catholic Emancipation," or the admission of Roman Catholics to seats in Parliament became one of the prominent political questions of the day, and during many years Orangemen on one side and Roman Catholics on the other fought the battle with a bitterness that can better be imagined than described. In 1828 the Catholics obtained the victory, but they had no reason to thank those who had fought them to the last with the same determination that they have always exhibited. This battle having been gained, new issues were raised, the most important of which was the disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church. Again there was a protracted conflict which has only terminated at a very recent period. This Irish quarrel has lasted for centuries, and during the greater portion of the time the "Protestant ascendency" party has been the consistent opponent of every measure which had for its object the placing of all the subjects of the Crown on an equal footing of perfect equality. I have endeavored to state some leading historical facts drawn from Irish history subsequent to the Battle of the Boyne, my object being simply to make it perfectly clear that a party pledged to the principle of "Protestant ascendency" must be detested by every Roman Catholic. I care not whether the policy in itself is wise or unwise according to Protestant opinions; it must be utterly detestable to every Roman Catholic, and inasmuch as every Roman Catholic is perfectly aware of the

towards their oppressors. Before leaving this branch of my subject in which I have endeavored to explain the nature of the penal laws which existed during the period of Protestant ascendency, and which were neither adverted to in the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Doudlet nor in the articles in the Witness and National, and with which I find few but Irish Catholics much acquainted, I shall ask permission to give a few extracts from the history of Macaulay and Froude, the latter the unflinching defender of Protestant ascendency. While the former was an enthusiastic admirer of William of Orange.

leading principle of the Orange Society, he regards

every member of the Order with that hatred which

has ever been entertained by the oppressed people

(From Macaulay's History.)

"With what contempt, with what antipathy, the ruling minority in that country long regarded the subject majority may be best learned from the hateful laws which, within the memory of men still living, disgraced the Irish Statute Book. Those laws were at length annulled, but the spirit which had dictated them survived them, and even at this day sometimes breaks out with excesses pernicious to the commonwealth, and dishonorable to the Protestant religion."

The from had entered into the soul, other memory of past defeats, the habit of daily enduring, insult, and oppression had cowed the spirit of the unhappy nation. There were indeed Irish Roman Catholics of great ability, energy and ambition; but they were to be found

bassador of George III. Scattered over all Europe were to be found brave Irish Generals, dexterous Irish diplomatists, Irish Counts, Irish Barons, Irish Knights of Saint Denis and Saint Leopold, of the White Eagle and the Golden Fleece, who if they had remained in the house of bondage could not have been ensigns of marching regiments, or freemen of petty corporations. We have never known and can but faintly con-

ceive the feelings of a nation doomed to see constantly in all its public places the monuments of its ::subjugation:::Buch-monuments-everywhere meet the eye of the Irish Roman Catholics."

One more extract from Macaulay's Essays which is particularly instructive. It has reference to Cromwell's conquest of Ireland :- "The rebellion of the aboriginal race had excited in England a strong religious and national aversion to them; nor is there any reason to believe that the Protector was so far beyond his age as to be free from the prevailing sentiment. He had vanquished them; he knew that they were in his power, and he regarded them as a band of malefactors and idolaters who were, mercifully treated if they were not smitten with the edge of the sword. On those who had resisted he had made war as the Hebrews had made war on the Canaanites. Droheda was as Jericho, and Wexford as Ai. To the remains of the old population the conqueror granted a peace such as that which Israel granted to the Gideonites. He made them hewers of wood and drawers of water. But good or bad, he could not he otherwise than great. Under favorable circumstances Ireland would have found him a most just and beneficial ruler. She found in him a tyrant; not a small, teasing tyrant, such as those who have been so long her curse and her shame, but one of those awful tyrants who at long intervals seem to be sent on earth like avenging angels with some high commission of destruction and renovation. He was no man of half measures, of mean affronts and ungracious concessions. His Protestant ascendency was not an ascendency of ribands and tiddles and statues and processions."

(From Froude's English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.)

"But to four-fifths of the Irish peasantry, the change of masters meant only a grinding tyranny, and tyranny more unbearable because inflicted by aliens in blood and creed. . . . The peasant of Tipperary was in the grasp of a dead hand. The will of a master whom he never saw was enforced against him by a law irresistible as destiny. The absentee landlords of Ireland had neither community of interest with the people nor sympathy of race. They had no fear of provoking their resent ment, for they lived beyond their reach. They had no desire for their welfare, for, as individuals, they were ignorant of their existence. They regarded their Irish estates as the sources of their income; their only desire was to extract the most out of them which the soil could be made to yield; and they cared no more for the souls and bodies of those who were in fact committed to their charge than the owners of a West Indian plantation for the herds of slaves whose backs were blistering in the cane fields. . . . A son who had quarrelled with his father could demand a maintenance on A son who had quarrelled declaring himself a Protestant, and there was thus a premium on dishonest conversions and an encouragement to disobedience in children. Protestant informer who could convict a Catholic of concealing his property, could dispossess the owner in his own favor. The disabilities extend-ing to leases, to trades and professions, the temptation to spiritual dishonesty, was carried down among the middlemen, the tenant farmers, the lawyers and the shopkeepers, and the ranks of the Protestants were swelled by gentlemen and men of business, who in forfeiting their self-respect lost with it the sense of right and wrong."

One more extract relative to Lord Camden's refusal to accept the proffered Orange aid to Government in 1798, just before the breaking out of the rebellion: "Had Camden's administration been actuated by the fanatical spirit of Protestant ascendency, which it is usually said to have represented the Viceroy would have caught eagerly at a proposition to accept assistance which would have relieved him of all anxiety for the possible success of the rebellion. He had shrunk from the Orangemen, and he shrank from them still, because he held it inconsistent with the duty of the representative of the Sovereign to raise again the banner of the Boyne, or arm Protestants against Catholics." I desire to state in addition to the foregoing extracts that the Imperial Parliament passed an Act prohibiting party processions, and likewise an address to the Crown praying that His Majesty William IV., "would take such measures as should be effectual for the suppression of secret political associations. This address was unanimously agreed to and two days afterwards the Royal reply echoing the resolution was received. It is further to be noted that a copy of the address and reply was sent to the Duke of Cumberland as Grand Master of the Orange Association, and that the Duke "immediately sent a reply intimating that before the last debate in the Commons he had recommended the dissolution of Orange Societies in Ireland, and that he would immediately proceed to dissolve all such societies elsewhere." The historian (Miss Martineau) from whom I quote the result of the great Parliamentary enquiry into Orangeism in 1836 adds, In a few days the thing was done and Orangeism became a matter of history!"

(CONTINUED UN FIFTH PAGE.)

ROMAN CORRESPONDENCE

(From New York Tablet.)

ROME, July 5, 1877.

That a Consistory was held on the 22nd. ult., at which his Holiness preconcized three new Cardinal Priests, to wit, Kutscher, Archbichop of Vienna Mihalowitz, Archbishop of Zababria; and Parro chia, Archbishop of Bologna; that on the day following, he conferred upon them the Cardinal's cap and ring; that on the subsequent Monday, previous to the second, or supplementary Consistory, he gave the hat of the Cardinalate to their Eminences who had not as yet received it, viz., Ignazio de Nascimento, Patriarch of Lisbon, created December 22, 1873; Paulo Benevides, of Navarete, Patriarch of the Indies; Paya, of Rico, Archbishop of Compostella; Giuseppe Caverot, Archbishop of Lyons—all three created Cardinals March 12th, 1866—to Cardidals Guibert, of Paris, and Dechamps, of Malines. and to the three new dignitaries of the 22d vlt.; that, at the Consistory of June 5th, he made provisions for churches, among which those of Baltimore and Kansas were considered; and that, at the close of the Consistory, he opened the months of the New Cardinals, and empowered them to raise their voices in the Consistories, are new items which the assiduous cable must have transmitted to you ere now, a cold to address on a position of a mount THE ALLOCATION AND A STATE OF STATE OF

What think you of the Allocation? A worthy peer of the emanation of March 12th, is it not? headed, Videte quia placeret Judicie. So to-day evil morning.

everywhere except in Ireland at Versailles and at Those reflections on the "force and significance" of Saint Ildefonso, in the armies of Frederic and in the grand movement towards Rome of the past two Saint Ildefonso in the armies of Frederic and in the armies of Maria Theresa. One exile became a Marshal of France. Another became Prime Minister of Spain. If he had stryed in his native land he would have been regarded as an inferior by all ignorant and worthless Squireens who drank the glorious and immortal memory. In his palace at Madrid he had the pleasure of being assiduously courted by the Ambassador of George the Second and of bidding defiance in high terms to the Ambassador of george the Second and of bidding defiance in high terms to the Ambassador of george the Parall Europe serve that in the selection of subjects for the new serve, that in the selection of subjects for the new dignities, Pink IX that again peered beyond the Alps. This course though not necessary to assure the faithful that the Church is universal, as well in the selection of her princes, as in her mission to all nations, carries with it a pleasure and a consclation which they are happy to confess. Never, during the reign of any Pope, were there as many foreign members in the Sacred College as at present People who speculate much on futurities, have already began to disburse prognostications as to the influence which will be developed by the foreign element in the next Conclave, It concerns us little, for foreign and native are merely relative terms in the Catholic Chrisch. That the next Pope be an Italian or from beyond the Alps, is the affair of the Paraclete, not ours, For the present we derive edification and ineffable comfort in gazing on the last choice of the Holy Ghost, and contemplating his actions. The the motus in fine velocior is being applied to them pretty generally now, as the life which they worthily represent is supposed to be near dissolution. These Consistories, the innumerable receptions, and the various other acts of the Pontiff of late years prove this. His sympathy with and interest with every particular nation of the glebe are becoming more tender every day.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

There is no denying the fact, he is looking at France with no small anxlety at present. But that Cardinal Guibert came to Rome for political purposes is positively false. His Eminence, during his interviews with the Holy Father, and with the Cardinal Secretary of State, undoubtedly described the situation of France. But the interviews between the Pope and Cardinal Guibert, which are so accurately reported in the Liberal journals, are inventions. So also are reports touching the recall of the Baron de Baude, French Ambassador at the Vatican, whose absence from Rome was announced as permanent. The Baron, however, has resumed his duties, and paid his official congratulatory visit at the Vatican for the occasion of the Episcopal Jubilee of his Holiness, while Cardinal Guibert had already left Rome on the 26th. Thus, also, the pretended interview between himself and the Ambassador passes to the order of figments.

Prince Ousoussoff, the charge d'affaires of the Russian Government at the Vatican, paid a visit to His Holiness on the 26th, and officially con-gratulated him on his Episcopal Jubillee. He afterwards visited Cardinal Simeoni, as is usual when complimentary visits are paid to the Pope.

RECEPTIONS.

The general receptions of different Roman associations, religious, literary and scientific, continue. The ecclesiastical, literary and scientific academies of Rome were all assembled in the Hall of the Arracre on the 23d ult. Every academy was represented by its president and by three distinguished members. The enumeration of them will give an idea to the reader of the maternal solicitude of the Church for the propagation of sacred and profane lore. The academies were divided into three classes-sacred, literary, and artistic As representatives of the sacred academies, the principal were, the Theological Academy, the Academy of the Catholic Religion, that of the Union of St. Paul for the solution of cases in moral theology, and that of sacred liturgy. The Arcadians, the Tiberine Academy, and that of the Immaculate Conception represented the literary department. The names of the artistic academies are known the world over. Who has not heard of the Academy of St. Luke, of the Archælogical Academy of Rome, of the Lyncei, and of the Virtuosi of the Pantheon?

The address was read by Cardinal Di Pietro, one of the four Cardinal-Protectors of the Theological Academy. The gist of his discourse established the principle that there is no real science where there is not virtue, and that science is false which has not for its basis religion—a truth inculcated by the pagan philosophers themselves. He thanked his Holiness for having always aided the Academies of Rome, sustained them, encouraged and promoted

The Holy Father made answer that he was well pleased to see himself surrounded by men distinguished, not in the knowledge which puffeth up, but in that knowledge joined with charity, which giveth edification; hence, the more they increased in knowledge, so should they remember the holy

fear of God, which is the beginning of all wisdom, for it teaches us to submit in all things to the will of the Lord. In this audience, Pius IX. appears as another Leo X., surrounded by the best intellects of the age. In that accorded to the officers connected with the Secretaryship of Briefs, he appeared simply as the indefatigable Pius IX. They were

THE PAPAL ARMY. Perhaps the most interesting audience of the

Asquini.

season was that of the officers of the Papal army on the 31st, the Feast of the Commemoration of St. Paul. It was then that they presented him with the magnificent ducal helmet and sword, which were enthusiastically admired in the Vatican Exposition. The helmet is of the ancient form, and s covered with fine red velvet, most elaborately embroidered in gold. It has two side capes, bordered and lined with ermine, which fall down over the shoulders; while behind hang two smaller ones, similar to those of a Bishop's mitre. The culminating point of the helmet is topped with one great pearl. The sword is designed from that worn by Charlemagne. The blade is of Damascus steel, and is about three feet in length. On one side, engraven in gold, is the inscription: "Pio IX. Pont maz et Regi Anno L ab Episeopali Consecratione Exercitus Pontificii duees, superati sed non victi"-(" To Pius IX., Sovereign Pontiff and King, in the fiftieth year from his Episcopal consecration, the officers of the Pontifical army, overcome, but not vanquished.") The obverse side of the blade bears fac similes, likewise in gold engraving, of the military medal of Castelfidardo and the Cross of Mentana. The hilt is cruciform, beautifully carved and adorned with brilliants. The Holy Father had already admired it in the Exposition, and asked, with a sort of meditative significance, "Who will brandish it?" He said now that he was touched with the devotion of that handful of heroes who had offered him their lives. The day reminded him of the imprisonment of St. Peter, and of the bitternesses which the Church suffered in those days from the pagans and barbarians. Counterparts of these exist in modern times, civilized and enlightened though they be, and armies are employed to satisfy the lust of unjust possession and ambition. The officers of the Papal army, and those brave fellows who fought under them, were fortunate, inasmuch as the Pontifical Government did not use force to support tyranny and iniquity. For this they might thank God. These excesses of tyranny and iniquity are being committed now a days by civilized governments, is order to court a passing popularity and to please the impious, something after the fashion of Herod, when he permitted the Baptist to be be-

is done by governments to eatisfy the sects and give importance to false public opinions. These governments are afraid to declare themselves the friends of the Pope, lest they be called clericali. The great evil of actual society is because it has not those strong, redoubtable characters who fear not human respect and confess their own convictions.
With a prayer that they might continue persevering in a free and openly declared faith, he blessed Touried them

THE SEMINARIANS.

Once more has the Roman Society for Catholic interests made up for the perfidy of the backsliding municipality of Rome by presenting at the tomb of the Apostles the usual silver chalice and eight wax torches which formerly constituted the annual gift of the Romans to their fathers in the faith. The chalice bears the following inscription, from the pen of the celebrated epigraphist, Father Antonio Angelini, S.J.:

> Retre et Paule, Romana, Religionis Auctores, ... Immortalem fidei gloriam Ob quam Roma alias inter urbes, Caput extulit · Nobis tuemini, Eamque seri Nepoles Et qui nascentur ab illis Hæreditariam servent.

The human instruments for preserving to coming generations of Romans the faith hereditary from the Apostles Peter and Paul, the Roman Seminarians, I say, were received by the Pope in the hall of the Arrases on the 1st inst. They were presented to his Holiness by the Vicar-General of Rome, Cardinal Monaco La Valletta. After an address from one of the students, another presented a copy of the Syllabus, copied out by himself in exquisite Gothic letters. Another student of the same Seminary did the illumination. The reply of the Holy Father was homoletic, as is usual with him when speaking to students. He called to mind the Gospel of the day previous, which narrated the miraculous multiplication of the loaves. He exhorted his young hearers to multiply examples of good works, and, when the time came, to distribute assiduously to the faithful the "bread of the divine word."

THE LAWYERS.

The efforts of Father Margotti to bring the lawyers of Italy to the feet of his Holiness on the occasion of the Jubilee have been successful, so much so, indeed, that, besides inducing many of them to subscribe to an address of fealty to the See of Peter, and to the actual august Incumbent, their good example has prompted a similar movement from the doctors of Italy. Margotti knows, feels, and accomplishes his mission as a journalist. His latest proposition is, that a monument be erected to our lamented friend, Mgr. Nardi. It has been taken up briskly by the Voce della Verita, and by other Catholic papers, and subscription lists are already in successful circulation.

THE EXPOSITION.

The jury empowered to give judgment on the rticles exhibited at the Vatican Exposition have resolved to award one diploma of honor, five gold medals, nine silver, and fifty-three bronze; making, besides, seventeen honorable mentions. Neither the names of the articles nor those of the donors have been published yet. However, this is sufficient for the nonce to give the lie to several of the liberal papers of Italy, which had proclaimed the Vatican Exposition a fraud, merely intended by the clericals as an excuse for procuring gifts. The only fraud connected with the Vatican Exposition is traceable to the liberals themselves and to their innate desire of helping themselves to the goods of their neighbors, Long years have elapsed since first they began officially, semi-officially and otherwise, to defraud the widows and orphans of Italy by unjust taxation and imposts of every kind, from the customs on the necessities of life, to the latest and most approved system of purse-cutting. Think of a shivering, half-starved, little bootblack being oblined to pay thirteen and a-half per cent. income tax, and then five francs a year for license! But starvling's condition financial standpoint is Crossan, compared with that of a poor priest or beggared monk, who lives on the franc which he receives in charity for his morning Mass. What think you, then, of the civilized government which would filch from that miserable alms thirteen and a-half per cent. I record this much of the nation which pays eighteen million france per annum (the civil list was increased after all) to an obese monster who at best affixes his signature to wicked laws, and for the rest surfeits him-self with Bacchus, Venus and horsestesh. It is a long time since the Government has deprived certain Bishops of Italy of their revenues. That mattered little. The generous hand of their august Father in the Vatican broke bread unto them in secret and they ripened not. But the argus eved Hydra denounced above, has closed its crunching, thirteen and a balf per cent. just upon even that crust. This is a fact. It became such by a recent modification on the law regulating the income-tax. When alms constitute a legal income, when eternal presented by the Prefect, the devout Cardinal principles shall be reversed, and a man must pay Casar a tribute for the privilege of praying to God, why, then, and then only, thou blatant, soulless, Godless, sciolist of the nineteenth century, come and tell me that an impost upon Masses and upon the alms of Pius IX. to his poor Bishops is lawful.

I purposely abstain from introducing into these communications items from the police reports. Hence was it that I did not mention the assassination of a policeman about a month since, in the doorway of a house in the Piazza Santi Apostoli. He received twenty-six stabs, and twenty-one were mortal, It has been discovered that the murder was committed with a view to the robbery of some Spanish pilgrims who resided in the house, and who were known to be the bearers of a great sum of money for the Pope. On the night and at the hour determined for the robbery, the unfortunate policeman was standing in the doorway-it happened to be that of his own residence, too-quietly enjoying his cigar previous to retiring. He struggled des-

perately before falling.

In connection with this murder I subjoin a few relative statistics. They affect the civilization (?) of italy. During the year 1875 there were committed in Italy, 1,487 homicides; in England and Wales, 409; in Prussia, 556; in Bavaria, 163; in Cis Leithan Austria, 782; in Belgium, 02; in Sweden, 126. In the treinnium of 1873, '74 and '75, there wene but thirteen capital punishments in Italy, while in England and Wales there were thirty-seven. Do you perceive the primacy of Italy in homicides?-

and the partial wherefore? The Baron de Haulleville of Brussels, author of the stapendous work, "De l'avenir des Peuples Cath-oliques," has been nominated by the Holy Father Cameriere di Cappa e Spoda.

As I intimated in my last, Archbishop Wood left Rome on the 21st of June, accompanied by Fathers McConomy and O'Keefe. He was in excellent health

THE RAILEOAD TROUBLE:

The situation on the railways, in, the United States appears still as far off a general resumption of business as ever, though freight is moving on the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania (east-bound) roads, and the Lake Shore and Michigan, Southern strikers have resolved to return to their posts thise

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE

RETERAT.—The annual retreat of the Archdiocese of Toronto commences on the 6th of August.

BETURN.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris Mrg. Guibert, has returned to his diocese from Rome.

THE POPE. -His Holiness the Pope, notwithstanding the prophecies of the Infidel Press, enjoys good Build level to test from I

Honor. The Senate of the Ottawa College has conferred the degree of M.A. on Mr. McCabe, Principal of the Ottawa Normal School.

ELEVATED. -Bishop Gibbons will take charge of the administration of the archdiocese of Baltimore early in the fall, if not sooner.

ANGELIS. The late Cardinal Philippe de Angelis was created Cardinal by Gregory XXI. Since his elevation Pius IX. has created 118 cardinals, of whom 58 survive.

IMPROVING.—The health of Mgr. Dupanloup is daily improving. A letter written by himself to reassure his friends arrived at Paris the other morning.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION .- The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, which consists of twelve affiliated benevolent societies in Ontario, holds its annual convention in Toronto on the second Tuesday in September.

JESUIT FATHERS .- The Jesuit Fathers, Quebec. have received permission from the Government to take possession of the old belfry on the Jesuit barracks, which is to be torn down, and the entabloture of the main gateway which bears the monogram of the Society of Jesus.

BLESSING A STATUE -Bishop Duhamel blessed the statue of St. Anne at Gatineau Point, on Friday afternoon. During the services in the church a notorious character named Larocque entered and struck a man in the congregation. Considerable excitement ensued, but order was speedily restored.

THE TRIDIUM.—The solemn Tridium in honor of St. Anne has commenced throughout the Archdiocese at St. Annes. The concourse of pilgrims is immense; crowds are coming from all quarters. This province has been by solemn brief from the Pope placed under the protection of St. Anne; hence this grand Tridium, or three day's prayer amongst Cutholics.

Convention.—The fifth annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union will be held in this city on the 11th of September next. The number of societies now composing the Union is twelve. and at the coming meeting efforts will be made to induce all Catholic lay organizations of a benevolent nature to become affiliated with the Union, and thus increase its strength and usefulness.

CATHOLIC PEERS IN PARLIAMENT .- There are 26 Roman Catholic peers of Parliament: Duke-Norfolk; Marquises-Bath, Itipon; Earls - Fingall, Granard, Denbigb, Kenmare, Oxford, Gainsborough; Viscounts - Gormanston ; Barons-Camoys, Beaumont, Stourton, Vaux, Petre, Arnndel, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford, Lovat, Defreyne, Howard, Acton, O'Hagau, Emiy, Gerard.

NOBLE GIFT TO THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LILLE. -A letter is published, written by the Cardinal Archbishop of Cambria to Mgr. Aanteceur, Rector of the Catholic University of Lille, in which His Eminence, after speaking of the extreme importance of establishing a faculty of medicine in that University, announces that there has been placed at his disposal the sum of one hundred thousand francs (£4,000) for the purpose of founding a medical professorship at Lille. His Eminence adds that he has reason to expect similar acts of munificence to follow.

BAVAMA.—The Bavarian legislature reassembled on July 2. All the Catholic members attended Mass at the Church of St. Michael in order to obtain the Divine blessing on their labours. The next day Herr von Ory was re-elected President of the Chamber by 78 votes out of 152, and Dr. Kuiz they visited Guinness's Brewery, and Roe's Dis-Vice-President by the same num her of votes. This result completely falsified the expectations of the Liberals and mischief-makers, who had calculated with certainty upon a split in the Catholic ranks, But they presented a united front, thus showing how powerless were the manouvres of Dr. Sigle and his friends, and the little hold the soi disant Catholic popular party has in Bavaria, at least as a distinct organisation.

ORDINATIONS AT MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.-The following gentlemen received the order of priesthood at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Sunday, 1st July: Revs W Cahill, Ossory; C Kiely, Kerry; P Smith, Meath; M Bracken, Meath; A O'Riordan, Cloyne; Daniel Lyons, Kerry; E E Butler, Ossory; J Tower, Armagh; M McGurran, Galway: C O-Connor, Cloyne; J Lane, Cork; J Mangan, Kerry; J F Garry, Killaloe; J Duan, Cashel; M Hayes, Killaloe; M Hallinan, Cork; T Twomey, Cloyne; W. Dermody, Meath; M Heher, Killaloe; T Rowe, Meath; P Corcoran, Tuam; J McMahon, Clogher; W McKenna, Clogher; P McCabe, Clogher; John Cassidy, Meath: P Aegarty, Raphoe; P Walsh, Clonfert; P O'Doherty, Derry; J Hassan, Derry; P McNamee, Derry; P Clarke, Derry; Joha Quinn, Ardagh; J Pinkman, Ardagh; J Slattery, Kerry.

A SCHENDID TENOR .- Accounts from Rome are still enthusiastic as to the effect produced by the singing of the Franciscan monk, Father Giovanni da Papa, who is declared by all who have heard him, to possess, without exception, the most powerful and exquisitely beautiful tenor voice ever heard in this planet. On Friday evening of last week he sang at St. Peter's; and, as this great event was known before-hand, all Rome flocked to the great Basilica to hear him. Among the crowd of "great," as well as "amall" people assembled to enjoy this wonderful musical treat were the Duchess Massimo, Duchess de Ceri (daughter of Prince Torlonia), Countess Cerasi, Madame Lorenzana, Marquise Anticl-Mattei (a connexion of the Holy Father), Marquise de Noailles, Baron and Baroness Baude, and all the diplomatic body accredited to the Papal Court.

DEPARTURE OF REVD. FATHER LOWERAMP .- Revd. Father Lowekamp, for a long time past connected with St. Patrick's Church, took his final departure from Quebec, for Boston, on the 20th ult., where he has been appointed to another charge, in connection with a very large church about to be erected in that city. Several members of St. Patrick's Congregation had decided to arrange a demonstration for the occasion of Father Lowekamp's departure, which was expected to take place on the 30th ult. The Revd. gentleman hearing of this, determined to evade the proposed honor and, therefore, left by the Montreal hoat on Friday last; several leading members of St. Patrick's Congregation, however hearing of Father Lowekamp's intention, went down to the boat to escort him on board and see ing. For a long time the disgraceful conduct of him off. Amongst those present we noticed Alderman Henchey, Mr. B. Leonard, President St. Patrick's National and Beneficial Union, Messrs J. Shea, T. Shea, F. Gunn, J. Veldon and several others. Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S.R., was also present on the pontoon. Revd. Father Lowekemp has been until twelve minutes past seven on Tuesday morn-replaced by Revd. Father Henning, an Englishman ing, when the House was counted out. We would and all very eloquent preacher, wiThe reverend not deprecate nor deplore this outburst of hostility gentleman arrived here on Thursday last, and also to Irish members, because if our representatives are replaces Revd. Father Burke as Superior of the not lost to all honor it will inspire them with Clergy of St. Patrick's Church, hier reference . . some spirit; and and a second secon The clother and were improved for the the second of colorance come and the

IRISH NEWS.

BECONGILED.—The feud, which existed between Mr. Butt, and Mr. P. J. Smyth is healed.

DEOWNED.-Father Doran, a popular Parish priest of Dublin, was drowned in the Liffey on the 6th Instant

BIANCONE.-We understand (says the Limerick Reporter) that Mrs. O'Connell, of Longfield, Cashel, is engaged on the writing of the life of her father, the late Charles Bianconi, D.L.,

THE REPRESENTATION OF PORTARLINGTON -The Irish Times says:—We have been informed that Capt. Dawson Damer has intimated his intention of retiring from the representation of Portarlington, in favor of Gerald Fitzgibbon, Esq., solicitorgeneral.

OBSTRUCTION.—In the British House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Parnell (Home Ruler) having refused to withdraw certain expressions he had made use of, was ordered to leave the House and Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be suspended till Friday for contempt,

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP .- A rumor prevailed recently in Dublin official circles that Mr. Cross the Home-Secretary, will succeed Mr. Ward Hunt as First Lord of the Admiralty; that Sir M. H. Beach will become Home-Secretary, and that Mr. Plunkett will succeed Sir M. H. Beach as Chief-Secretary for Ireland.

NANO NAGLE .- There is reasonable certainty that His Holiness will, before the close of the year mark, in some striking manner, the virtues, the life and the labors of the venerable Nano Nagle, on the centenary of the foundation of the Order of Irish Presentation Nuns, a circumstance which causes great joy in Ireland and wherever the Irish race or that order is located.

Size W. GREGORY .- The Dublin Correspondent of the Catholic Review says :- "I send you, as matter of deep Catholic and Irish interest, the proceedings regarding the departure of Sir W. Gregory from the Governor Generalship of Ceylon. All Galway, which he represented for many years, in the House of Commons, is preparing to give him a hearty reception. It is rumored that he has been received into the Catholic Church, but, whether he. has or not, I can speak from personal knowledge, that a more thoroughly Catholic man in sentiment and feeling scarcely lives than Sir W. Gregory.

VICTORY FOR IRISH RIFLEMEN.—The annual contest for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon, England, took place on July 19th and resulted in a victory for the Irish team, the totals being as follows: Ireland, 1,568: England, 1,464; Scotland, 1,439. The shooting was fur ahead of anything shown in previous matches for this trophy, and yet it appears to afford American riflemen encouragement . The team that is to come to this country in September will be selected from the three teams which contended at Wimbledon, so that an opportunity is afforded those interested on this side of the water to judge of the merits of the coming marksmen.

MR. T. A. DILLON'S SHIP-RAISING EXPERIMENTS.—On the 7th inst., Mr. Dillon made his first real attempt at Waterford to lift the Avena, a 500-ton bark. The sail was lowered, well tightened round the wreck with perfect ease, without the aid of divers, in forty minutes or so, and in twenty minutes the sir pumped into the sail caused the ship to surge, lift, and slip, and volumes of mud appeared. The strain on the wire cables on shore grew slarming, as the versel was gliding away without any steamtug to hold her in. She is now free out of her mud berth and will be hauled out next neap tide. Although in her struggles she injured part of her sail on the port quarter, the sail forward retains its air. The ship is all alive and moving, extra cables being put on to keep her steady.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite arrived in Dublin on the 7th July, and proceeded to the Shelbourne Hotel. That evening tillery. On Sunday, at an early hour, their Majesties Cemetry, Nelson's Pillar, &c. They heard mass at | nople. the Carmelite Church, Whitefriare street, and afterwards paid a visit to the Trinity College. When at Glasnevin the Emperor assisted one of his staff to climb the mound over the O'Connell crypt, directing him to pull a large handful of daisies as a souvenir. When he was being shown the statues in the library of Trinity College, his Majesty remarked to the Provost: "Many of these I do not know; but where is the statue or O'Connell?"

THE MURDER OF MR. YOUNG .- The representatives of the late Mr. James Young, who, it will be remembered, was recently murdered close by his residence at Castlerea, in the County Roscommon, have given public intimation of their intention to apply, at the next assizes to be held in Roscommon, for a presentment of £7,000 to compensate them for the loss and damage they have sustained since the murder. The claim is, of course, made under the Peace Preservation Act, 1870, and the notice issued recites that the crime is one of those commonly called agrarian or has arisen out of an illegal combination or conspiracy. It is stated that a number of cesspayers will oppose the presentment on the grounds of the murder not being agrarian. The reward offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator is now close upon £1,700, the voluntary contributions making up £1,200, independent of the £500 offered by the Government. Up to the present no arrests have been made, and the whole dreadful affair continues the same impenetrable mystery it has been from the commencement. Since its occurrence twenty-five extra police have been quartered in Castlerea at the cost of the ratepavers.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT .- A Mr. Green endeavored to hit hard at the Irish members. He said "pigs could obstruct." Mr. O'Connor Power used the word hypocritical. On being called to order he said he meant hypercritical: to which softening the rowdy element in the House answered "shabby." At the demand of Mr. Parnell, the chairman called the "shabby" creature to order, but his name did not transpire. At this point the chairman himself began to lose his senses. By name he called Mr. O'Donnell to order, at which there was a gustaw. Then the chairman joined the violent faction on the Conservative benches, for he began to chaff Mr. O'Donnell. Dungarvan's member went on speaking, or trying to make himself heard, in a deafening din of screams, hisses, cat-calls, and uproar. Mr. Parnell heard a member say in reference to the opposition to Mr. O'Donnell: "Let us see how much he will, stand." After this observation the bedlamites on the Government benches became furious in their interruptions; they were disgusting. One ing. For a long time the disgraceful conduct of the worthy Saxons continued, several motions, known as "obstructive" by the Government crowd, having been moved, and, of course, lost. With the most obstinate determination on the part of six Irish members, the Government was kept at bay

WAR NEWS.

DEFEATED -The Russians are reported to have been defeated in an assault upon Silistria.

SLIGHT .- It is stated that the Russian loss at Plevna included 400 prisoners and two standards. More Troops. The troopship Crocodile, with

1,259 officers and men has sailed for Malta. RUSSIANS ADVANCING.-The second Russian army corps has invested Silistria.

IN DANGER -A few forced marches will bring the Russians to Constantinople.

CALLING OUT THE RESERVE .- Russia has called out the reserve of the Landwehr.

BRAVE MONTENEGRO .- All the forts near Nicsics have been captured by Montenegrins. Nicsics itself still holds out.

REINFORCEMENTS .- The troop ship "Euphrates" sailed to-day with 1,552 officers and men for

Malta from England. ATROCITIES .- The Turks are murdering the Christians without mercy at Kavarna, on the Black

Sea, north-east of Varna. DEFRATED .- A Constantinople despatch says :- It is stated that the Russians were defeated in an

assault on Silistria on Monday. SHEIK AL ISLAM DISMISSED.—Sheik al Islam has been dismissed. Great military activity prevails.

Voluntuers are everywhere enrolling. Turkish Defeat.-Suleiman Pasha was defeated at Karabunar, lost ten guns, and is retreating on

CONTEMPTUOUS. - Gortschakoff has notified the powers that Russia will not treat directly with the Porte. The question will be submitted to the great powers.

SUBRENDERED .- An Ostroh correspondent announces that Fort Vir, at the southern entrance of the Duga pass, with a garrison of 60 Turks, has surrendered.

Nicsic .- A Ragussa telegram says it is stated that all the outlying forts aroune Nicsics have been captured by the Montenegrins, and the fortress of Nic sics alone holds out.

CHECKED.—The Russian advance, both north and south of the Balkans, has been checked. The Turks claim a victory in a great battle fought between Shumla and Rasgraud since Monday.

BLOWN UP .- The Montenegrius have blown up the outworks of Nicsics, which they recently captured. They are now bombarding the fortress from all sides.

FIGHTING GOING ON.—Fighting has been going on since Thursday between the Russians and the forces of Raouf Pasha near Eski-Sagra, south of the Bal

DESTROYING BRIDGES .- The Italian Consul has advised his compatriots here that the Russians have destroyed six railroad bridges between Jamboli and Phillipopolis.

ENGLAND'S SCHEMES .- The schemes attributed to England of occupying first Gallipoli and next Constantinople do not preclude the belief in early peace. EXPECTED FALL OF THE GRAND VIZIER -The fall

of Edhem Pasha, Grand Vizier, is believed imminent. The imperial decree appoints a court martial to try Redif and Abdul Kerim Pashas. IMPENDING MASSACER.—The consuls at Salonica Cavallo and Lagos telegraph that they fear

despatch of help; 90,000 men are on the way to reinforce the Russian Caucasian army. THE BARBAROUS WAR MUST BE STOPPED .- The barbarities by Mohamedans, Russians and Bulgarians no longer allows an unconcerned view of

massacres are impending, and call for the prompt

the position of the unfortunate Christian populations. Austria and Hungary are still interested. PRACE RUMORS .- Peace rumors still circulate. Everybody is convinced of the resolute maintenance of an understanding between the three great powers. It is felt that the moment for action is an-

proaching. BEATEN.—Suleiman Pasha's advanced guard of 10 battalions and two batteries have been defeated, losing ten guns and a considerable quantity of amvisited the North Dublin Workhouse, Glasnevin munitions. Suleiman himself remains at Adria-

> REINFORCEMENTS WANTED .- The Greek Consul at Burgas and French and Italian Consuls at Gallipoli telegraphed their respective ambassadors here for men-of-war, owing to the excited state of the Moslem population.

NAVAL ACTION. - The Russian "Nicholas" and two sloops engaged a Turkish monitor nesr Silistria; she was fired and considerably damaged and several of her crew killed. The Russians sustained insignificant dam age.

A MARINE ENGAGEMENT .- An old merchant ship Vosta," had an engagement off Kustenje, five hours with a Turkish monitor, which fled much damaged. The "Vosta" went to Sebastopol for repairs. Two officers and nine sailors were killed, and six officers including the commander and seventeen sailors

THE BALKAN LINE.-A despatch from Kavarna near Baldjik, says the Turks are massacring the Christians without mercy. A despatch to the Greek Ambassador at Constantinople asks for prompt assistance, as otherwise not a man will be left. The English war sloop Rapid, with Austrian Lloyd steamers, left immediately to receive

THE MEDITERRANEAN REINFORCEMENT .- In relation to the Mediterranean reinforcements there seems to be a general feeling among the press that the extent of the preparations are greater than required by such a comparatively insignificant measure as the despatch of a reinforcement of 3,000 men to the Malta garrison. One paper pertinently inquires :-Why, as one troopship could, in two trips, take 3,000 men, should five troopships be preparing with everish activity, and the preparation of the others the Simoon and Himalaya, at Devonport—be in contemplation?" The London papers turnish long strings of items of military and naval intelligence, and, doubtless put an exaggerated interpretation on many events, such as the forthcoming regimental inspections, &c., which may be matters of mere routine which would pass unnoticed in ordinary times. But this shows the interest evoked, and among the mass of news, some certainly indicates that the Government has an eye to eventualities.

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS AT HAND .- The Times Vienna correspondent, who is not only exceptionally well informed, but careful and not liable to exaggeration, telegraphs the following:-The rapidity with which affairs in the East are developing cannot but produce a vivid impression upon public opinion in Austro-Hungary, and this impression is reflected in the press of the two countries. Thus, for some days past, the Austrian papers demand, with ever increasing vehemence, that Austria should take active steps. Meantime there has been an entire change of thought in Hungary. Public opinion, which at first loudly called for intervention in favor of Turkey, now demands that steps be taken to protect the interests of Austro-Hungary, without, however, indicating the limit of these interests. Count Andrassy, who up to the present has preserved a reserved and expectant attitude, will have much to do to hold up against these manifestations of public opinion until the moment when phatically denied that the meeting was called to agreed to it remains only to marked the continuous phatically denied that the meeting was called to agreed to it remains only to marked the continuous phatically denied that the meeting was called to agreed to it remains only to marked the continuous acceptance opposition to Orangeliam, we are bound to the conclusion will be a matter of simple at the meeting more decided policy.

— Gordener Mogazine:

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANITOBA.—The Winnipeg garrison will be totally disbanded on the 23rd of August.

Ox Dir.-It is reported at Toronto that Sir James Ferguson the well-known diplomat, is to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada.

HAPPINESS. A St. John's (Newfoundland) paper complains that no public telegrams have been received at the commercial news room for three weeks.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The date of the elections in France has again been changed, the 14th of October being the day now fixed upon by the Council of Ministers.

tality is noticed among the English sparrows. It is thought the birds, in eating the potato bug, are poisoned by Paris green. CHARGE OF BASE.—The Greeks have taken alarm

In various parts of the country an unusual more

at Russia's advances and are now beginning to talk of aiding Turkey, against whom they were, at first, said to be about to declare war. VALUABLE BOOKS .- Some idea of the value of the oldest printed books may be formed from the fact

sent from Earl Spencar's Althorpe library alone have been insured for \$275,000. REVIEW OF ENGLISH TROOPS .- On the 10th July, Her Majesty reviewed 14,000 of her troops in Windsor Park. The little army; according to the

English papers, looked well and marched magnifi-

that the contributions to the Caxton exhibition

NEW COVERNOR-GENERAL'-The North Star of St. John's Nfld., suggests the appointment of the Duke of Connaught, better known to us as Prince Arthur. as Governor General of the Dominion, when Lord Dufferin's term of the office expires.

cently, the cavalry being specially admired.

DEATH OF CAPT. JACK .- The death is reported of Capt. Jack, Chief of the Modocs," a somewhat famous successor of the original chieftain. He was shot and killed by his companion in a rude hut on the Saake River, Southern Idaho, during a drunken quarrel.

PRIVATE JUDGMEET US. AUTHORITY,-The Bishop of Lincoln declares that certain persons who have forwarded to him a petition for the use of unfermented wine in the communion are not fit to receive the sacraments at all, as in their pharasaic self-conceital they give their private opinions against the practice of 1,800 years.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL .-- The Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin will leave Ottawa on Monday next for St. Paul via Detroit and Chicago and thence will proceed by Fisher's Landing to Winnepeg, where they are expected to arrive on the 6th or 7th of August. The details of the Viceregal tour in Manitoba and the Northwest have yet to be arranged.

GENERAL GRANT .- Grant at a dinner with the resident of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, in reply to a toast, said he was glad to be in a republic on that side of the Atlantic. He boasted of the kindly feeling which American people entertained for the President of the Swiss confederation and M. Stæmdfli, for the part they had taken in Geneva arbitration.

ELOPEMENT.-Lard Tempest, who has just eloped with another man's wife in England, lived in Racine. Wis., from 1857 to 1861, where he kept store, and did not enjoy the confidence or respect of the community. He had been exiled from England in consequence of his action in throwing his superior officer from the balcony to the parquet of a theatre. His fasher died in 1861, and he succeeded to the family estates.

Business Prospects in Winnipeg .- The presence of traders from the Northwest tends somewhat to make trade good at present. Freights are light and several of the Red River Transportation boats have been laid up during the dull season. Crop prospects are looking better every day, and there have experienced during the last two mouths.

RISE IN COAL .- If the Railroad Strike lasts much longer the price of coal will certainly be advanced. The Pennsylvania Company has already notified the wholesale dealers of an increase in the price of Pittsburg, and other companies will be only too glad to follow. Almost every interest in the country is affected by the strike. The July auctions of the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Hudson conl companies are postponed.

Queen Victoria. - Queen Victoria is specially fond of Indian Shawls. The stone which is her speciality is the sapphire. The Empress of Russia has an unrivalled collection of turquoises and pearls. The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has the most valuable collection of laces in the world, one of her shalls being worth £4,000. The Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar is said to possess the finest set of rubies. and the Empress of Austria the best emerald and opals in Europe.

WHAT JOSEPH IS DOING .- Despatches report that Joseph is strongly entrenched in Lolo above Onofino and Camas Prairie Crossing. He is is increasing his force, has nearly four hundred warriors, and boasts be intends to whip Gen. Howard and return to Walia Walia, Joseph is well supplied, and has stock secreted at Little Camas Prairie, where the approach is difficult and well guarded, Joseph's camp is ten miles from Pierce City and no force can reach his rear without discovery and prevent his retreat when attacked.

MR. GLADSTONE IN DANGER .- Mr. Gladstone has just had a narrow escape from death. While walking near the House of Commons, a hansom, driven at reckless, speed nearly went over him. Just as the cab horse was upon him, Mr. Gladstone attracted by the shouts of the bystanders gave a sudden jerk forward, and he sayed himself. Two or three members who witnessed the narrow escape remonstrated with the cabman for his indiscretion, and s police constable took the delinquents number. About three years ago Lord Beaconsfield was nearly knocked down too.

CATHOLIC UNION.—A meeting of young men of Ottawa having been called for the purpose of inaugurating some kind of an organization the rumour seemed to have got abroad that a mass meeting of Catholic citizens had been summoned to form a Catholic Union, hence St. Patrick's Hall was crowded full of French and Irish citizens last night. The meeting was a most influential and respectable one, and throughout the proceedings, the utmost harmony and good order prevailed. Capt. McCaffery was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Walsh was requested to act as Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. M. Starts, W. H. Nagle J. Kchoe, Ratte, McCaffrey and Battle. The latter gentleman explained, as one of the promoters of the meeting, he had simply intended that the attendance should consist of young men. He also stated that His Lordshtp the Bishop of Ottawa would not countenance the formation of a Catholic Union at the present time, and hence the men wished to form a Literary and Benevolent Club Each and every one of the speakers having em-

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

Veracious Trour.—A gentleman recently killed a large/troutin a stream in Dorsetshire. On Deing landed he disgorged in succession a water-rat, a young duck, and a quantity of minnows. With all this provender aboard he had condescended to rise at a small March brown.

A THREE-HOOFED HORSE -The hipparion, or threehoofed horse, was the first representative of a family so useful to mankind. This animal in addition to its true hoof appears to have had two aditional elementary hoofs, analogous to those which we see in the ox. The object of these, no doubt, was to enable the hipparion to extricate his foot with greater case than he otherwise could do when it sank through the swampy ground on which he lived.

GIGANTIC MALTESE TORTOISES. - Dr. A. Leith Adams, F.R.S., formerly surgeon in the army, but now professor of zoology in the Royal College of Science at Dublin, has recently shown that tor-toises formerly existed on the island of Malta equal in size the most gigantic specimens from the islands of the Indian Ocean or the Pacific. Their remains are found in the same caverns which yield the bones of the dwarf slephants so conspicuous in the extinct fauna of Malta. These caves also yield remains of two gigantic species of swans.

CLOTHING THAT WILL NOT BURN.-It is well-known that certain substances, notably phosphate of ammonia, incorporated in the fibres of tissues render the same incombustible, or, rather, admit of their burning very slowly and carbonizing with the production of flame. M. l'Abbe Mauran, says La Nature, has recently discovered that a mixture of borax, sulphate of soda and boracic acid, in suitable proportions, while rendering cloth uninflammable, will also prevent any alteration of color, flexibility or lasting qualities through the effect of combustion.

A Curious Fish.-A very curious fish is now in the possession of Mr. Reuben Fisher, of South-molten. It is a dried specimen, but quite perfect; is about eighteen inches in length, about half of which is the tail of a fish very much like a small cod. The upper part consists of a head and body, with arms and trunk resembling the arms and trunk of the simia tribe, except the face, which has "a beautiful aquiline gose;" the teeth in the mouth are quite perfect; the sockets of the eyes are round, and large for the size of the face; the ears are small and erect like those of a monkey. The body has eight ribs on each side which are very strong at the upper, or back part, showing no vertebrae, and tapering towards the breast.

FLOATING GARDENS .- In the beautiful valley of Cashmere, among the Himalayan Mountains, lies a lovely lake called Dal. Floating about on its surface, sometimes carried by the winds from one end of the lake to the other, are numerous small is-lands, on which grow the fairest cucumbers and the most luscious melons known. The way in which these floating gardens are made is very curious. All about the main shores of the lake grow quantities of reeds, sedges and water-lilies. When these grow very thickly together, people cut them from the roots which hold them near the shore. The leaves of the plants are then spread out over the stems, making a sort of trestle-work to support the soil with which it is next to be covered. After this has been done, the seeds are planted, and the floating garden is left to care itself until the fruits are ready for picking.

THE MOSQUITO.—If stagnant water is exposed to a summer's syn for several days, waggletails begin to appear on the surface, and grow until nearly a quarter of an inch long, seeming to live on air and water. In a short time they become encased and sink to the bottom. In a few hours a short hair grows out of the sides, soon becoming a small caterpillar, rising to the surface and floating to the shore by the aid of the slightest breath of air. Soon a fly is hatched leaving its tiny shell upon the water. That fly is the mosquito, which is ready to suck the very life blood out of you. Where mosquitos abound there is but one certain and efficient means of keeping them from disturbing sleep. Get under a good mosquito bar, which should be adjusted to the bed befere sundown, for they do not begin to stir around the in room until later in the evening. Mosquitoes must have a living as well as other people; and what is more, they will have it, and will go through fire and water to get it. We once noticed a device at Key West to keep them away -a woman sitting out of doors, near a pile of burning rags, the wind blowing the smoke on her. She could stand that stench by the hour, but the mosquitoes wouldn't . - they had more sense. - Ex-

INSENSIBILITY OF THE BRAIN.-Sensibility is, in reality, very different from what is suggested by first experience. Thus, the brain is insensible. That part of the brain which, if disturbed or diseased, takes away consciousness, is insensible as the leather of our shoe. That the brain may be touched, or a portion of it cut off without Interrupting the patient in the sentence he is uttering, is a surprising circumstance! From this fact, physiologists formerly inferred that the surgeon had not reached the more important organ of the brain. But that opinion arose from the notion prevailing that a nerve must necessarily be sensible. Whereas, when we consider that the different parts of the aervous system have totally distinct endowments. and that there are nerves insensible to touch and incapable of giving pain, though exquisitely alive to their proper office, we have no just reason to conclude that the brain should be sensible or exhibit a property of the nerve of the skin. Reason on as we may, the fact is so—the brain, through which every impression must be conveyed before it is perceived, is itself insensible. This informs us that sensibility is not a necessary attendant on the delicate texture of a living part, but that it must have an appropriate organ, and that it is an especi-

INSECT KILLERS, -At present, and hiterto, from time immemorial, insect plagues have been in this country kept in check by the changeableness of the climate and pientifulness of birds. The black grub of the crane fly is the great plague of the season, and it prevails in districts where the birds are fewest. If it should increase in the next half-dozen years as it has in the last two or three, there will not be left a blade of grass in or near any town, and grass will be quite a scarcity in the country. The birds have a quick way of reckoning with this grub at dawn and dusk; when it glides about enjoying its dewy repast; but, where there are no birds, it has the world rearly to itself, for man can do but little to lessen its numbers. The worthy citizen who fancies there must be some sentiment at the bottom of our defence of birds and advocacy of open-air teaching, may be desired to consider a proposition which we will put in plain English. We conclude, therefore, with a declaration of our belief that the birds wantonly destroyed during the past six weeks in this country are, in respect of the services they might have rendered in the preservation of our crops, the representatives of millions of money lost and gone for ever, and of which every man the scentical dilizen included will have to pay his share. We do not say the country is ruined; we simply say that every bird is worth so much in setual money as a destroyer of vermin, and, the postulate being

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NATURALISTS PORTFORD)

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.

CALENDAR-JULY, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 1-St. Peter's Chains. The Machabees, Martyrs. Midland Great Western Railway, Ireland

opened, 1851. THURSDAY, 2-St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr.

Last session of the Irish Parliament closed

FRIDAY, 3-Finding of the Body of St. Stephen Protomartyr.

Columbus sailed for America, 1492. SATURDAY, 4-St. Dominic, Confessor. Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles, 1848. SUNDAY, 5-ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. O'Connell's remains entombed at Glasnevin, 1847 Menday, 6-Transfiguration of Our Lord.

Daniel O'Connell born, 1775. First Atlantic Cable laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, 1858.

TUESDAY, 7-St. Cajetan, Confessor. St. Donatus, Bishop and Martyr.

CITY AGENT.

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

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A GALWAY Boy" - The gentleman to whom you refer stands alone.

REVIEWS-We are compelled to hold over several reviews until next week. We have received hundreds of letters from

all parts of the Dominion all, except one, approving of the stand we have taken in regard to the late disturbances. We sincerely thank them for their approval. The one individual who disapproves expresses his disgust, and his intention to join an Orange Lodge.

THE NEW CATHOLIC DAILY.

The congregation of St. Patrick's Church was called together after Mass on Sunday last with a view to promote the project for starting a new Catholic daily paper in Montreal. The meeting took place in the Sacristy, and Father Leclair was in the chair. Resolutions were submitted, and unanimously carried pledging the meeting to raise a sum of not less than \$10,000, and to place the new Catholic daily under the editorial management of the editor of the TRUE WITNESS. About \$1,700 was subscribed in the room, although the meeting was small in consequence of a large number of the pew holders being out of town for the summer months. Up to the present we have refused to take any active part in this project. We were anxious that the initiative should come from the people. At last the people have taken steps, we have been urged to take our share of the labors. Resolutions have been passed placing responsibilities on our hands, and now we shall do all in our power to make the project a success. More than \$3.300 has already been subscribed and we hope soon to be in a position to announce the day of publication. St. Ann's congregation with noble generosity has already contributed about \$1.500, and altogether the work progresses as favorably as could be ex-· pected,

The following are the minutes of the meet-

The Rev. Father Leclaire having been requested to preside, and Mr. John Cox to act as secretary, the Rev. Chairman explained in eloquent terms the object for which they had met, and submitted a series of resolutions, hereunto annexed, which were, on motion of Mr. M. O. Mullarky, seconded by Mr. John Hatchette, unanimously adopted.

Meeting of the Pew-holders of St. Patrick's Congregation for the purpose of establishing an English Catholic

Daily Paper: Whereas,—The necessity of an English daily Catholic paper is being felt by the English-speaking Catholic community at large, in view of protecting its religious interests against the various assaults and the baneful influence of non-Catholic journal-

ism.

Whereas,—Such Catholic daily paper, to be made a success, should be based on commercial princi-

Be it Resolved, That such a paper, edited according to such principles, be hereby established.

Whereas,—It is reasonable and expedient to determine on the easiest and most economical way of

establishing such a paper,

Whereas,—There already exists in our community an English Oatholic weekly.

Whereas,—Such Catholic weekly represents a capi-

tal of at least \$5000.

Whereas,—The editor of this Catholic weekly has already won the confidence and esteem of the great majority of the English-speaking Catholics of this Dominion, as appears by the daily increase of by authority by letters of congratulation, sent to him by clergymen and laymen, by the general approva-tion of his articles in defence of religion and na-

asked the opposition pulpit and the opposition

TRUE WITNESS take the management of the new Catholic daily paper; it is the management of the new

Be it Resolved,—2nd: That sayscriptions be re-ceived to the amount of not less than \$10,000; that said subscriptions be held by the Board of Trustees of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and St. Bridget's Befuge, as shareholders, the dividends accruing therefrom to be employed in support of the aforesaid institutions. That said subscriptions shall be paid, one-half within thirty days, and balance within six months from date.

It was then moved by Mr. M. P. Ryan, and seconded by Mr. M. Burke, that a subscription list be now pened. State of Mr. Owen McGarvey. seconded by Mr. Edward Murphy, the Rev. Chair-

man was appointed Treasurer.

Mr. Edward Murphy then moved, seconded by Mr.

M. P. Ryan, that the Rev. Chairman, together with Messrs. Mullarky, Kirwan and Cox, be a committee to confer with committees of St. Ann's and St. Bridget's parishes to carry out the resolutions dopted at this meeting, and that they be instructed to call a general meeting of the Catholics of this city to further the said object at as early a day as

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Rev. Chairman had been passed, the meeting adjourned. THE PRICE OF PEACE. Three-fourths of the press of the Dominion ring with denunciations of the TRUE WITNESS. Journalistic courtesy has been forgotten, and personalities have been freely used. The hostile press attack men and not principles. Not only is the TRUE WITNESS assailed, but the editor is freely mentioned by name. They harp upon the "stranger." Of course al other editors, save the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, grew upon the trees. They, of course, are indigeneous to the soil! With poised pen they denounce the "invader." What the tomahawk was to the early voyageurs the quill of the Canadian editor is to the "stranger" of the TRUE WITNESS. But do those men ever remember that, as an eminent statesman once said to an opponent in the Dominion House of Commons, do they ever think that when they denounce a "stranger" they "spit upon their father's grave." Do they not know that Catholics are the same the world over, and that it requires no specific atmospheric influence to make them defend their faith wherever it is assailed. If the hostile press of the Dominion can find no better weapon than the "stranger" shaft, they have but a sorry dart to let fly. Let them fight our principles, not ourselves. We never attack the individuality of the press. We never assail the editor of a paper. If we were disposed to do so, perhaps we could find a school for scandal in the editorial chairs of many a Canadian newspaper. Let the press deal with our principles and reason against our facts, and thus place themselves within the recognized pale of journalistic courtesies. We express the opinions of the Catholic people as we understand them. That we do. this, the resolutions passed by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, the St. Patrick's National Association and other Irish Catholic organizations prove. If these are not enough, the letter which we publish from the President of the Catholic Union, with the resolutions of St. Patrick's congregation, and the action taken at St. Ann's, place the matter beyond the shadow of a doubt. We say boldly that the priests have not opposed—not one of them—while the people its colours, and it is not a shuttlecock between have unanimously supported us in every word we wrote. We hear from all sides that the Irish Catholics of Montreal were never so united. There is not the semblance of division in their ranks. In all Montreal we have heard of but two Irish Catholics who have differed from our views. And of these two gentlemen all we shall say is that we hope personal and for once we shall come down to personalities and political reasons have not been the cause of their all we have to say is, that perhaps the hostility. But our hands are now upon the plough and we care not from whom the opposition may come, or by whom faction may be intro- made the threat would not like to undertake duced, we shall go on with the work we have to do the "gagging" himself. Would it not undertaken-Defence, and if need be, Defiance to our foes. This is no time for honest men to sit upon the fence. Men must take sides. A crisis is upon us all, and unless we show a bold front, conciliating only so far as honor will permit, unless we do this we shall soon find ourselves pushed aside, and unable to stem the current which shall overwhelm us. This is no time for faction to assail our ranks. This is no time to be fighting each other with one hand while we are trying to fight the enemy with the other. Depend upon it Catholics of the Dominion, we want both hands to enable us to hold our own against the common enemy. And who is the common enemy? Is it the Protestant people of Montreal or of Canada? We hope not. Our wish is to live in peace and harmony with our Protestant neighbours. We never insult them. We never sing " Protestants lie under." We never shout "We'll kick the Queen before us." We never play the "Catholic boys will carry their own." We have no secret society bound by oath to do all in its power to destroy the Protestant Church. We do not make our young men swear hostility to any man's belief. What Catholic society deliberately insults the Pro-

testant people? Not one. All we ask is that we may be allowed to go our way in peace. We have

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE in vain, and we might as well be engaged in peace until then. We want no peace so long let us alone, and so the fight is brought out of us in self-defence. Look at the Oka question. There was open insurrection. The Queen's warrant was set at defiance. The insurgents destroyed a church, threatened to murder a priest, flew to arms, and were applauded by all the English daily papers in Montreal. Gazette, Herald, Star, and Witness, all applauded the rebel Indians. And how has the trial resulted? Let any one read the reports and he will see how miserably the press of Mon treal was astray, and how every one of them stand to-day convicted of having misrepresent ed everything that occurred. Our version of that Oka business is now proved to be the true one, and the four daily English papers in Montreal can scarcely say a word in their own defence. It was just the same 28 years ago when the Orangemen burnt the Parliament House, and when the Witness excused the incendiaries, and said that it was a visitation from God. When it is a Catholic question the press are all the same, hostile to the marrow. From the Globe down they are all the same when Catholic interests are the battle ground. They will neither give us fair play nor let us alone. For the last two weeks a hurricane of abuse has been raging about our ears. We cannot notice one-tenth of the assaults made upon us. The Globe is weak and washy, and through its columns of assault we looked in vain for some solid argument in opposition to our own. If this is all the "Canadian Thunderer" can do we have not much to fear from that quarter. The Mail is much the same. all about stopping processions-Orange and Green. But neither of those papers answered our questions. "Show us how, by songs or airs, the Catholic processions insult anyone?" The Gazette, after being for a long time silent, became subtle in the end. It insinuated "motives" and spoke of "False Friends." We tell the Gazette that "motives" are dangerous insinuations to play with, and that they can be used broadcast. It is beneath, or it ought to be beneath, a respectable journal to attribute "motives" to any man. The Gazette has not the courage of its convictions, whatever they may be, and fearing to amail the Catholic people of this city, it cowardly, and more cowardly because covertly, assaus the editor of this paper. It insinuates " motives." With all its disguised attack, it is far better that the Gazette should be aware that it is "unmasked," and that the Catholics of Montreal will know their "False Friends" in future. It is the old story, "When you have a bad case abuse the opponent's attorney.' The Gazette wants to pull with all parties. It wants to be Orange and Green. But it will not do in Montreal. The people have gone beyond that stage now. The Star is pretty much the same-six of one, half a dozen of the other. The Herald is silent, and the Witness is an open and honest foe. We are free to confess that we respect the Witness. It sticks to one side and the other. As for the papers at large they appear to think that the TRUE WIT-NESS has gone mad. What ! a Catholic paper to dare speak out boldly in defence of Catholic Right! Was such presumption ever heard of! One paper suggests that the editor of the TRUE WITNESS should be "gagged." Well editor of the TRUE WITNESS would object to the process, and perhaps the gentleman who be better for the opposition press to combat our reasoning, such as it is, than to ary Anathema! Anathema! Would it not be better to point out to us where when or how do we offend our Protestant neighbours? If we do so offend, we shall joyously set about making the amende. Would it not be better to take the question of the legality of the Orange Association into consideration. O no; we must be denounced, called "firebrands," "incencalumny. We must not dare to look our enemies in the face. Unlike the miserable worm, we must not even turn upon the foot that crushes us. Well, our reply is-we shall do nothing of the kind. We shall fight our enemies inch by inch, and when we can, we shall give them blow for blow. If the Orangemen and their friends want peace they must let us alone. We ask no more, we shall accept no less. Let us alone and peace will be the order of the day. That is the price of our silence-let us alone-let us alone. Behave, as a letter we publish in another column leads us to believe the Orangemen of Madoc, be-

that philosophical pastime—whistling jigs to a as blackguards offend our religiouse. A gentlemilestone. The press and the pulpit will not man called in this office the other day and told us how his sister, who is a nun, had been insulted by the ruffians who were imported into our city of late. She, with another nun, were coming in the train that brought the Orangemen. All along the way they were subject to the insults from these low creatures. The compartment in which they were was full of Orangemen, who kept singing "Croppies lie down." They vowed that they would "kick the Pope before them," and sent the "Pope to hell" with joyous unanimity. And foremost in this band of cowardly assailants upon two nuns was Elliott, the man who was shot at Point St. Charles. It was thus he heralded his appearance into Montreal. The poor nuns were frightened almost to death. And we are asked to be silent under all these insults. We are asked to bow the head and bend the knee to our aggressors. Read the quotations from the Orange song book for the Dominion, which we publish on another page, and after reading them can any one wonder at our hostility to Orangeism. Read the letters we publish from Sir Francis Hincks, himself a Protestant, and let any one say if he is surprised that we brand the Orange Organization as the most mischevous that ever existed to perpetuate feud and to endanger the peace of a community. And yet this Organization is encouraged by the authorities. Mr. Robinson, an Orangeman from Kingston, is granted leave of absence to come to Montreal to wreck his vengeance upon the peoplo. Here is a man in a Government office allowed to leave his post to come on a mission of aggression, and to participate in an illegal and an insulting demonstration! Again, Young Britons went to Cornwall on the 11th inst., and while in the cars played their party airs. But worse, they went into the baggage car, and this is contrary to the Company's regulations. We beg to draw Mr. Hickson's attention to this breach of the Company's regulations. Again, a conductor on a street car, No. ----, wore an Orange Lilly during an exciting day. No Catholic molested him, but we have a right to ask if such conduct is likely to promote peace and harmony. As to the volunteers we treat that subject in another column, and we shall not let the question drop until the truth or falsehood of our charges are established. Whoever expects us to be silent are mistaken. We repeat that we want peace, but the price of peace is-Let us alone. To our Protestant friends we say-we are anxious for peace. We will defend your rights, if assailed, just as vigorously as we would defend our own. We want no ascendancy in this country. All should be free and equal before the law, and civil and religious liberty should be secured to all men. If you require protection for your processions the Catholics of Montreal will tarn out and risk their lives if necessary in your defence. We want to live as peaceable citizens, and to lend our energies to the development and the glory of the land we live Boys," and we can bring up one of the in. Old country feuds should have no place on this soil. Why should Orangeism be imported to put citizen against citizen? What right have those men to arouse here the elements of religious strife? Here there is no ascendancy to maintain, and "Croppies lie down" is unmeaning in this free land. In this Province Orangeism is illegal, it is mischevous. it is insulting. If then we are to live in peace there must be a change. The law must be enforced at all cost. Orangeism must be denied the right to promenade our thoroughfares. To the individual Orangeman we have nothing to say. We hear that some of them are good fellows in their way. But we have nothing to do with the individuals, we speak of the organization at large. As such we repeat it is the most infamous conspiracy ever designed to introduce strife where all should be harmony and good will. If then the authorities want peace they must enforce the law-save our nuns, our priest, and ourselves from insultfor so long as we have the law upon our side, the price of peace will be-Our enemies must diaries," &c., &c. We must be silent under LET US ALONE. If this will not do, then upon their own heads rest the consequences.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rumour has been in circulation that a petition is going the rounds of the Catholic people to urge the disbandment of some of the Montreal Volunteer force. If such a petition is in circulation, we have heard nothing about it, nor do we believe that there is any substantial foundation for the rumour. But why few while our foes many. We believe that should such a rumour obtain circulation? People say that there is no smoke without fire, and men insist in charging the volunteers with but those manifestations broke out in being a party force, and consequently unfit for spite of them. It was so in the Victorias, it haved, and then there will be no opposition to the impartial discharge of their duty. Now whatever you do. Curb the fury of your we do not go this far. That some of the vol- the Garrison, Artillery, We cannot believe Chiniquys, of your Brays, and of your Mc unteers entertain hostile feelings towards the that we have been misinformed on this subject. Vicars, if you want peace in Montreal. Cease Catholics of this city we have no doubt. This We do not believe it, and every friend of law insulting our nuns and our; priests in the has been demonstrated over and over again. and order will do all in his power to encourage Best Resolved,—1st; That the present editor of the press to cease abusing us. But we have asked thoroughfares. There is no use prattling about There are some companies in the Montreal an investigation into the whole affair. But

force into which it is said no one but an Orangeman will be admitted. 'The Catholics are yery few, and the Orangemen are many, and confidence cannot be restored to the Catholic people of this city until they are proportionately represented in the ranks of the volunteers. We have heard that Colonel Bond has expressed himself willing, if not anxious, to have one hundred Catholics in his regiment. If the Victorias and the other corps could do the same, a better feeling would be brought about. and the Catholics would no longer look with suspicion upon every man who wears a uniform, At present the Catholics of this city have no confidence in the impartiality of the volunteers at large. They are, too, fully justified in their suspicions by the conduct of many of the men who were recently under arms. For instance we have heard from a member of the Victorias. whose letter we publish in another column that Colonel Fletcher called for three cheers for the Queen. The men responded with loval fervour. So far so good. But before the echoes of those cheers had died away some one from the ranks called out for "three cheers for King Billy," and three more cheers echoed along the line, a few Catholics only, perhaps half a dozen in all, venturing upon a hiss. Here was a gross breach of military law, and we have not heard of any punishment following it. It was an insult to every Catholic in the battalion, and at such a time, it was an open challenge to every Catholic in the city. It was war and not peace. It was party with a vengeance. What confidence can we have in such men? If the story be true, and we make the statement on the word of one of the Victorias, no censure can be too severe for the officers who allowed such a manifestation of party feeling to take place. We believe that Colonel Fletcher is very deaf, but there were other officers around whose duty it was to report any evidence of party feeling in the ranks: The man who called for "three cheers for King William" should have been at once put under arrest, and a strict disciplinarian would confine the whole battalion to the barracks. This is a subject we cannot, and we shall not, allow to drop, and either our informant must be proved to have made a false statement, which we do not believe, or else an investigation should clear the Victorias of the charge. We could not help admiring the outwardly soldierly bearing of this battalion throughout the time they were on duty, but when such incidents are reported to us as that to which we have just referred we are forced to realize how near we all were to a bloody massacre on the 16th of July. We do not for a moment charge the officers with any malicious intention, but we repeat that there can be no confidence in a force composed, as it is, almost exclusively of Protestants, and especially here where unhappily religious antagonism runs so high, But that is not all. Another volunteer, a member of the Prince of Wales, is prepared to attest that some of the members of his battalion did sing and whistle "The Protestant sergeants of another corps who called out to the men to "stop that-stop that." The names of these men will be given if necessary, for this question is of too much importance to allow any little delicacies to stand in the way of proof. The Catholics of this city cannot be satisfied under this state of affairs. They will, we hope, insist upon an investigation. Look at the conduct of the three ruffians who assaulted Hoare. These men were in uniform, and yet they did not hesitate for a moment to announce their party feeling and their hatred of the "green." And what was the punishment meted out to them after they pleaded guilty? The punishment was a farce upon justice. There was in fact no punishment at all. It was a miserable mockery of law. They nearly murdered a poor man, nay they thought they had murdered him and yet they were fined-ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars, and a few dollars more for assault upon another man. And this is "justice" in Montreal! Then again we hear of the doings of the Garrison Artillery, Colonel McKay's corps. The Colonel himself did we are informed, all in his power to prevent any party manifestations. But the men could not be restrained at all times. While passing through Bleury street they took off their hats to a man who waved an Orange flag. Again in the barracks there was a fracas because of some insulting songs at which, Catholics took exception- It is difficult to arrive at information upon all those details. Our friends are most of the officers took precautions to guard against party manifestations, was so in the Prince of Wales, and it was so in

the question occurs—how can a Volunteer be an Orangeman at all. Once under arms the provision of the Queen's Regulations extend to Now, whoever heard of a "socialistic Irishman." every min in the force. While acting as a Volunteer, no man can, according to the regulations, be an Orangeman. On duty a Volunteer is supposed to know no party. Orange Irishmen." Some time ago, when a member Lodges are not allowed in the army, and yet of the International tried to establish his we have, it is said, companies of Volunteers in which every man is an Orangeman. Here are in Cork, he had to fly out of the city. the Queens Regulations upon the subject. FORMATION OF ORANGE-LODGES OR OTHER MEETINGS OR Societies.

> General Order. Horse Guards, 31st August, 1835.

Lord Hill has reason to apprehend, that the Orders prohibiting the introduction of Orange Lodges into the army, have not been duly com-municated to the non-commissioned officers and privates, or, if communicated, that they have not been sufficiently explained and understood.

His Lordship now refers commanding officers of regiments to the Confidential Circular Letters of the 1st July, 1822, and 14th of November, 1829. upon the foregoing subject; and declares, that any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall hereafter institute or countenance an Orange Lodge, or any other meeting or society whatsoever, by French Catholics (Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 11) for party purposes, in barracks, quarters, or camp, shall be brought to trial before a general court martial for disobedience of orders.

His Lordship, moreover, peremptorily forbids the attendance of eitheir officer or soldier at Orange Lodges, by whomsoever, or wheresoever held. The present Order is to be read to the troops

periodically on the parade with the Articles of War. By command of the Right Honourable. GENERAL LORD HILL Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

This order is in force at the present moment and it behaves the military authorities to institute a vigorous enquiry into the charge brought against the volunteers—that some of them have shown sympathies with Orangeism, in from two to four weeks, had been accepted. and have openly evinced their approval of Orange displays.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—Having heard and read a great many discussions on the subject of the unsoldierlike conduct of the volunteers on the 16th inst., and in nearly all cases being denied by the officers commanding, I would merely give a few facts, which can be proved without doubt. On Thursday, the 12th inst., before the men of the Victoria Rifles were the conclusion of his remarks called for "three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen," which were no sooner given than a man from the ranks called for "three cheers for King Billy," which were taken up with the same warmth by the whole corps, with the exception of quite a few, who I suppose were Catholics.

A MEMBER OF THE CORPS.

FALSE REPORTS.

On last Saturday week what purported to be an authorized report of the proceedness, where it appeared under the knowing | be Catholics. heading of "A nut for the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS to crack." We heard from many sources that the report was not true, and in our last issue we called the attention of the Cathof our own. In reply we received the following letter:-

Montreal, July 27th, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—In the TRUE WITNESS of this week the attention of the Irish Catholic Union is called to a

report of proceedings published in the Saturday edition of the Star, which purported to be a resume of what took place at a meeting of the Union the previous evening.

Now, Sir, the facts of the case are as follows:-At that meeting of the Executive a resolution was passed tendering a vote of thanks to the Council for the very efficient manner in which they had performed their duties during the passed year. This was done because it was the last time the Council and Executive would meet, and besides it is what is done every year in all the societies. In order that there can be no mistake, I wish to state that the Montreal Irish Catholic Union have the utmost confidence in the management of the TRUE WITNESS, and fully endorsed every line and every sentence that appeared in last week's issue. In conclusion, rest assured that if our daily Catholic paper, which we are bound to have, is only as true an exponent of Irish Catholic feeling as the Taux Witness is, it must and will prove a grand success. I am, dear Sir.

Sincerely yours,
John E. McEvenue,

President Irish Catholic Union. We think our contemporary will admit that the "nut" is now cracked, and if this is not sufficient, we can furnish even stronger evidence that the report in question was false, unauthorized and malicious.

"ROWDYISM"

The Gazette is going from bad to worse. Under the heading of "Rowdyism" it prints an editorial attacking certain people at Point St. Charles for assaulting a Mrs. Campbell. The Star and Witness have confessed that they were misinformed, that the whole affair was a joke—a cheravari, in fact. But the been assailed by a violent mob on the night pre-Gazette became indignant over the "Rowdyism-" The fact is that a few boys rattled a few old tin cans outside the house of an "Orange" lady," whose character—well we

assisting in promoting the riots in America.' The creature is unknown. Ireland is perhaps liberty, equality and fraternity" association "Socialistic Irishmen" indeed. It is strange that the Gazette will keep knocking its head against stone walls.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Catholics of Montreal number about three-fourths of the population, yet they do not hold one-third of their legitimate influence. Let us take the Fire Brigade as an example. Here is a communication we have received upon this subject:---

The Montreal Fire Brigade is composed of sixtytwo (62) men, including three (3) chiefs. There are eleven (11) stations, four (4) of which are manned

No. 1,	11 Mea.	9 Pr	otes ta nts.	2 C	atholic
No. 2,	7 "	7 .	41	_	61
No. 3.	5 "	3 -	-4	2	5.
No. 5, No. 7, No. 9, No. 10,	5 "	4	41	1	T.f.
No. 7.	4 4-	1	"	3	£ £
No. 9.	5 "	5	41	_	££ .
No. 10.	4 4	4	и.	-	3.5
Three C	hiefs	2	66	1	44

Making a total of 33 Protestante to 26 Catholics. There was six men killed at St. Urbain street fire. five Protestants and one Catholic. Their places were filled by six Protestants. Since then the brigade has been strengthened by four men-two Protestants and two French Catholics.

The first vacancies in the brigade have been applied for a long time ago by respectable Catholics, out Protestants, whose applications have been sent

Several Catholic applicants have asked Alderman McCambridge why their applications were not accepted before others of a much later date, but could get no satisfaction. It is evident that Catholics have no show to get in the brigade, there being a ring between the two Protestant chiefs and the Protestant guardians of the brigade.

Catholics are put aside in this as in every thing else. Catholics apply and are refused. Protestants apply and are accepted. This is dismissed, Lt.-Col. Fletcher addressed them, and at too bad. It is working more mischief than the authoritles are aware of. It is making a war of creeds in our city. And we are asked to be silent all the time. We must rest and be thankful. The true friend of peace and order is the man who will redress grievances and not hide them. But the Catholics of Montreal are awakening to a sense of their insecurity on the one hand and to their attempted ostracism on the other. We hope that ings which took place at a meeting of some of our friends will interest themselves in the Irish Catholic Union appeared in the this Fire Brigade question, and now that four Doubting the authenticity of this new engines are about to be added to the De report, we did not publish it. The re- partment, we shall expect that one-half at least port was copied from the Star into the Wit- of the twelve men who may be required, will

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

The assault on the house of Mrs. Campbell turns out just as we expected. The Gazette in the most reckless manner almost manufactures the sensation olic Union to it, without offering any opinion on the strength of its respectability, the affair is telegraphed all over Canada, and next day the Star came out with almost a flat denial of the whole affair. After this one would think the Gazette would enquire and explain, but no, next morning it is as reckless and untruthful as ever, building its airy sensations upon a fabrication.

Says the Gazette of the 30th :-

"The assault on Mrs. Campbell, one of the witnesses in the Elliott shooting case, on Friday night was described to our reporter yesterday afternoon as the assault of a csowd of roughs who threw stones and fired two revolver shots at the house. The house in question is situated in an enclosure, and an attacking party would have been compelled to throw stones fifty or sixty feet in order to strike the house. Her husband states that he had to climb over the gallery and escape through a neighbor's house in order to alarm the police. When the police came there were still present three or four of the gang, whom he asked to arrest; but none of them seemed very willing, and by the time Sergt. Richardson arrived all was tranquillity. Last night about 91 o'clock the relief police were again called okt and the place was patrolled, but no further riotous demonstration was made. Sergeant Richardson is to be commended for the promptitude be displayed in getting to the scene of, what was pictured to him, as a disturbance on a large scale in the remarkably short space of time he did. He was aroused from his sleep, having been off duty at the time, and he certainly could not have displayed more zeal had he been on duty. All he had to guide him was the knowledge conveyed to him that there had been an outrageous assault committee-all the more reprehensible on account of the principle involved—and his promptitude is in marked contrast with the laxity often displayed. He has been found fault with on the ground of extravagance by an officer who ranks him in his official position on the force; but he has the gratitude of a large number of citizens to whom law and order are of more value than the paltry dollars it cost to convey the police to the scene of the disturbance"

THE ALLEGED MOBBING OF MRS. CAMPBELL'S HOUSE-THE STORY PRONOUNCED & FICTION.

A good deal of consternation has been produced in the neighborhood of Mrs. Campbell's residence, near Wellington Bridge, by the statements in the duily press on Saturday last, that her house had ceeding. A number of most respectable and, in every way reputable, citizens have called upon us this morning to give an unqualified denials to the whole story as related by the Campbells.

One gentlemen, with whom we are acquainted, and who lives configuous to the Campbells, states shall say nothing; about that, The report was that he was at home on Friday evening, and if there had been any congregation of persons, or disturbof a most sensational character. All Montreal ance of any kind in the vicinity, he must have thought that there was a little insurrection at heard it, and as for pistol shots being fired, he pro-Point St. Charles. Sergeant Richardson hurried to the scene of the engagement with 28 mounces it a pure fliction. He was also speaking with the two policemen on the beat; who declare that no disturbance had occurred. A correspondent, men. They; were taken to the scene of act witing under the nom de plume of "Veritas," but for whose entire credibility we can vouch

"socialistic leaders of Germany and Ireland buildings on Canal street, two of which, Mrs. Camp. delusion. I have no doubt that the articles in the bell's and another, are between Conde and St TRUE WITNESS have caused much irritation, and citement, be carried out, we shall have in Montreal Etienne, and the other is on the next block, I have | that the defiant tone adopted by that journal is not conversed with the residents in these two houses, and they inform me that they heard no noise or The creature is unknown. Ireland is perhaps pistol shots on Friday night. I think Mrs. Camp-rage en the 12th instant. It is, however, a mistake, the most conservative country in Europe, and bell isdrawing on the imaginations or trying to imagine that the editor can intensify by any it is something new to hear of "socialistic manufacture public opinion in her favor for some cause best known to herself."

The residents of the neighborhood are jealous of its good name and do not desire to have it taken for more than a century before against those who away without just cause. It would be well for the entertained Orange principles. It is desirable in Police Committee ts adopt the suggestion of "A Resident "and hold an enquiry, when the truth could be elicited, about this latest riot, and the the Orangemen themselves, what will be the inevitcharacter borne by Mrs. Campbell in her own neighborhood could be properly ascertained.

Again the Gaz ite returns to its work on the 31st, and half ashamed acknowledges :--

"It is denied by many persons that there was any assault committed upon Mrs. Campbell's house. It is asserted by others that the assault was committed, if committed at all, by a gang of small boys with more mischief than dire results intended. Mr. Campbell still sticks to it that he had to escape out of the house over the premises of another man who lives next door; says the police who first arrived never went to the canal bank at all, and consequently cannot know who were or who were not in attendance; that they refused to make an arrest. The police, on the other hand, say the Campbells are troublesome people, who get drunk and cause trouble, and that they are well known to them. There was not the appearance of anything unusual about the house when visited by our reporter, save that poverty and respectability seemed to reside together in the premises.

We are impatient to see if the Press of the country will give vent to this piece of stupidity. In the meantime we would enquire if Sergeant Richardson can almost suspend the habeas corpus act when he pleases.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN THE CITY.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS'S LETEER. (Continued from Second Page.)

I have endeavored to convey to your readers the

sause of what people, who are ignorant of facts, believe to be an unaccountable batred to Orangeism on the part of Irish Roman Catholics, and I shall now advert to the introduction of Orangeism into Canada. If I am not mistaken, it is about fifty years since Orange lodges were first established in Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario. It is a singular fact that although the Canadian lodges obtained their warrants from Ireland, no attempt has ever been made, so far as my knowledge extends, to give effect in Canada to the fundamental principle of the order, viz., "Protestant ascendency." On the contrary, the members of the Orange society became first known as a power in the State by lending their aid to the old Tory party of Upper Canada in the great contest for the establishment of "Responsible Government." Those acquainted with Canadian history must be sware that the most active supporters of Responsible Government, both in and out of Parliament, were Protestants, and although the majority of Roman Catholies acted with the Liberal party, there was a sufficient number of influential Catholics on the other side to prevent the introduction of the religious element into the controversy. On several occasions the Orangemen took an active part in the

political warfare, breaking up public meetings by violence and exciting a very strong prejudice against them in the minds of the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic Reformers. In October, 1939, a meeting of the inhabitants of the County of York, convened to consider the Earl of Durham's report, was dispersed by a body of men consisting chiefly of Orangemen, armed with pistols and other weapons. The meeting consisted almost exclusively of Protestants. I have before me a list of a committee of 25 appointed to procure sixnatures to the address to Her Majesty, and there is only one Roman Catholic name among them, I mention this, not at all to revive the old quarrels of nearly 40 years ago, but to establish the fact that Orangeism was inntroduced into Canada not with the view of establishing "Protestant ascendency," but to oppose a reform, the advocates of which were habitually charged with disloyalty. I am charitable enough to believe that those who joined the Orange Lodges really believed that their opponents were disloyal, and that in resorting to the violent measures which they adopted they were merely acting in accordance with the principles which they had imbibed from infancy, and which led them not to tolerate free discussion. So violent had been the conduct of the Orangemen during eight or ten years prior to 1843 that in that year Mr. Attorney-General Baldwin submitted to Parliament two bills-one to prohi bit party processions, the other to discourage secret societies. Both bills passed the Council and Assembly, but only one, that against party processions, became law, the other having been reserved by Governor Sir Charles Metcalfe. The Party Processions Act was carried by 45 to 5, and of these 45, 29 were Protestants and 16 Roman Catholics. It may well to mention that Mr. Baldwin, with the concurrence of his colleagues, was most anxious to follow the English precedent of 1838, and to proceed by an address to the Governor requesting him to discourage secret societies. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who would have much preferred taking no action whatever, was unwilling to commit himself by answering an address, and accordingly suggested legislation. The Ministry yielded the point very reluctantly, not being apprised by Sir C. Metcalfe of his intention to reserve the bill. It was carried through both houses, but having been reserved never became law In the year 1851 the Party Processions' Act was repealed, and it is very important that Orangemen should bear in mind the circumstances of that repeal. A bill having been introduced for that purpose, the Government offered no opposition to it, and did not Even divide the House on the second reading a division was taken, merely that those who retained their old opinion might have an opportunity of recording their adherence to them. The division was 38 to 16, but of the 33, 18 were supporters of the Government, and of these no less than ten French Canadians and Roman Catholics. among whom were Mr. Tache, Mr. Drummond and Mr. Cartier. I acknowledge that I voted myself in the minority of 17 with Mr Lafontaine, and some others who had been parties to the Act which was to be repealed. We, however, gave silent votes without attempting to obstruct the measure, which, it was hoped, would allay the irritation which had been created. Since that time Orangeism has been extended throughout Ontario, and to some extent in the Province of Quebec. Assuming that I am correct in believing that Canadian Orangemen

have wholly abandoned the fundamental principles

of their Order, then I must confess that I fail to

comprehend the object that they seek to attain, for

they no longer act in concert in the political ques-

tions of the day. I have looked through the sermon

of Mr. Doudiet who cannot be so ignorant as to be

unaware that the hostility to Orangeism is founded

on its leading principle of "Protestant ascendancy,"

and its known bias in favor of pensi, laws against Roman Catholics. Though he never alluded to the

penal laws, he professed to believe that the cause of irritation was that " Irish Catholics imagine

Protestants generally owing to the unexpected outto imagine that the editor can intensify by any language of his own the feeling against Orangeism which has prevailed among Irish Catholics universally since the first establishment of the order, and the Protestant population of Montreal, including able result of the threat which they have held out to insist on the celebration of the 12th July in Montreal. Instead of hazarding any conjecture of my own on the subject, I would implore my Protestant fellow citizens to study Irish history from 1790 to the Union with Great Britain in 1800: and to ask themseives if they wish that they and their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens should entertain towards one another the feelings which animated the Orangemen and Catholics of Ireland during that period. I own that I have read with indignation that at a meeting of Orangemen in the city of Toronto, a foreigner from Buffalo in the United States was not only permitted but was encouraged to declare that foreign Orangemen would come to Montreal next year to form part of an army of 20,000 men which has been demanded by the Orangemen of Montreal. This foreigner was selected to read the demand for aid, and took it upon himself to pledge that it would be afforded, and I have not noticed any condemnation of his conduct in the Toronto newspapers. I know that the duty of the Dominion Government will be, and I can hardly doubt that it will be reminded of it during the next session of Parliament. If any foreigners dare to pollute the soil of Canada, whether they are Orangemen or Fenians they must be met on the frontier and be dealt with summarily. The United States Government, moreover, should be warned of its duty to Great Britain should any of its citizens conspire to perpetuate such an outrage. My sole motive for addressing the public in your columns is because I have no confidence in the suggestions which have been very generally made with the object of restoring harmony. Those suggestions have been the prohibition by law of all processions. Personally I should rejoice at the abandonment of processions of every description. I shall, however, state the reasons which lead me to think that it is unadvisable to attempt such a remedy. The national processions are harmless and only annoring inasmuch as they occupy the streets, and involve a day's idleness to a great number of labourers. The processions which really cause any annoyance to Protestants are the Roman Catholin processions, which are certainly not intended to give them offence. I persume that in point of fact they do not give any annoyance whatever to the great majority of Protestants, but I can readily conceive that to Orangemen, and those who sampathize with their views, it is vexatious to find that the religious processions of Roman Catholics are not prohibited by law. Is it probable, however, that the Legislature could be induced to pass a law to prohibit such processions? I feel assured that the answer must bidding them to march in procession with banners the Orange Lodge which has been raised of late. It is a most remarkable circumstance that the exprobably by Sir James Stuart or Mr. Attorney-Genthe case, as, in all probability, it would have been opposition. For my present purpose I prefer acsuming the legality of the societies, and, as a consequence, their right to walk in procession. It is, however, by no means necessary that men should men should no more think of celebrating the anniversary in Montreal than Irish Orangemen in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, or Waterford. Though I should not presume to call on Orangemen to adopt a course that is not sauctioned by the practice of their own order, I venture to hope that most of them will have some regard for the opinion of their fellow Protestants. Now I learn from the sermou. of the Rev. Mr. Doudiet, as well as from the speech in Toronto of a Montreal Orangeman-that the Lodges were much aggrieved by the refusal of the Trustees of Protestant churches to grant their use for an Orange service on the 12th. Mr. Doudiet says, "Every one asked for was refused if the contemplated procession, which we have the undoubted right to make, took place." A stronger indication could hardly be given of the Protestant sentiment of Montreal. It is a singular circumstance that I have not observed that the Orangemen have had a service in Church with a violent anti-Popery sermon anywhere but in Montrael. In Toronto they went to the Park and had speeches and the day was observed elsewhere in a similar manner. I would earnestly advise all Protestants, but especially the Protestant clergy of Montreal who must exercise a large influence over their flocks, to use it for the prevention of Orange cele-brations in Montreal. It is admitted that these can only be observed successfully with the aid of strangers from Ontario cities. Common sense and Christian charity should teach those who are anxious to observe the day to go to the places where Protestants are in the majority, as one of their number went to Toronto, I regret very much to find that an opinion prevails among some Roman Catholics that the Protestant clergy are insincere in their opposition to Orange processions and that they secretly encourage them. Such I feel convinced is not the case, but I must confess that I doubt whether they have ever exerted their influence against them with the same zeal that they have displayed, in the cause of temperance and other reforms. I would implore them to reflect that no body of strangers introduced here, however numerous, will keep the Catholics down beyond the brief period of their stay in Montreal, whereas the Drief period et their stay in Montreal, whereas their presence will inflame the bad blood that will have been created. Furthermore, let it not be forgotten that although on Monday, the 16th, the Orange procession was protected as well as it is possible that any such procession could be, before

have been made, I trust at a moment of natural exas formerly in Ireland, a 12th of July from the 1st calculated to allay the irritation which exists among of January to the 31st of December. I am persuaded in my own mind that nothing short of the abandonment of the celebration of the Orange anniversary, will secure peace. Macaulay justly held up to ridicule a Protestant ascendency of ribands, fiddles, statues and processions, but, in my judgment a fanatical sermon is a more serious affair. I am unable to judge of the cellings of Roman Catholics on the subject, but I know that if I were one, my opinion, that it should be clearly understood by and had to submit to the humiliation of enduring the insults of the representatives of a body which had trampled on the rights and liberties of the people of my race and religion for centuries, I would ten times sooner endure the insult of the ribands, the fiddles, the party tunes and the favorite expressions, "To hell with the Pope." "We'll kick the Pope before us," than the greater one of reading in the public journals, such a fanatical sermon, as that which was preached to the Orangemen of Montreal on the 12th inst., and published in all the leading newspapers of the city. The ribands, the fiddles, the flags, and the tunes, might be treated with contempt by sensible men, who know that the hydra-headed monster Intolerance will never be suffered to rear its head on the Continent of North America, but the fanatical sermon is calculated to excite the worst passions of men, already exasperated by the old feuds of their unhappy country. I will write strongly, bacause I feel that there can be no half measures about the Orange celebration. If the Protestant Clergy of Montreal are unable or unwilling to control their congregations my conviction is that the consequences will be such as will be regretted by generations yet unborn. I have scarcely referred to the catastrophe of the 12th July, not that I shrink from the discussion, but because, under the cir-I have preferred dealing with cumstances. the question of Orange celebrations in a city chiefly inhabited by Roman Catholics, on its own merits and free from the complications of a casualty which ough not, in my judgment, to influence the decision. The simple question for solution is whether it is, or is not, expedient for Montreal Orangemen to celebrate the 12th of July. My conviction is that they ought to imitate their brethren in Dublin, Cork, and other cities similarly situated, and if this be the prudent, and, I may add, the Christian course, the late unfortunate occurrence should not be allowed influence them to take a different oue. The bitter feelings which subsist at present with subside in the course of time. I deprecate all attempts to throw "personal responsibility" on any but the perpetrators of the crime which has been committed, and which must be dealt with according to law. The Orange lodges have no hesitation in throwing the responsibility on the Mayor of Montreal, and His Honour, I have little doubt, as well as many others, would throw it on the Orange societies. The Mayor is chiefly blamed by the Orangemen for not acceding to a request that he would afford protection to their procession at a time when it was contemplated, and when they seemed to have known that it would be interfered with. I did not believe that public opinion was against the Mayor with regard to his decision on be in the negative, and the Orangemen must be that demand. There was, I own, great anxiety as aware, from their own feelings, that it would be an to the consequences, and almost at the last moment unwise course to agitate for a law on the subject. a meeting of certain officers of societies was sum-But I have a further objection to legislation. It moned, with a view to bring influence to bear has been tried already, and the Orangemen have against the contemplated procession. I own refused to obey the law. The Orangemen are fond that, in my opinion, that meeting was a mis that, in my opinion, that meeting was a mis of charging Coman Catholics with owing a divided take, although I am persualed that it was allegiance to the Queen and to Pope, but lay them-held with the best intentions. I have no doubt selves open to the charge of owing a divided that the Roman Catholic gentlemen would have allegiance to the Queen and to the Orange Society. acted more wisely by abstaining from all interfer-It is the imperative duty of loyal men to obey the ence in the matter. By taking part they were held law, but Orangemen have not obeyed any law for to have incurred a responsibility for the conduct of their co-religionists, and have been actually charged and badges. After the experience of the past, with the violation of a pledge when they did all I look on it as quite useless to legislate against in their power to preserve order in the city. I Orange processions. I may add that legislation admit that it is not an easy matter to persuade against processions in Ontario would be orangement ogive up the ribands, the flags and wholly impracticable. Can then, no remedy be found for the impending evil? But one, in them to do so, Catholics would have little chance. my judgment, which is to revert to the state of What I deploted during the auxious period which things which existed two or three years ago. I preceded the 12th was the apathy of the Protestant shall not enter on the question of the legality of clergy of the city. I hoped that their influence might have been successfully used to prevent the celebration. As matters turned out, the final istence of Sir John Colborne's ordnance, framed decision was arrived at too late. I doubt much whether it was generally known that the proceseral Ogden, seems to have been unknown to Cana- sion had been abandoned, for the crowd gathered at dian politicians a few years after its enactment It the Orange headquarters in St. James atrect oviis most fortunate for the Orangemen that such was dently expecting the Orangemen to come from the same place as the previous year. I am satisfied extended to Upper Canada in 1813 with very little that there was, and is, a general opinion that an efficient police force, such as could easily have been made available, would have preserved the peace. I am not uncharitable enough to impute bad motives, more especially when there is no exercise all their rights, and Orangemen in Mon-ground for charging the Mayor with anything betreal may fairly be called on to adopt the policy youd an error in judgement. He was aware that invariably followed by the Irish Orangemen, for whom, at least, they profess respect. Now, that policy has been never to celebrate the 12th July in cities or towns where the great majority of the that had the police been on hand for three or four. citizens are Roman Catholics. Canadian Orange- hours the crowd would have been dispersed without doing harm, and all the bitter feeling of the last fortnight would have been avoised. After the unfortunate event there was a general feeling that there ought to be no interference with the arrangements for the funeral. The Orangemen determined on making a demonstratian that has excited ferlings among the Roman Catholics that I carnestly hope will soon subside. I do not join in the condemna tion of the TRUE WITNESS, because I believe that the editor of that paper has not much, if at all, exaggerated the feeling against Orangemen on the part of his countrymen. He does not pretend to express the opinions of Protestants, but those of his own race and religion, and if he has expressed them truly, surely it is better that we should know what they are. He has threatened the employment of physical force, but so have the Montreal Orangemen who have named 20,000 men as the contingent required. The game is one at which two can play, and the lovers of peace should condemn all these appeals, no matter from what party they proceed. I leave the subject now to be considered by those who alone can employ influences in the proper quarter, and I earnestly hope that the citizens of Montreal may not have to suffer the consequences of the Irish penal. I am, yours truly,

F. HINCES.

ORANGEISM CONDEMNED BY THE LONDON "TIMES."

The London Times in a leading article on the recent disturbances in Montreal, condemns the "bigotry" of the Orangemen as "reproducing in the full light of modern days the most discreditable episodes of the Ascendency period of Irish history." It says that the Orangemen "have no more right to insult the Roman Catholics of Montreal than they would have to insult the Mussulmans in Stamboul, or the Hindoos in Benares." And "that they have less excuse because Orange intolerance had in Ireland an historical growth, that by this celebration we wish to throw a slur, or there—nothing in Cazette writes about the Gazette writes about the Gazette writes about the Gazette writes about the first or there are but three but three between the centering we wish to throw a slur, or while in Canada it is an imported plant, nurpon the bravery of their correligionists who night have been found to the Gazette writes about the Boyne. I believe that a great number of Protestants in Montreal are under the same killed just as Hackett was. If the threats that by the labors of a misdirected zeal."

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LETTER, FROM MANITOBA.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH - WARD OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION 1000 15

करत्या करण वर्धे का <u>उन्हें उन्हें</u> सुधितनक सुधने 1444 # . 1 . 2 . 1 . July, 12th, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. I very fortunately happened, some time ago, to see manuscript lines which were inspired by the zeal of a Sister of Charity and addressed to Christians of every Nationality and of every Religious belief, in favor of the North West Missions where numbers of her Sisterhood were laboring with

the utmost perseverance. This appeal to public generosity is styled " The humble request of a Sister of Charity." For many years I have been a laborer in this far distant field of the Lord, and none better than myself can tell of the good done by these Sisters in the regions of the Nor' West of America.

The motive of the good Sister in presenting her "Humble request," is therefore to call the atten-tion of the benevolent public to the miserable condition of the poor denizens of the forest, amongst whom the Sisters are laboring both by precept and example. I am happy to state that being an eyewitness of the zeal and devotedness of the Sister missionaries, none better than myself can attest as to the good they have done and are still effecting. It suffices to visit Dakota, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Arthabaska, and McKenzie to awaken in one's bosom every sympathetic feeling towards these new ploneers of Christian civilisation. We cannot but be struck with admiration after visiting the establishment of the Sisters in the places I have just named, when we see all these Christian women have done—the fruit of their zeal, of their manifold sacrifices and of self abnegation.

What a picture for the Christian to contemplate! In the wild expanse of a savage land, behold the child of a happy and luxurious home voluntarily bereft of the delights of the land of her birth surrounded by the dusky forms of the untutored Indian training the women of the tribe to habits of piety and cleanliness, and instilling into the heart and mind of the little ones, the love of that Saviour whose delights while on earth were, "with the children of men." To visit the sick, to assist and watch by the dying, to tend chapels to mend and make for the missionaries are also some of the varied labors of the Sisters. Could the eye of the charitable penetrate to these far off regions you would then understand all that is cumprised in the, "Humble request of a Sister of Charity," and the heart as well as the hand would understand what is meant when she begs for the crumbs which fall from your table. Oh! reflect, good and generous Christians, these Sisters exile themselves far from all home delights and immure their existence amongst savage tribes, to do good to their neighbor, are they, think you, alone responsible for the illof humanity? Have not you also a part to perform in the labors of Christ?

Open your heart and hearken to the voice speaking in this "Humble request," oh, you fortunate members of civilized regions, and depose an alms in that Bank, which, having the Lord for security, returns an hundred fold. Can you witness unmoved, young girl tearing herself from the arms of a loving father and mother, from the embrace of brothers and sisters, leave home, kindred and country to expatriate herself in the early bloom of womanhood to carry to uncivilized haunts the love and knowledge of a God, whom she serves and for whom she sacrifices all that on earth she holds de world which she leaves behind her may well wonder at such sublime sacrifices, inspired by God alone; but the angels rejoice, for like these sublime intelligences, she leaves the home of civilisation to carry light to those who are sitting in the shades of darkness.

Join then, dear Christians, in her benevolent works by donations or legacies in favor of the North-west Missions. These alms will effect a good that will bring down a blessing on you and your families, and cause your name to be uttered with benediction, not only in the present time, but also in far distant days to come.

Allow me then, in conclusion, to strengthen the Humble request of a Sister of Charity," in adding mine, while I give the assurance that no alms can be better placed than in favor of the work specified here.

A MISSIONARY FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS SAVES THE LADIES.

One of the thrilling episodes of the Mexican war which is not found in any of its histories, is that of the rescue of an English family from the city of Mexico, before the capitulation, by a decachment of American soldiers. The city had been invested some time, when a refugee one night entered that part of our lines which Gen. Shields commanded. He was an English boy, and, with his mother and a sister just arrived at womanhood, occupied a home in the capital at the time of the investment. One of the lawless guerilla chiefs, who held the people in terror, had conceived a violent passion for the sister, who repulsed his advances, and he had declared in his rage, that unless she consented to his proposals on the following morning he would carry her off by force, and cause her mother and brother to be executed. The lad, in the extremity of his terror, had made his way out of the city past the sentinels and the lines, gained the American camp, and now besought the general to save his sister and mother. The ardent soul of Shields (who was then but 37) was fired at the thought of the miserable fate awaiting these liapless ladies, and, without communicating at all with headquarters (where flat refusal would have been certain), he formed a plan for their rescue. To call it rash, Quixotic, or dare-devil, would be but the truth; the best defence of his proceedings of that night is that it was a brave idea and that he succeeded perfectly, where disaster would have insured his dismissal

from the army.

He had about four hundred picked men of his command detailed, and, after quickly informing they what he proposed to do, he found every man eager for the adventure. Putting himself at the head of the little column, he silently left the American lines, and favored by the darkness of the night approached close to the walls of the city without discovery. The sentine's could be plainly seen on walls, and the cry, "Sentinela alerte!" was heard as it passed from mouth to mouth. Guided by the lad, the party scaled the wall at a favorable place, and, seizing two or three of the astonished sentinels, descended into the city, and quickly made their way unopposed through the streets to the house to which the lad guided them. The boy ran in and informed the ladies that deliverance had come; they hastily collected a few valuables and articles of wearing apparel in a bundle, and placing the rescued party in the centre of the column, Shields started to return. But meanwhile the alarm had been given, and drums were beating, and lanterns flashing all around the walls. Arrived near the point of entrance, it was found that the whole open place between the houses and the wall was filled with Mexican infantry and artillery. Shields instantly deployed, and gave the command to fire. A rattling volley, followed by a bayonat charge, threw the Mexicans into disorder, and the Americans into disorder. cans rushed through and over them with their little party, made their way out and returned to their own camp with but a few casualities, although they drew the fire of both sides on their return, for the American camp was now aroused, and the pickets

Continued on Fourth Column.

MONTREAL. JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO .- [March 16, 12m

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were firing rapidly. But the tumult soon ceased on both sides, the adventurous soldiers, returned to their quarters as though nothing had happened out of the usual course, and the ladies were safely bestowed for the night in a but made as comfortable

as possible.

How he was called upon to account for the night's work will be best told in General Shields own language :- "The next morning an officer of General Scott's staff came to my quarters with a message from the General that he would like to know the cause of the previous night's alarm, as it originated in that part of the lines which was under my command. I answered that I would report in person, which I at once did. On the way I thought the matter over, and concluded that it would be best to make a clean breast of it, and I did so. The story threw General Scott into a tremendous rage. Ever since Cerro Gordo was fought he had addressed me as 'my Cerro Gordo friend," but he now dropped that familiar name. General Shields,' he thundered, 'you are insubordinate and reckless in the highest degree. You have put in peril the fruits of the whole campaign; you have, perhaps, frustrated all my plans for the capture of Mexico city ! Sir, I'll disgrace you; I'll court-martial you, and have you dismissed the service !' At this my temper rose, and I answered him plainly that he might court-martial me, and, perhaps, get me dismissed, but, after all that had occurred in this campaign, neither ne nor any other could disgrace me being by this time pretty well stirred up, I said that, under like circumstances, I would do precisely the same thing over again. Instead of being more angry, the general was rather softened by this speech. 'I was wrong, General Shields,' he said, 'in saying that I would disgrace you; I ask your pardon for that. You are a brave man, and disgrace is not the word to use towards you. But you are greatly to blame in this matter, sir. You have acted without orders, and have imperilled the whole campaign. 'General Scott,' I sail, 'before you say anything more about it, suppose you come over to my quarters and see these ladies.' After some further talk he promised to do so, and I rode back to my tent pretty well satisfied that I said that under like circumstances I should have no further trouble with the affair. In an hour over came General Scott, and I at once introduced him to the ladies. The daughter was a picture of beauty, with her golden curls and her blue eyes; and after the mother had thanked the general for their preservation with tearful eyes and trembling voice, the girl seized his hands, wept over them, called him her preserver, and invoked the blessings of Heaven on his head. Scott looked from her to me with a very benevolent face, and said, 'Well, my Cerro Gordo friend, if I get you court-martialled for this, I shall have you promoted too.' I have only to add that long afterward, when the war was over, and we had returned to the United States, I received from Eng land, the gift of these ladies, a costly diamond pin as a token of their gratitude."

THE EARLY JESUIT MISSIONARIES IN CANADA.

Last Sunday evening the eloquent Jesuit, Father Glackmeyer, delivered his interesting and affecting lecture on the above subject in St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church. A numerous and appreciative audience were in attendance to enjoy the rich treat which it was safely anticipated the admired and brilliant speaker was sure to afford. He well chose his subject "what names in modern history can vie in Christian heroism, devotion and virtue with Lallemand Breboef, and Jogues." Two hundred odd years ago, e'er the vision of the white man had been enraptured with the sight of Ningara, Lake Huron, Michigan or Superior, these brave and zealous children of the cross had traversed each and every of our sca-like inland lakes, visited every Indian tribe, learning their various languages and preached to them the gospel of Christ crucified. Ad majorem Dei Gloriam-to the greater glory of God-was the sole emblem emblazoned on their escutcheon, the spring which governed all their energies, directed all their ambition, and ever stimulated them to offer up their blood for their faith in Christ. The wonderful labors, the great gospel triumphs, the glorious death of these martyrs and many other incidents connected with their missionary life in Canada were depicted in such beautiful language, such charming eloquence, such touching pathos the most unusual admirat bring tears to the eyes . f the most stolcal listener. The lecture was indeed a great success. Father Glackmeyer is an accomplished scholar, gifted with the rare qualities of an orator, and combines so much amiability and virtue with a most unassuming exterior that he has made himself beloved by all the Catholics of this mission. Indeed he seems to reciprocate the love and affection borne him by the parishioners of Father O'Donnell. He remains over for a few days. Would that we could keep such a man always. Some suitable testimonial should be presented to him as a slight expression of the great admiration of Catholics for the man and as a slight return for his services to the con-gregation of St. Mark.—From Prescott Plain Dealer.

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REMITTANCES RECEIVED

Utica, NY, A C, S2; Hereford, Mrs J W, 50c;
Huntingdon, Mr D, 2; Cornwall, M G, 2; Vanklake Hill, J A McD, 2; Merrickville, P D, 1; Norwood, J McC, 4; Coburg, J F, 4; Cornwall, M McE,
2; St Thomas, Rev M G, 2; Propaganda, Rome, J
A C, 1; Marydale, J C, 2; St. Andrews W A P Y,
1; New Glasgow, P G, 2; St Sophia, Rev M G, 1;
Vankleek, Hill, Rev. McG, 2; Vankleek, Hill, Rev. Vankleek Hill, Rev McG, 2; Vankleek Hill, J A McD, 2; Parkhill, C C, 2; Ottawa, J B, 2; Sheet Harbor, N S, J P McK, 2; Brockbury, E L, 2; Callfield, 2; Chapenn Village, E D, 1; Sorel, P D, 4; Sillery Cove, P L. 2; Inverness, W C, 4,50; Innisfil, T O'C, 2; Mainwaki, 2.

Per A McD, Antigonish-M D, 1; W T, 6; J O'B, 2; Rev J F, 2.

Per J B, Ottawa—J D, 2; Miss H, 2. Per M A E, Kingston—J O'S, 2; E C, 2; D K

Per J K, Frederickton, N B-J H, 2; R McG, 2. Per J O'B, Inverness-W C, 4,50; instead of 1,50 as published in our last,

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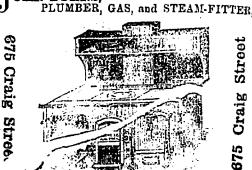
CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. No. 1041

Malvine Darche, of the Municipality of Hochelaga, said District, wife of Dieudonne Plante, joiner, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, to the present.

Dieudonne Plante, joiner, of the same place, Defendant An action en separation de biens, (separation as to

property) has been issued in this cause, this nineteenth day of July, instant (1877). Montreal, July 19th, 1877. CHS. THIBAULT.

Atty for Plaintiff. TOHN BURNS



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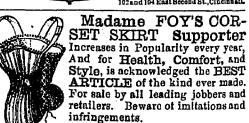
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BORACIC ACID FOR PRESERVING MILK .- According to Prof. Caldwell, of Cornell University, Boracic acid is the best antiseptic he had for preserving milk or keeping it sound for an unusual length of time. When the temperature was 800 Fahr, and milk soured in from 20 to 22 hours, one part of Boracle acid, adder to 500 parts of milk, caused it to remain sweet 50 hours. Again, he found that one part of Boracic acid, added to 1,000 parts of milk by weight, kept it sweet for a space of 50 hours, when the temperature was 720 Fahr. When applied to milk warm from the cow, it kept it sweet and sound twice as long as milk not treated with it. No injury obtains to the milk in using one part of Boracic acid for 1,000 parts of milk. Boracic acid, he stated, was not poisonous He had partaken of milk thus preserved, and no harm resulted from the taking of such milk into the stomach. These experiments of Prof. Caldwell will be of interest to those who are looking for some means of preserving milk in hot weather, and if, as has been stated, no injury results from using Boracic at the rate of one pound to the 1,000 pounds of milk, its use must prove a very valuable discovery. -Rural New Yorker.

DUST FOR ANIMALS IN WINTER .- The almost indispensible necessity of an ample supply of dust for animals in winter, is understood by very few stock growers. All sorts of animals delight in a dust bath. Chickens who have easy and continual access to it will never be troubled with vermin, either in their houses or on their bodies. Cattle delight to stand in a dusty road, scraping it up with their fore-feet and flinging it all over their backs. The cheapest and most effectual cure for lice on cattle is to scatter a quart of perfectly dry dust along the spine, from the horns to the tail. In winter, when they cannot get it, many animals become covered with vermin. The writer has a rain-tight wagon shed, with strips eight inches wide nailed close to the ground on three sides, into which half a dozen wheelbarrow loads of dust are placed every Fall. Here the poultry delight to wallow and roll in the sun. It is also kept and used on all the other stock at stated intervals, and no vermin of any sort is seen on any of them. This is at once the most certain remedy for these pests, while the stock thrives by being supplied with what they crave, and what in a state of nature they would surely supply themselves with, but which they cannot when restrained and tied up in yards and stables.—Prairie Farmer.

CALF RHARING .- Here we encounter a perplexity the solution of which is yet to be discovered. Our Ayrshires have brought us two nice heifer calves. If we are to get up a herd, these must be reared. We find that breeders of prize cattle give their calves full possession of their mothers, and sometimes have recourse to a supplementary cow. No wonder so many prize animals, pampered from birth, are good for nothing except the show ring. We don't mean to farm on any such principle. Fancy stock and fancy prices may do for specula-tors in Shorthorns, but what we want is good, square cattle-breeding, such as is practicable to the ordinary farmer. Well, we wish to give our Ayrshire helfers a fair chance to develop into wellgrown, healthy cows, aed we wish also to do it so that it will pay. There are various methods of half-starving calves on skim-milk, hay tea, etc. These must both stiut and stunt the young things. To feed them adequately and yet get a share of the milk, is the difficulty. So far, we are trying the plan of keeping the calves apart from the cows, letting them suck morning and evening, and milk-ing what we can at sucking time. Old farmers tell us the calves will monopolize more and more of the milk, natil they get it all, and then the cows will not "give down" when we want to wean the calves. At present we have pinned our faith to the following prescription in "British Husbandry," vol. 11,, page 442: "If the weather be fine, the calves should be, within a fortnight or three weeks, turned out daily in the orchard, or some well sheltered enclosure of sweet herbage, and as it will, in the course of ten or twelve weeks, have acquired some relish for the pasture, it may be regularly weaned by gradually diminishing the quantity of milk, and then substituting the skimmed for the new." After a trial of this method, we shall see if it works reasonably well. Should it prove unsatisfactory, we must have recourse to some other

MUCK.—All over the country this material is to be found in great abundance. Nearly every farm has more or less of it. In too many cases its value is unknown and it is left unused. We have been particularly pleased with a brief communication in regard to it which appeared recently in the New York Tribune. The writer E. W. Davis, of Oneida Co., N. Y., is referring to an article by Prof. Law on the proper material for stable doors for horses. He says: "It seems that all substances have their disadvantages—stone and brick being cold and injurious to the feet, would rapidly wearing out, besides soon becoming filled with execreta, contaminating the air, and thus rendering it unwholesome; earth is said to be the best for the feet but soon fills with noxious matter. Allow me to make a suggestion, which if followed, will render any sufficiently hard substance suitable for a stable floor, and at the same time obviate the objection mentioned above and furnish the very best material for the feet of the horse. My suggestion is that upon stall floors, however constructed, sufficient dry muck be spread to keep feet from the floor and abmuck be spread to keep leet from the noot and absorb all urine and noxious gases. If dry or nearly
dry muck be spread daily in the stalls the feet will
not be injured by stone or brick floors; wooden
floors will not be worn out, and the stable will be ke kept sweet and wholesome. Not only will the muck absorb the urine, but it will absorb the ammoniac odors arising from the freshly dropped dung that usually pervades nearly all stables. Dry minck is an excellent deodorizer, and can be profit-ably used in many other places besides the stable. There is another benefit. Horse manure is very apt to heat, so as to become fire-fanged, and in this way the manure is wasted. If a liberal quantity of muck be used in the stables the manure will heat only to such a degree as to be beneficial and loss will be prevented. Not only this, but the change that takes place in the manure induces such a change in the much as converts it from muck into manure The quantity of manuferthen is increased not only by the urine (which is worth as much as the dung) being saved, but by the muck, which saves the urine and absorbs the ammoniac vapor, itself being converted into manure richerin available nitrogenous material than common yard dues. Of course, straw can be used above the muck for bed-ding, if one wishes but if the muck be well dried it makes an excellent substitute for straw, besides

possessing all the advantages enumerated. If stable

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Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER,

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UPPER CANADA FIREWOOD at Lowest Market Rates.

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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

steam Fumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass.

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SPECIALITIES.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent, in fuel over any other Engine. and Hangers. Hydrauts, Valver &c &c.

CANADIAN ITEMS

Pic-nic .- St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa held a successful pic-nic on Wednesday the 25th inst. The pic-nic which was held at Boucherville was in aid of the Orphans Asylum.

DINNING ESTATE.-The argument in the case of the Dinning estate came before the Court this morning, and created quite a sensation. Amongst the legal luminaries of Quebec, Mr. Holt appeared for the assignee, Mr. Owen Murphy, and for Messrs. Watson & Co., representing a claim of \$20,000. The entire claim is \$36,000, but \$16,000 is secured, leaving a balance of \$20,000. Mr. C. B. Langlois appeared for the other creditors, praying an order to revoke the resolutions which were made in opposition to Mr. Murphy, assignee. The case was ably pleaded before His Honor Mr. Justice Casault, who, on hearing the argument, took the case en delibere. Before the same Judge, two petitions were presented; one on behalf of Messrs Burstall & Co., the other for Mr. Samson. An exception to the form of the first was fyled by Mr. Holt, and a demurrer was made to the plea in the other case.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, OTTAWA .- A large and enthustastic meeting of young men was held at St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the different branches of the above named Union. The following gentlemen were elected:—Branch No. 1.—President, John R Battle; Vice-do, Solomon Laveille; Secy-Treas. P Hennigan; Custodian-Marshal, Mr. Turner; Committee of Management, Messrs Conway, Farrell, Boucher and Regan. Fifty members. Branch No. 2.-President, Edward Cass; Vice-do, Thomas Owens; Secy-Treas., John Murphy; Custodian-Marshal, James O'Connel; Committee of Management, Messrs Dugald, Allaire, Watterson and McDonald. Fifty members. Branch No. 3.—President, J Jas Kehoe; Vice-do, E Bambrick; Secy-Tress, Alex McDonald; Custodian-Marshal, Mr Delaire; Committee of Management, Messrs Winters, Fanning, O'Connor and Larkin. Fifty members. Branch No. 4.-President, Dr St Pierre; Vice-do, James E Hurley; Secy-Treas, J N Favreau; Custodian-Marshal, Mr Doran; Committee of Management, Messrs Cloutier, Charron, McMullen and Holland. Fifty members. Branch No 5 will meet shortly and elect their officers. The Grand Council, consisting of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the different branches also met and elected the following as the Executive. Grand President—J James Kehoe; Vice-President-Adolphe St Pierre, M D Secretary-Treasurer-Solomon Leveille. Councillors-Messrs Battle, Cass, Owens, Bambrick and Hurley. Mr Battle then addressed the meeting, and stated that he intended to form a first-class brass band, to be connected with the Union. (Loud cheers). Mr. Kehoe also stated a grand picnic would be held shortly. Dr. St. Pierre addressed the meeting in French, and said that all young French Canadians should form themselves into the branches of the Union to carry out the praiseworthy objects, viz:-To study literature, oratory, &c., to promote mutual good feeling among one another and to practice benevolence in case of sickness and trouble. Three cheers were then given for the newly elected Grand Council and three cheers for the Queen. The best Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies, of order was maintained. There were over 400 young 1-y-36 men present.—Ottawa Citizen.

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 Paterns 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.

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AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MON-TREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL,

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables And of

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M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.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:

7	Prize in	Gold of	\$10,000	00	\$10,000	00	
ī	"			00	2,000	00	
ĩ	66			00	1,000	00	
ī	46		500	00	500	00	
5	44			00	500	00:	
5	41		. 50	00	250	00	
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12	£6		30	00	360	00	
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2000	"		1	00	2,000	00.	
1	# ° .	((,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4	00	4	00	
٠.	Та	tal			\$872.594	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 FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing.

Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agonts and buyers of a large number of tickets. Special inducements to agona and parsonally or by maily on application at the office of the Managing-Single Tickets \$1:00, to be had personally or by maily on application at the office of the Managing-Director deposed the se to the wip. x. COCKUE, noting spend him management of shem salar

256 Notre Dame Street, Montreel.

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

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The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive ou board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

Caspian 21st July Sarmation 28th " Sardinian 4th Aug Peruvian 11th " Polynesian 18th " RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND,

Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin \$80, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation)

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are in-

tended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation. Manitoban about 19th July Canadian " 25th "

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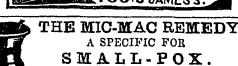
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An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:-In Portland to H. & A ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to Lafitte & Vandercruyce of E. Depas & Co.; in Quebec to Allan, Rae & Co.; in Havre, to John M. Currie, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to Gustave Bossange, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to Aug. Schmtz & Co., or Richard Berns; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALGOLM; in London to Montgomenia & Greenhorne, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to James & ALEX. ALLAM 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to Allan Bun-THERS, James Street; or to

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal July 10, 1676.





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

REMEDY. GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jno. Lane, Dear Sin,—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.



CLOTHIER,

(Sign of the Red Ball.) First Cives Fir and WOREMANSHIP Guaran-

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand and the constant of the constant

per day at home. Samples worth 50 weel Srinson & Co, Portland, \$5 = Maine.

gwiel bodsildmaß ()

THE LABOUR QUESTION. TAYS CART STAY

Our statesmen (if we have any) and our philanthropists (we have some) have in this question to untie the Gordlan knot of our present commercial distress. Keep the labouring man well employed and well paid, and the rest of his countrymen will bask in the sunshine of his happiness. The secret of the commercial success of any young country lies in the employment of its productive working classes. Find employment and good pay for our idle and destitute fellow-countrymen and there will be no complaining among merchants and bankers. Query.—Can employment for all be obtained by increasing the Tariff on such things as we can man-

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 Alpaceas and Lustres.

Good useful Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c Good Dress Lustre, 121c, worth 20c. Extra High Finish Lustre, 15c, worth 25c. Bright Finish Lustre, 20c, worth 30c.

Bright Brilliantines, 25c, worth 40c. Bright Crystalines, 30c, worth 45c. Go to Cheapside for Black Lustres. Genuine Sale now going on.

Black Persian Cords.

Good Black Persian Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Russil Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Givens Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Bradford Paramatias, 25c up to 65c. Norwich Paramattas, \$1.00 up to \$1.50.

Black French Cashmeres

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

Black French Merinces.

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

Black Barathea Cloths. Black Barathea, 40c.

Black Barathea, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c. Black Balmoral Crape Cloth.

Good Black Crape Cloth, 35c. Extra Fine Finish Crape 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. Go to

CHEAPSIDE

For Crapes

Black Silks! Black Silks!

Good useful Dress Silks, 60c. Good Dress Gro Grain Silks, 75c. Splendid Gro. Grain Silks, \$1.00. Fonsous Black Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jauberta Silks all Nos. Bonnet Silks all Nos. Juries Silks all Nos. Buy your Black Silks at

CHEAPSIDE.

Black Shawls, Great Bargains. Black Skirts, Great Bargains. Black Kid Gloves, 75c for two Buttons. Black Kid Gloves in Alexhudre's and Josephines. Black Neck Ties and Frillings.

CEEAPSIDE

For all kinds of Black Goods.

Black Hosiery in all Sizes. Black Fans. Mourning Collars and Culls. Black Prints, 10c yard. Black Cambrics, 15c a yard. Mourning Prints, 10c up to 15c. Hat Crapes, all widths. Black Ribbons in all widths. Black Ribbons in all widths. Black Velvet Ribpons all widths. Black Sash Ribbons 75c. Black Triming Silks, 60c, up to \$1,25.

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. Black Ball Fringes, 25c. Black Buttons all sizes, Sc, doz. up. Black Braids and Linings. Cords, Dress Trimings of every description in

stock. Black Silk Velvets, \$1,50. Black Silk Mantle Velvets, \$1,50 up to \$15,00 vard. Black and Cold Checked Grenadine, worth 40c,

45c, 50c. Choice now 121c, yard. Dress Linens 7½c yard. Gents White Dress Shirts, 75c, each. Ladies Zanella Umbrellas with chains and caps.

37c, each or \$4,25 doz. Wincey, Wincey, Wincey.

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

Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels.

300 ps Grey Chambiy Flannels, 30c, vard. Scarlet Chambly Flannels 25c, yard. White Sarcony Flannels. White Lancashire Flannels. White Welsh Flannels. White Shaker Flannels. White Opera Flannels. White Twill Flannels.

White Serge Flannels. Scarlet Twill Flannels 40c, yard. Corsets, Corsets, Corsets. Real French Corsets, 50c, each, worth \$1,00.

Real-Corsets, 75c, worth \$1,25. At the Grand Dry Goods Emporum.

CHEAPSIDE

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIÉTOR [Established 1819.]

STHE VOICE OF REASON.

(From the Minerse of the 31st July.)

We give elsowhere the translation of a letter from Sir Francis Hincks to the English journals of our city on the events of the twelfth and sixteenth of July last.

Our readers will be as happy as we to read the work of this veteran of our political struggles, of this man so wise and so impartial.

Sir Francis is the only English Protestant who has completely defind the position. In pointing out as he does the cause of the hatred between Orange

men and Irish Oatholics, he explains the grudget sought to be revived here in Canada, against the Irish by Orange demonstrations. Silved http:// Herecalls the hundreds of years of prescriptions and tyranny, he recalls to our memory the fact that during two centuries the Orangemen refused to Irshmen their rights as citizens, and had them re-

duced to a state infinitely worse than that of the former slaves of the Southern States. The National would do well to read this work of

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

now attacks. The box and the second

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's National Association held in their room on Wednesday last, the following resolutions were passed :-- .

Whereas,—There was little or no disturbance in the streets of Montreal, on the 12th instant; And Whereas,-The volunteers are composed of men, many of whom are well known to entertain hostile feelings towards the majority of our

It is Resolved,-That Mayor Beaudry acted with wisdom and firmness in not unnecessarily calling out the volunteers on the 12th instant;

And Whereas,-The Orange Society Montreal established a dangerous precedent in importing armed Orangemen into our city, thereby endangering the lives of peaceful citizens, be it further Resolved,-That the Orangemen of Montreal took

advantage of an unfortunate circumstance to make an insulting and threatening display on the 16th after the pledge had been given that the funeral rites would be respected;
And Whereas,—The Major was opposed to the call-

ing out of the volunteees, and three magistrates undertook that responsibility,

It is Further Resolved.—That those magistrates acted with dangerons indiscretion, which might have resulted in consequences as serious as the

Pennsylvania riots.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. At a meeting of the above Society held at their rooms last night, the following resolution was

unanimously adopted :---Whereas unfavorable criticisms have been passed regarding the action of Mayor Beaudry in not calling out the militia force on the 12th July last,

It is Resolved,-That the members of this Society place on record their entire approval of His Worship's conduct under the circumstances, and that this resolution be published.

WILLIAMSTOWN CONVENT.

The examination of pupils in the above institution took place on Friday, 28th June.

It comprises the branches which are generally taught in schools conducted by the Sisters of Notre

The examination was a good one, and reflected a great deal of credit on the examined, as well as their able teacher. It was no mere matter of form, but searching and exhaustive, and such as to put the fair pupils on their mettlefor muscle,

The distribution of prizes came off with great cclat the Thursday following. There was a large number of people present, collected from the parish of Williamstown and the neighbouring missions. They were all pleased, as was plainly shown by the rapturous bursts of applause which broke out fre-

The selections of music were from the best authors, and were rendered with a precision and correctness truly marvellous. It was in a word the ne plusultra and the ultima thule, etc., of everything grand and sublime in music and the draws.

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. grand and sublime in music and the drama.

After the distributing of prizes the pastor, as is usual on such occasions, addressed a few words of encouragement and wholesome advice to the beloved children.

He had been pleased with the good accounts he read of them during the year. They were industrious, and had their share of the good gifts of Providence. Their labour was now to be put a stop to for a few weeks, and he sincerely trusted their vacation would do them all sorts of good. He would remark of their examination, that he was pleased with everything, but with one thing more than anything else, viz. the thoroughness evinced in the knowledge of the different studies which passed under review. This was particularly observable in grammar, arithmetic, history, French and geography, and last, though not least, music, It was something very hard, painfully trying on their little stock of patience, to be kept so long at the one note, but still until that was mastered there they must stay. The consequence of all this is that the most difficult pieces were rendered in a

manner nothing short of masterly.

The number of boarders in the convent is fifty.

CITY ITEMS.

ELLIOT CASE.—The Elliot shooting case is still being carried on.

A Curious Omission.—Is it not somewhat singular that the 65th battalion was not called out to assist in preserving the peace on the 12th July.

Capt. Simmonds allowed the O. Y. B., to hoist an July 18-19 Orange flag however.

AMENDE .- We owe Mr. Becket an apology for our statement of last week regarding the discharge of a man from his employ because he was absent on the twelfth. We were misinformed. We believe Mr. Becket is a thoroughly liberal man, and we make this unsought for amends with very great pleasure.

THE PILGRIMS -The pilgrims will arrive in New York about the 13th of August, and will be welcomed by the Irish National Association, whose members intend an excursion to New York leaving on the 11th. The fare has been placed at \$12 for the round trip. Tickets good for 30 days.

VOLUNTEER ASSAULT CASES .- Mr. Brehaut, the police magistrate, passed sentence on Thursday in the case of Gedeon Gauthier against the three volunteers, Beattie, Godfrey and Mason, for assaulting House on the morning of the 17th instant, in connection with the Hoars case. Beattle was fined \$11, or in default one month's imprisonment, and Godfrey and Mason, \$5 or 15 days' cach.

VOLUNTEERS AND PARTY SOKES.—Our reporter has had a personal interview with a volunteer of the Victoria Rifles. He is a Catholic and he states without the slightest hesitation that he marched with his battalion on the 16th July and that his battalion, the Victoria's, sang the " Protestant Boys" and other party airs.

ELLIOTT.-On the 16th of July while two nuns, and two other Catholic ladies were coming from Bher-brooke on the cars their ears were shocked by the noise made by Orangemen, and Young Britons and

(Continued on Fourth Column.)

INSURANCE 980

MONTREAL.

DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P.........President. HENRY LYE......Secretary. June 6, 1877.

THE ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Sir Francis Hincks and learn to defend the cause it The business of this Company for the year 1876 was more than Three Times

> transacting Accident business, combined. -:-0-:-

THAT OF ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES

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

THIS IS ESSENTIALLY THE ONLY Purely Accident Insurance Company IN CANADA

AND THE ONLY ONE THAT HAS NADE The Special Deposit With Government FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS FOLICY HOLDERS.

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Manager & Secretary, EDWARD RAWLINGS.

> -:-0:--HEAD OFFICE :

CORNER ST. FAANCIS XAVIER & NOTRE DAME STS, Montreal.

CONVENT

OF THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

Williamstown, (near Lancaster), C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Phinting and every kind of uesful 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 Superioress of the Convent.

Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation.

Uniform: Black and Plain.

Board during the two months vacation, if spent at the Con-

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THIS Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau Valleys. The play-grounds are vast, the city water-works supply pure fresh water, and the heating system employed is of the best kind. Its Civil Engineering Course deserves special recommendation. The Classics and the various branches of Science and Commerce are taught in English. French is also carefully attended to. The Degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred on deserving candidates.

Tuition and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$165.00.

Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half yearly in advance. For future information consult the "Prospectus and Course of Studies," which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

July 11-45-3m

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 educations

ion.
For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, 77-1y
Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 25, 77-1y

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada.

In preserving the peace on the 12th July.

No Party Flags—The Ottawa Navigation Co.
passed a resolution to the effect that in future no
party banners shall be hoisted on their vessels.

\$150. For futher information and prospectus, address DADY SUPERIOR

FERON,

UNDERTAKER, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. July 25th 70 1y

NEW INVENTION.

DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS. LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP,

For Destroying Insects. Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees, Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color.

It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseherry and Currant bushes and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or sprinkling the leaves.

It is invaluable for the Grape Vine, whether infested with Flies or Spiders.
It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Soap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal.

MULCAIR BROS.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street, MONTENAL.

OLD PAPERS by the pound can be had at this their feelings much hurt. "Croppies lie down" and "to he with the Pope," were amongst the expressions made use of and the younger portion of the men kept continually showing their revolvers and threathening what they would not do to the Papiets As brother of love of the young ladies (our informant) went to the station to receive ther on the arrival of the train, and noticed she was much excited. She however did not inform him as to the cause: On coming out from the station he accidently kicked againsts anyoung man; turned round and apologised. Heafterwards saw Elliot at the hospital and found he was the young man the encountered at the station.

ROUGH TREATMENT.-The people living in the neighborhood of St. Etienne and St. Patrick streets to the number of about one hundred have signed a petition requesting to have the conduct of Sergeant Richardson on the night stethe: 25th inst. investigated. The people are indignant that the false statement of Mrs. Campbell, a woman who, it is well known would swear a hole through an armour plate for fifty cents, should give them so much trouble. Theb police have their laugh at the idea of any one elieving her, and respectable Protestants are amazed at the whole affair. Three or four weeks ago Mrs. Compbell broke a few windows while drunk, and then swore her stepfather cut her hand, and some time ago she was up for stealing iron from the Harbor Commissioners, for which her husband had to pay, and in fact exept shortly before or after an Orange riot, no one would pay attention to her on her oath.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

CATHOLIC UNION.—Another branch of the Catholic Union was organized last night, there were about 500 Catholics at the meeting.

THE CROPS.-Immense yields from all kinds of grain crops are expected in the neighbourhood of Galt. The fall wheat has all been harvested, and is far beyond the average both in size and yield.

DEPUTATION .- A deputation of Montreal firemen. consisting of John Beckingham, Guardian No. 9 station: Joseph Beaulieu, Guardian No. 4 station; Wm. Mann, Guardian No. 5 station, and Wm. McRobie, Captain of the Salvage Corps, attended the funeral of the late Guardian Frank Graham, of Ottawa. The funeral was a very large one, being conducted by the Freemasons and attended by the Orange body and many citizens.

DIED.

Tansey-In this city on the 31st inst., Elizabeth, second daugoter of Timothy Tansey aged 17 years and 8 months. The funeral will take place on Thursday the 2nd inst at half-past two o'clock from her father's residence 88 Jacques Cartler street and from thence to the R.C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

WANTED an active person to solicit orders for one of the most attractive Catholic books published-specially recommended by the highest dignitaries of the Church and particularly attractive to Canadians-A splendid Chromo gratis with the book. Apply to Gardner Hood No 210 St. James 51-1

WANTED.—Room and board by a respectable young man (English) in a French family, terms must not exceed \$17.00 including washing. "A. C." P. O.

WANTED.—A young man wishes a situation as storeman, collector or time keeper in town or country. Best of city references. Address "A. B" this office. 51-1

TNFORMATION 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. WM. HARTLEY, Lacolle, P.Q.

WANTED by a young temperance man, a situa-tion as coachman, nessenger, assistant storenan or Porter. Can make himself generally useful His last situation was that of coachman. Best of City references. Apply by letter "C.U." this Office.

AGENTS WANTED-A Full Report of the ORANGE BIOTS in Montreal will be shortly issued, giving the Catholic side of the question. The report will be in pamphilet form, having for a frontispiece the "Orange Lady and the Catholic Female." Canvassers wanted. Call at this Office.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION



THE ANNUAL MEETING of No. 8 BRANCH will be held at their Hall, Alexander street, on THURSTAY evening Aug. 2nd at eight o'clock for election of officers and other

important business. Every member should be present, C. McGUIRE, Secy.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. There will be a meeting of old and new executive bodies next FRIDAY EVENING, at EIGHT o'clock sharp, in their

rooms corner Craig and Alexander sts. As the nomination and election of officers of the executive, and other very important business will come up, it is hoped every member will

> JOHN E. MCEVENUE. President.



ET. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY is hereby called to meet at the SOCIETY'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets, on WEDNEDAY evening, lst AUGUST, at EIGHT o'clock sharp, to pass a series of resolutions in reference to the late troubles in this City, on uly last. By Order, SAMUEL CROSS, Rec.-Seey. the 12th and 16th July last.

> 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

chell's "History of Ire-land." 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, payment, at JAMES GOEDAN'S BOOK STORE. ORAIG ST, NEARLY OPPOSITE COTE.

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