Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXVIII.—NO.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1878.

\$2 per annum TERMS :-

IRISH CATHOLICS!

THEIR POLITICAL POSITION IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

MR. O'HANLY'S REPLY TO MR. WALLER'S LECTURE. -:0:-

In justice to the letter we now publish from Mr. O'Hanley, we must remark that we have not published Mr. Waller's lecture, but we shall be glad to do so if someone sends us a copy of it:--

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

SIR-Having published Mr. Waller's lecture, I trust that you are impartial enough to publish a reply. It was my intention to consign the insulting and illogical tirade to the limbo of oblivion, to share the fate of its author, who has done his work well—and dirty work it was—and got his reward; and if I am now turned aside from that purpose, it is because I find it is being industriously circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land at the public expense.

RELIGIONS BY THE SCORE.

He says—"The total population is made up of 18 nationalities divided into 25 or 30 religious denominations." He might with as much propriety claim that there were as many religions as there are thinking men in the community as to say there are 25 or 30. Every one knows that there are only two religions in this country—Catholic and Protestant-the numbers of the Jews and Mahommedans being too insignificant to be taken into account in the enumeration. Rev. Mr. Austin, at the laying of the corner stone of the Baptist Church in Ottawa, just one month after Mr. Waller's delivery, entered a silent protest against Mr. Waller's doctrine of religions. He said (Free Press report) "He was glad to see ministers and members of so many other churches present here to manifest their good will towards the undertaking." (According to Mr. Waller's doctrine our Bishop and priests should also be there.) "They were sometimes told that Protestants were divided aroungst themselves and op-posed to each other. He did not accept that. It was true that they did not agree on some minor points, but they were united on the great fundsmental principles; and but let the foe appear and mental principles; and but let the loe appear and they would stand side by side to defend the Protestant religion." Just so, Protestants have their family disagreements, but on the fundamental issues, as hostility to the Papacy, they are an unit. This gives a very good index to the fraudulent character of the whole farce.

ISOLATION. "Therefore there is no necessity for a policy of isolation or exclusiveness, and those who counsel such an act or course of conduct are not friends but enemies—it may be ignorantly so—of the Irish in Canada."

How glibl r he chatters about iso siveness. Let him, if he can, and I challenge him to the issue, name one Irish Catholic who ever advised isolation. What would this great authority have us do? Would he have us go to the Orange Lodges, with the other 24 or 29 religions, like himself until they kicked him out? This is no romance although it looks romantic enough. He told me himself that the "brethren" so persecuted him for marrying a Catholic wife that he had to flee from Toronto. Would he have us, like the other 24 or 29 religions, attend the Masonic lodges, the Oddiellows' lodges, the Pythian lodges, the Foresters' lodges, the "true blue "and false blue lodges, and the scores of other secret societ es which flourish under the regis of Protestantism? Would he have us with the other 24 or 29 religions of his creation, at tend the camp meetings, the church socials, the conventicles, the tabernacles, the bible alliances, and the many other resorts sacred to Protestantism isolation and exclusiveness? Would he have us disband our temperance societies and join the templars, and the other 24 or 29 religions, and have for our delectation at the beginning and end of each performance a chapter out of the bible, the doxology and the "old hundredth?" Would he have us close our separate schools and join with the other 24 or 29 religions in sending our children to what we are instructed to believe are godless common schools? How few, if any, Protestants in the country to day, who do not belong to one secret organization or another? We are forbidden under pain of excommunication with all the spiritual consequences which follow anathema to belong to such secret organizations; and if there is one dogma more than another of the Catholic Church which challenges the admiration of intelligent mankind, it is this wise, humane and truly Christian doctrine for assuredly secret organizations call them by what name you will, are the worst evils of our social system. Any isolation on the part of Irish Catholics is at the express command of the Church, through her authorized mouth-piece the clergy, whom Mr. Waller, knowing them to be human and possessing human attributes and weaknesses, flatters with one breath and with the next insults. His vanity and egotism are so unbounded that he presumes by his flattery to pull the wool over their eyes, and when fairly blindfolded gives them a boltogue on the ear, and indignantly exclaims: would I had the scoundrel who dared to lay profens 'ds on the Lord's anointed. Full oft have I thought that I could discover a sensible resemblance in public policy between John of Toronto and the great, 'the beloved, the illustrious "John of Tuam" Bat which Mr. Waller has created for him in this lecestimate-no "lion of the fold of Judah" is there. munity of exemption because of his race or creed? and a seat having to be procured for him as a mat-All we ask, not with the brow of the serf or the ter of necessity; and being unable to find a convoice of the menial as Mr. Waller would insinuate, stituency amongst his followers he had notens votens

ask no more, and never be content with less; and if there is one of our class so groveling, so degraded as to be satisfied with less, then that man is " half a slave or all a knave." The resolutions of the Marlborough House" meeting of 1875 are a mute yet eloquent contradiction of his libels;

"The two great political parties have in the formation of their Governments recognized the principle of class and sectional representation in the Cabinet, and whilst it is desirable that the soundersystem of choosing the Sovereign's advisers from the best and ablest statesmen of either party during its supremacy, etc."

And again:

And again:

"And whereas at the formation of the present Government Irish Catholic Liberals, of all others, were least prepared to see this principle set aside in their case while conceded to the Maritime Provinces and to the Protestant minority of Quebec, they would not murmur at an experimental attempt of introducing the sounder and better system of the indiscriminate selection of ministers exclusive of all considerations but fitness, and would not only be quite prepared to run their chances of preferment, and stand aside it they could not from their ranks furnish statesmen equally competent with any other class of the community from which to mould cabinet ministers, and bide their time for maturing better material; but would be ready to second all efforts in the direction of introducing so laudable a reform."

These are extracts from the resolutions moved by

These are extracts from the resolutions moved by Mr. Thos. McCrosson. I challenge Mr Waller to show me any document emanating from a political organization in Canada which can compare with it in the soundness of its principles, the purity of its aspirations and the morality of its tone. Did that meeting embrace Mr. Waller's " demagogues?"

COUKED FIGURES.

The total population of the four confederated Provinces in 1871 was 3,485,961, of whom 1,492,629 were Catholic and 1,993,732 Protestant: and of this there was a total Irish population of 846,414, being very nearly one fourth of the whole. By the incorporation of Prince Edward Island it became 3,579,752, of whom 1,537,623 were Catholic and 2,035,096 Protestant; and by the further amalgamation of Manitoba and British Columbia Mr. Waller estimates the grand total at 3,600,000; and assuming a proportionate acquisition of Catholics and Protestants, they would in round numbers stand 1,547,000 to 2,053,000. Assuming that the total Irish population had augmented in the same relative proportion, it would be 873,000 instead of 850,000, as Mr. Waller unfairly puts it, making 410,000 Catholic Irish to 463,000 Protestant Irish.

THE CABINET.

Mr. Waller says that the Irish Protestants, whom he sets down as 450,000, are entitled to two Cabinet ministers, whilst the Irish Catholics, whom he sets down at 400,000, are only entitled to one, in the "teeth" of the fact that nine-thirteenths of the Cabinet are Protestant. I would be glad that he would tell us by what process of arithmetical leggerdemain he arrived at the conclusion that when 450,000 are entitled to two, 400,000 are only entitled to one. Is it because of their weakness?—that very same reason that left O'Donoghue an outlaw while every mother's soul was amnestied. We stould, however be grateful that his liberality allowed us the prospective right of one whenever we get it. Mr. Waller says "the other member (of the Cabinet) is an Irish Catholic." It is false. There is no Irish Catholic in the Cabinet. There is no son of an Irish Catholic in the Cabinet, there is no descendant of an Irish Catholic in the Cabmet, and when Mr. Waller made the assertion, well he knew he was uttering afalsehood. I wish to qualify this statement It is within the limits of reasonable speculation that the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie may be the descendant of an Irish Catholic. How is it, with all his arithmetical precision, he has failed to tell us how many Catholics should be in the Cabinet? If he will permit me I shall supply the omission. There are four Catholics to nine Protestants, while there should be six to seven.

THE SENATE.

When in 1867 the Senate sprung into existence fully developed and matured like Minerya from the brain of Jupiter, of the twenty four senators for Ontario, how many were assigned the Catholics, who constitute a sixth of the population? Not a single, solitary one. Of the twelve senators for New Brunswick, how many had the Catholics, who comprise over a third of the population? Not one, again. The "demagogues" of whom Mr. Waller so glibly prates, unawed by slanders, undeterred by misrepresentations, held, at much loss, expense and inconvenience to themselves, for there was no Government at their backs to urge them on and foot the bill," held, I say, a Catholic Convention, sometimes called the" Brown Catholic Convention." after which it was discovered that the game of proscription was on its last legs and " played out," that the "inferior race" were beginning to practice the good old maxim—" God helps those who help themselves"—and great was the tribulation in Israel: the dry bones of Protestant bigotry fairly quaked at the grim thought. But cruel fate was inexorable, discretion was found as of yore to be the better part of valor, a virtue was made of a necessity; and in the fullness of time the worthy chairman of that very Convention, which was looked on with such suspicion, if not horror, was appointed a Senator. Nor. was New Brunswick forgotten. At that Convention there was no begging, but instead honest pride, dignity and self reliance. It forms an epoch in our history:

"The Senate or House of Lords is composed of 77 mem; bers, and by the same system of calculation just resorted to; we find that the Irish in Cunada are entitled to 18 Senators on the basis of representation according to population."

The Senate is comprised of 83 members, not 77 as Mr. Waller would have it; and the Irish are en- to be a Catholic to Catholics, a Protestant to Protest. titled to 20, not 18 as Mr. Waller puts it—always. striving to diminish the legitimate influence of the Irish; and of these the Irish Catholics are entitled to 9, not 8 as Mr. Waller would make believe. There if his Grace of our T. can stomach the pabulum are in the Senate seven English speaking Catholics I know not their nationalities—six only can pe ture, then verily have I been much mistaken in my Irish; and in the appointment of the seventh senstor the Catholics are in no ways indebted to the Will Mr. Waller name any Irishman who has ever liberality of their Protestant rulers. Mr. Mackenzie claimed anything so absurd as any privilege, im- having taken an Ontario Catholic into his Cabinet, but with the mien of equals, is not to be pitchiorked into the Senate; and we have not not to be obtained, not to be pitchiorked into the Senate; and we have not to be obtained, not to be presented as allons he yet set eyes on that other; Irishi/Catholic, Senator cause of these socidents; we ask only to be judged, whom Mr. Waller graciously told us was to be important to be pitchiorked into the Senator record would have the prudence to keep out of sight than the salcon, and the other that bigotry cause of these socidents; we ask only to be judged, whom Mr. Waller graciously told us was to be important to be pitchiorked into the salcon, and the other that bigotry cause of these socidents; we ask only to be judged, whom Mr. Waller graciously told us was at the path when he sees other and smoothed not killed." The male approaching, conscious how disgusting he is show the direction of the current. The salcon and treated like a mediately appointed was fitter for the constant.

his little shortcomings in the way of "filling in."
Of the 83 Senators, 26 are Catholic to 57 Protestant,
while it should be 36 to 47, giving the Protestants
the benefit of all the infidels, Jews, et hoc genus omne. This makes a difference of 20 in a vote between what we have, and what we are fairly entitled to Is it wonderful that divorce—that enemy of all civilization based on family ties-is becoming so amazingly prevalent and so casy of accomplish-

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Let us now take a glance at the House of Commons, to complete the analysis which Mr. Waller only very cautiously touched on. The House of Commons is, as Mr. Waller tells us, composed of 206 members. Of these 56 are Catnolic to 150 Protestant. He forgot that part. Of these 56, seven only, not eight, as Mr. Waller says, are Irish Catholic. On a principle of equity the Commons should stand 88 Catholic to 116 Protestant, or a difference on a division of 64 against Catholics; and the Irish Catholics should have 24 where they only have 7, or a difference against them on a division of 34. Let us now throw our analysis into a tabular form, and see how the reckoning actually stands, and how it should stand based on the principles of justice, equality and " fair play."

AS WE STAND.

 -	Paovinces.	Population.	ATION.	5	CABINET.			SENATE.		#ö	Ноизи ов Совмоне.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Catholic.	Catholic. Protestant.	,	C. P. I.C.	1.0	G.	ď	C. P. IC.	Ö	ai	1.0.
002	Ontario	274,1 62 1,019,850	1,346,689	::	::	::	19	22		4 7	86 18	0 8
4 7 14	Nova Scotis P. E. Island	1, 2,001	285,799	:::	:::	:::	- 63 -	1100	69	44 C	14	e4 64 C
2 A	ManitobaB. Columbia			::	::	:::	0	64	00	-0	6 60	0
	Total			4	6	0	26	29	9	99	150	-
	•	Ав же вьоп	As we should be	9	-1		36	47	6	8	116	24

THE CIVIL SERVICE,

Mr. Waller says that Irish Catholics have more than their share in the Civil Service appointments. This I am not prepared to dispute, not having had time to analyze the returns, but considering the source, I have grave suspicions of its accuracy. It is quite possible that matters have improved in that direction. For with Confederation came also the organization of Irish Catholics. Since then we have had our convention, the "Catholic League"-that great bugbear of Protestant ascendancy, against which Mr. Waller seems, to be covertly aiming his envenomed shafts, but coward as he is he has not the pluck to attack it openly, knowing that that thrice-blessed organization has the support, sympathy and approbation of the Hierarchy of Ontario - an organization, incomplete though it be, which has done more to promote Irish Catholic interest and force intolerance into a corner, to recognize their rights and make atonement for past neglects than all that was done ever before for ameliorating and elevating the political status of our people. Before Cenfederation the Irish Catholics of Ontario were looked on as little better than serfe-men who had votes to give but none to get. But admitting this statement to be correct, is there in this Dominion a person who believes that it is owing to Protestant liberality? If there is, his place in society is a lunatic asylum; and those who pretend to believe are knaves. Fancy us deprived of our votes, I would like to see how many offices our people would be occupying. The improved position of Irishmen to day in Canada is mainly due to a few disinterested faithful, patriotic men, who did not hesitate to sacrifice their own case, and blight their own prospects in life, subjecting themselves to all kinds of abuse, slander and misrepresentation from "Scoundrel to "Fenian" in the maintenance of the principles of equal rights to all regardless of race or creed clime or color; and it is this brave and fearless lit tle band, whose post has ever been that of danger that this impudent humbug has the brass to call "demagogues"—a fellow whose whole history can be epitomized in two words—perfidy and duplicity, creature who has made his dirty mark by feigning ants, a Conservative to Conservatives, a Reformer to Reformers a Nationalist to Irishmen, an ultra-loyalist to "true blues," who tells Irishmen that he is with them, and the haters of the Irish that he is where his ancestors always were (e, g.) at the throats of the Irish. Waller! Why, the very name smells rankly of usurpation and spoliation, and is racking and gory with Irish bl-essings. Richard, Duke of Gloster, said of himself :-

"Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile; Deceive more silly than Ulyases could, I can add colors to the cameleon; Change shapes with Proteus for advantages."

ov our own individual records and treated like a mediately, appointed, with all abis approaching, conscious, how digusting the individual records and treated like a mediately, appointed, with all abis approaching, conscious, how digusting the individual records and treated like a mediately, appointed, with all abis approaching, conscious, how digusting the individual records and treated like a mediately, appointed, with all abis approaching, conscious, how digusting the individual records and treated like a mediately, appointed, with all abis approaching, conscious, how digusting the individual records and treated like a mediately, appointed, with all abis approaching, conscious, how digusting the individual records and treated like a mediately, appointed, with all approaching, conscious, how digusting the individual records and treated like a mediately, appointed, with all approaching, conscious, how digusting the individual records and treated like a minority, as are the lithic factor of the community in the lithic factor of the individual records and treated like a minority, as are the lithic factor of the lithic factor of

organize until the elections are over." Don't lock the stituting myself judge of their errors, simply bestable door until the steed is stolen. What a healthy time it would be to start a political organ-ization when the elections were over. This should form his epitaph. Posterity would know how sor-did the dust which lay there.

He quotes me as appearing to favor his vile design, well knowing that the construction that he was trying to put on my words was not only con-strained but false, for my whole life has been one endeavor to organize my countrymen in Canada into one united phalanx, well knowing that organiwhich we can ever expect "fair play." Whatever we get is through some feeling more akin to fear than love. Why had he not the honesty to quote the following which was in his possession :-

OUR POWER.

OUR POWEB.

Power in mechanics is the product of the weight or quantity of matter in a mass into its velocity. Power in politics is somewhet analogous, for it is the product of numbers into the centripetal or adhesive force. Bo we appreciate our power? do we sufficiently consider the influence we might wield in public affairs? We number about a half-million of souls, scattered all over the country from Halifax to Saraia. It is this, which at first sight might seem a source of weakness, is our greatest strength. The electoral college of the whole Dominion consists of about 400,000, of whom we form about an eighth, scattered, as already remarked in various proportions throughout all the constituencies. It is within the limits of safety to assume that we can determine in one half of the whole Dominion, or 100 constituencies, who shall be their representatives, and therefore the complexion and constitution of the Government, for we hold the balance of power between rival contending parties. This should be a most favourable position to occupy. Let us then learn to employ it judiciously let us learn to wield it advantageously, and we shall be centred and sought after, instead of being despised as in the past. We have one of the elements of success (numbers), let us emulate with one another to cultivate the other. We are now like a vast hydraulic power, going to waste for want of its application to useful purposes. We are the arbiters of our own destiny. This is patent to the plainest understanding. It this is so, am I not justified attributing our present famentable position to our own mismanagement—to our own divisions and disregard of the common interest."

I have strong convictions, I have great faith in viscaling the productions of the common interest."

I have strong convictions, I have great faith in principles, though in his gilded age at a discount. The word Liberal possesses for me an inexpressable charm. I believe that that trinity of virtue, "liberty, equality, fraternity," is the consummation of earthly perfection, the development of the human into the Divine essence, the beacon that will light mankind to victory yet. But strong as are my convictions, great as is my faith in the ultimate influence of liberal principles on human progress, infinitely greater is my love for my race, infinitely dearer is their welfare, infinitely more potent are their claims to my first consideration; and I have all my life been prepared, whenever in my humble judgment these convictions of mine clashed with their interests whenever these principles were antagonistic to their amelioration, not only to leave them in abeyance but to pluck them out, and cast them from me as does a hunter the entrails of his game. Because I have ever held that a people, who have by misfor-tune and tyranny been brought so low as we have been, it is the first, the paramount duty of each and every member of that race to lay aside all of her considerations until that people was elevated and restored to the status it would occupy in a normal condition of development; and I have felt that if ity. Why does he not come to particulars, and any one amongst them was endowed with any little name. Burely if he knows of such vagabonds, such talent or chanced to have better opportunities than the mass, they were not to be appropriated to his own selfish purposes nor for the advancement of individual interest, but as a sacred trust confided to his care for the benefit of the whole, for the purpose of aiding the good and holy work—the regeneration of his down-trodden and despised race until they were elevated to the same level with the other peoples of European civilization; nor would any member suffer in his individuality by this disinteresed emulation. I can safely say that in my whole life neither by word nor deed have I knowingly devlated from this policy, or ceased to inculcate it | be an Informer.

on my countrymen. TOLERATION.

"Here in Canada we have the finest, the freest country in the world. Here we are invested with a measure of free-dom and liberty beyond which it would not be in the interest of the State or the subject to be endowed, Here peace reigns supreme."

We enjoy in this country, surrounded by bigotry the most intense, and prejudices the blindest, a fair amount of toleration. But it looks like a burlesque to call a country free where the Habeas Corpus Act was continuously suspended for several years, where our judges are unanimous in saying that crime is slarmingly on the increase, and where the common law is not sufficient to protect life and property without special legislation of a most dangerous character-a peace preservation act. If we keep on thus, we soon shall be as bad as unfortunate Ireland. But if we have teleration here it is for the manifest reason that three-sevenths of the population are Catholic, and one-fourth of the remainder enlightened Protestants, and necessarily tolerant, which constitutes a majority of the whole. But if either of these elements of concord were partially removed, adieu to toleration. For my own part I would soon "pull up stakes." The evidence of the truth of this is incontrovertible. We saw it in the Guibord burial case, which convulsed Protestantism to its inmost bowels. How unconcerned Catholics would look on such a squabble amongst their neighbors; to do otherwise would be impertinent meddling. We see it in the Oka Indians" affair, where crime and violence are approved, and culprits transmogrified into martyrs. We see it in the assault on the jubilee procession while rendering after their fashion praise and homage to the Delty. We see it cropping out not only in the ranks of ignorance but in the pamphlet of Bir A. T. Galt. We see it in the excursion of the "Union Allet" on the steamer Queen, where an irritable man lost his temper by some fancied slight to his dignity and was exalted into a hero. "He was feted, presented with addresses and purses for defending a flag which was not attacked. One would suppose that a second battle of the Nile had been fought and won. And all this not by foolish young boys like the Orange Young Britons but by staid sobet men, responsible, respectable men, very pillars of the State, clearly demonstrating two things -one that the individual was fifter for the scullery than the saloon, and the other that bigotry is only

cause it was none of my business. I have always judged each individual by his own record, and if he had none, suspended judgment, esteeming an infidel, if otherwise a good citizen, as much as the most devout Catholic living, as free from religious prejudices as is a horse, as indifferent about another man's religion as about the cut of his coat or the color of his hat, having no antipathy to a Protestant more than a Catholic. All my sons, four, are called after Protestants, not because they were Protestants. but the fact remains. I have often as impartially and unbiassedly approached the contemplation of this subject as if Catholics and Protestants belonged to the pateozoic period, as if they were the mastedons and saurians of geology, and was study-ing their habits, to account for this strange phenomenon-Protestant bigotry. I cannot believe that being a Protestant changes one's nature or makeshim worse. The only rational way in which I can account for it is on the following grounds:—Ist. The contest against Catholicism in England was so long and bitter, all kinds of repressive agencies being used for its suppression, it was represented as inimical to the best interests of the state, that a Catholic could not be true and faithful to British institutions bearing allegiance to a foreign power. 2udly. That the Irish were so long reviled and slandered that they came to look on them as unfit to enjoy free institutions. These through time and culture developed into national characteristics. It is a base suspicion, it is an unworthy prejudice, yet. it is a relief to be able to come to the conclusion. that it is not inherent in human nature nor a product of religion.

I have selected a few choice morceaux from this specimen brick " of shallow rhodomantade :-

"specimen brick" of shallow rhodomantade:—

"Whatever acted in opposition to that sentiment was an evil genius in the country. No one of these eighteen nationalities should single themselves out from the rest to create national prejudices and keep alive sectarianism."

"But there are a few scheming demagogues of their number in all communities as there are rotten branches on every tree, and sickly sheep in every flock, who, for the advancement of their own private interests, take the name of the Irish people in vain, and incessantly talk about want of justice to Irishmen and Catholics, want of representation in Parliament, and want of fair play in the distribution of public patronage—all for the sake of drawing attention to themselves as leaders or spokesmen, selvelected, that thereby they may benefit themselves or their connections by a liberal share of that patronage they speak so much about. Such persons as these are the worst enemies of the Irish Catholics of Canads. Their conduct is a course of libel, and detraction of national characters. They provoke for us a hostility and opposition that we would not otherwise encounter, and seriously impede both our social, national, and political advancement."

"In all these respects the grumblers charge that the Irish and the Catholics are ostracised, and that the Scotch are swallowing up the fat of the land."

"In the face of these indisputable facts deduced from the statistics of the country carefully gone into and ascertained by myself. I think it must be very plain to every one that there is no room whatever for the disturbing cry of unnuthorized individuals that Irishmen, and Catholics in particuar, do not get their fair share of the public patronage."

"And having exposed the unauthorized and injurious conduct of a few dissatisfed individuals who take unwarrantable liberties in our name and on our behalf to better their own condition &c."

Indefinite charges and vague generalities of this kind can be leveled at any individual or commun-"wolves in sheep's clothing," if he has our interest. at heart, his first duty is to tell us who they are that we may know them and guard against them. They are "demagogues" and "grumblers" and "nn-authorized individuals," "dissatisfied individuals," but how are we to distinguish them from authorized individuals like Mr. Waller unless he points them out. Why, they are worse even than the Fenians," and yet he remains mum and allows us to be fiseced like the "servant girls," and may be in danger of losing our wigs. I have caught theinspiration—" death before dishonor"—he would'nt

"Here again it will be seen that the Irlsh Catholics of Canada have their full number allowed them in the Cabinet, thus giving the most emphatic refutation to the stock-intrade cry of the grumblers that Irlsh Catholics are not sufficiently represented in the Cabinet."

Just so, Mr. Waller; there is no Irish Catholicin the Cabinet, and we are well represented. Thank thee, Jow"

"While those are the facts, however, and while those are

"While those are the facts, however, and while those are my sentiments concerning them. I am free to admit, and always have contended that the numbers of the Irish in Canada, their influence and intelligence require that they should have a larger voice in the Government of the country than what they have at present."

"It in this way, we cannot get it never let us descend to the mental position of logging for it from any party in power, as if incapable of helping courselves. Never let us be trapped into trading in religious or national matters to enable us to gain what we ought to secure in a fair constitutional way. Such a course would not be dignified nor honourable, nor congenial to the tastes of a proud people such as the Irish are. It would be to low, too mean, too vile for Irish interests in Canada; too dangerous an example to set or be emulated. And in this young country, with its mixed population, with the elements of peace and properly in its conflicts. I trust the counsel of those who advocate such a weak and undesirable counsel, destructive of harmony and good citizenship, may never prevail."

Certainly, Mr. Waller, we must not ask for any thing; it would be mean to do so. We will wait.

patiently until the spirit moves Protestant generosity to give of its own accord, notwithstanding the injunction "ask and you-shall receive, seek and you shall find," but that was a different commodity -no part of our own taxes. Besides it is so "fair and square" for Protestants to be running after us, begging for our votes to put them in places of honor and emolument, so that we might have the very great pleasure of looking at them sport Windsor Unitorms" and such nice things with our taxes. While thus lecturing men who never yet sought for place or power, he was himself in a "break neck" chase for some office or another to-hide his head in. Yet with strange inconsistency he admits in these last extracts all that the "demagogues" ever contended for Representation. We gogues" ever contenueu nor—hepresentation.

are enjoined in spiritual things to "seek first the
kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all
other things will follow." Analogous to this in
temporal silics under our institutions is "seek first
representation and all other things will follow."

"The result is that in every one of those constituencies the Irish Catholics are in a hopeless minority; and if they were politically to isolate themselves from the rest of of the population or from existing parties, they would be powerless to better their present condition, and could only in such a foolish attempt injure their future prospects:

"THE CROSS OF CHRIST"

SERMON BY FATHER BURKE, OP.

ON THE FEAST OF THE FINDING OF THE

[From the Dublin Freeman of May, 11.]

On Monday, last the festival of the Finding of the Holy Cross, the occasion was celebrated with particular devotion in the beautiful new church of the Holy Cross, Clontarf. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Cabe, Bishop-Assistant, presided, and the Right Bev. Dr. Woodlock, Rector, C.U., also assisted at the ceremonies. High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop-Assistant, the Deacon and Sub-deacon being the Rev. Father. Byrne and the Rev. Father Buckeridge.

After the last Gospel Father Burke ascended the pulpit, and preached the following sermon taking

for his text: "But God forbid that I should glory save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the word is crucified to Me, and I to the world." These words, dearly beloved brethren, are taken from the sixth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians, fourteenth verse. How strange, my gloried the Cross of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. All around him lay this created world shining in so many forms of loveliness and beauty and all things visible to the eye, speaking their Creator's power and magnificence, and yet in none of these did the Apostles glory Above him the firmament, with all its glorious constellations shone in splendor, and it also proclaimed the glory and the greatness of God, its creator. Yet in none of these did the inspired one take his glory, in none did he find that which equalled, as a subject for glorification, the Cross of Jesus Christ. He who was ravished into the third heaven, who had seen sights and heard sounds which it was not given to him to describe or to utter-even he in Heaven saw nothing more glorious than the Cross of Jesus Christ And yet, my dear brethren, this cross was the symbol of anything but glory. It was, indeed, the vilest thing on earth—a thing most abhorred by all manner of men. No man could be crucified, no matter how great his crime-no matter how heinous the act he had committed-if there were a shadow of social or civil liberty attached to him. When a certain governor of the Eastern Province of the Roman Empire used his power tyrannically and would fain crucify a Roman citizen, the greatest orator of the day rose up and made a most powerful appeal against him, denounced him for that he had dared to crucify a citizen of Rome. The man, be it understood, was a criminal—his crimes were not questioned, his guilt was acknowledged and yet the orator declared in words of fiery elequence that the man who dared to nail that criminal to the cross struck a blow at the liberty of the subject, and cast a blot upon the Roman Empire which could not be wiped out. Stranger still, the curse of earth upon the cross was but the echo of the curse that came from Heaven from the Prophet's lips upon the cross. And yet, dearly beloved, to the inspired Apostle neither earth or Heaven could give no more glorious word, could give no one object in which he could so greatly glory as in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. Let us seek the reason for this. Why did he thus glory in the cross -why did he do more-why did he tell us that even as he gloried in the cross so we must also glory in it, for he said, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Jesus Christ;" and he tells us elsewhere we all must glory in the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ, in which is our salvation and our resurrection. Why all this, dearly beloved? Why this glorifying in the cross above all other objects in heaven or upon earth? For many reasons. First of all, the cross on which our Lord Jesus Christ was stretched out, to which His sacred hands and feet were nailed, and on which He poured forth the last drop of His sacred blood, was the grandest pul-pit from which the Almighty God ever spoke to us or revealed His Divine attributes. The cross of our Lord speaks to us a lesson more glorious than that which comes from any other thing that God has made. Neither the sun, nor the moon, nor the stars, though they proclaim the glory of God, proclaim it as does the cross of Jesus Christ. The three great attributes of God, which may be called the master attributes-those which come most palpably, most clearly, most forcibly before the eyes of our Father-are the attributes of His infinite justice, the attributes of His infinite power, and the attributes of His infinite mercy. And when does this attribute of His infinite justice appear more terrible, or so terrible in its reality, so full in its integrity as when we contemplate the cross of Jesus Christ. Upon that cross-expiring, dear brethren being the victim of God's anger and of man's sin, all sinloss, all holy—He was true God and true Man Yet upon that cross he found no pity. He found no mercy from man beneath, or from the Eternal Father in Heaven. Upon that cross He pleaded in His helplessness, and there was no ear even in even in a whisper was able to calm the tumultuous waters of the Gallilean Sea, no longer in a whisper clouds flying from the blue vault of heaven, and made all the firmament clear and calm—that voice cried out on the cross, but cried in vain; nor could He rend the angry cloud of accumulated anger of there speaks to the ear of faith, a voice not only the justice of the Eternal Father. Shall we compare this act of justice to any act of justice performed by Almighty God. Ah! no! the cross of Christ, my dear brethren, tells no more of the divine justice of God than even the down-pour of the first deluge, for the first deluge fell upon and destroyed a world covered with sin; even unto its very heart of hearts -to its very heart's core-it was covered with iniquity. The cross tells us of the same judgment falling upon who never sinned—upon one who never by any possibility could sin. Terrible is the con-templation of the Divine justice—of the Divine punishment for man's mortal sin. Fearful is it to think that for an endless eternity the flame shall never die out-that torment never cease, nor be interrupted for one moment's pause, or be mitigated by the slightest relaxation. All this is terrible, my dear brethren; but the cross tells us more of the justice of God than even the flames of hell, with all its eternity of torment. Oh! in that terrible and eternal punishment of sinners we see a justice which is at the same time apparently impotent to wipe out their sins. But the cross tells us of a justice not exercised unto the punishment of sins, but rather unto the salvation of sinners. Behold, therefore, how this cross which we celebrate to-day rises before us-before the eyes of our mind-before the eyes of our faith, as it rose up in the moonday sun—behold how it tells us of the justice of the Lord He spared not His own dearly beloved Son. He smote Him, without pity-without mercy. He struck Him even unto death. Abraham brought Isaac to the mountain side and raised his hand—averted his eyes from the sight, for his heart was breaking at the thought of that deed which God commanded him to do; but there stood by his side the

pitying angel of God's mercy, and he said to him,

Abraham, stay thy hand-touch not thy boy," and

by his side. Oh, where was the angel of pity and had come to take up. His own. And thus, dear mercy when our Saviour hung upon that cross? brethern, behold the triumph upon the cross. It mercy when our Saviour hung upon that cross? Why did not that angel stand on Calvary when they were stripping the ferm of our Saviour to lay Him on the cross? Why did not that angel cry out, "Stay thy hand; He whom thou torturest is pity was there-no mercy from the Father in heaven. That was God's stern, terrible justice. The cross, dearly beloved, tells us, too, of the omnipotence of the cross the omnipotence of God. Yet it is not so. The words of creation, the life and light that sprang into the bosom of the internal chaos and darkness, the order and beauty that sprang out of nothingness -allithis gives us a grand idea of the power and dignity of God, who could do all this. The government of the universe, the movements of the heavenly bodies as revealed to us by science, all open our eyes more and more to the greatness and goodness of God, and make us gaze in astonishment and wonder to think of the omnipotence of our God. But the work that was done on the cross was the greatest work ever performed by God. The cross alone tells me more of the omnipotence than all other creatures of God. For in every other work of God, God found no enemy to rise up against Him-no obstacle to cross His path. When God spoke to the darkness. and said, "Let there be light," there was no element of the darkness that dared to resist the omnipotence of His will. But when God went upon the cross there were two terrible enemies to be encountered and conquered by His Omnipotence. The first was dearly beloved brethren, that the inspired Apostle the sanger of the Father in heaven, who laid claim should have taken as the one object in which he to an infinite payment of a debt. That payment He to an infinite payment of a debt. That payment He received to the last farthing. God on Calvary conquered God in heaven-drop by drop went forth from every bleeding wound, from the toru and lacerated body, from the brow pierced with seventythree thorns-drop by drop went forth the lifeblood slowly falling to the earth, "Like the first drops of a thunderstorm," and He grew gradually weaker and weaker, and the eyes grew dim and weak and lost their sight, and the head dropped from weakness and pain, and the Son of God was dying. And according as He was dying, and according as His pain and misery increased, in the same proportion that awful debt was being slowly wiped away, until when the last drop that that beating heart rendered, and the last cry that those sacred lips could utter went forth from Him, and He sent His soul forth in agony-that moment the handwriting of the decree of God was wiped away -the page upon which that decree was written left a spotless page, and our pardon was affirmed. God conquered God—the God of mercy humbled the God of justice, if I may so use the expression. The second object which He had to conquer by His one nipotence was even more terrible than the justice of heaven. It was the passions, it was the blindness, it was the wickedness, and, above all, the abused free will of man on this earth. Yes, dearly beloved, above all it was the free will, the pride of intellect, the depravity of heart-all these God had to encounter on the cross. He waited, dearly be loved brethren, until that hour of His extreme agony, of His shame, to achieve the greatest triumph of His omnipotence, to convince the proud intellect, to penetrate through the corrupt heart, to bend the stubborn will of man. This cross, dear brethren, which we to-day celebrate, speaks to me and to you, and to every man of faith, not only of the justice, of the omnipotence, that was able to destroy all obstacles to man's salvation, but there is another attribute, the sweetest of all, that comes out and seems to speak from the very sign of the cross, and that is the love and the mercy of Jesus Christ. Every other criminal is dragged reluctantly along to the place of execution, and would fly willingly from the hands of those who are commissioned and prepared to do him to death. Not so the Divine Criminal at Calvary. He renders Himself of His own free will into the hands of those who are about to crucify Him. He offers His sacred body to their impious hands. He lays himself open to those who humiliate and crush Him. He lays down his own divine character for wisdom, for power, for sanctity to those who would rob him of His attributes and lead him to the cross without leaving Him a shred of His good name. He resigns even the consolation of His divinity and looks up from the cross with dying eyes to see a Heaven that was closed against Him. What induced Him to do all this? Oh! it must have been a strong motive indeed that led Him to do so much. How many generous sacrifices is man capable of? History supplies us with the record of many noble deeds by men in various societies and countries for their friends. But where in the history of human generosity, where in the history of human sacrifice, did man ever make such a terrible renunciation of all that he had, as the eternal Son of God our Lord Jesus Christ did at Calvary? Great, then, must have been the purpose, great the cause of that great sacrifice. Perhaps it was some stern necessityperhaps he could not help it? Oh! no-with perfect freedom, of His own free will-nay, more, with desire and longing to suffer and consolidate His success did he enter upon the mighty ocean of suffering and sorrow. No necessity brought him there—it was love that prompted his action—love the greatest that ever came into the mind or heart of man-love worthy of that God, for "God is love" -love which He himself compares to death, saying that it is stronger than death. Greater love than Heaven willing to hear His prayer. That voice that this no man can have for his friend than that He lays down His life for him. And here, dearly beloved, out of pure, benevolent, gratuitous love, He but in a loud voice sought to appease the storm of laid down His life for us-came down upon the the divine anger which had been around—that earth, suffered agony, and died upon the cross to voice that spoke only one word, and sent the angry redeem and save us, that He might lead us to His own sacred heart and keep us there safe against all our enemies. Whenever, therefore, the sign of the cross is made, whenever that sign appears, proclaiming His justice, not only announcing His omnipotence, but above all, telling us that upon that cross died a God made Man, and one who died for love of man. Where, now, may I ask, in Heaven or on earth, is to be found such a voice -a voice so powerful, a voice so suggestive, a voice so enthralling in its intense interest for all mankind, as this cross of Jesus Christ? More than this, the cross is the sign and symbol, and at the same time, the instrument of the Eternal Victory which crowns the brows of the Son of God as He sits at the right hand of the Father in Heaven. The victory of Jesus Christ is two-fold—one is the victory that He represents in His own divine person, and the other the one He gains every day in the presence of the children of His faith. The cross is the symbol of this double victory—the cross is the instrument by which it was achieved. His personal victory, we all know, was gained by the cross. For thirty-three years He lived upon this earth. He came for an express purpose. He came to accomplish that purpose perfectly, and in order to do so He had to destroy the empire and break the sceptre of the kingdom of the universal world. For thirtythree years He remained on earth. By his preaching He onlightened men; by His power. He benefited them, healing every manner of sickness, feeding the hungry, and consoling the afflicted. By His prayer He brought down from heaven an everlasting blessing for man—the work He came to do, and for which He was incarnate of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary. On the cross the omnipotent

hand of God by its very weakness shattered the em-

pire of this world's prince-which was the devil.

The devil ruled over all the nations, which were then steeped in idolatry-in every form of false doc-

trine and misbelief. But in the victory of the cross

the devil knew his reign was over for ever, his

was not the gibbet of a victim, it was rather the triumphal car of one who had gained a great, a glorious, an undying victory: If He were only man on the cross, man never could be saved. If He were the Son of God." But no; no angel was there; no only God and not man, He never could be there If God and man were there on the cross united, that transcendent form of union was soon to be dissipated, part to return to heaven, but leaving behind the Almighty. Truly, it may seem that here on that body in which he suffered, man never could be earth are other things that proclaim more fully that redeemed. But He was God with human nature in all its integrity; human nature, in all its terrible capacity for suffering, for sorrow-all was there. All this the cross tells us. The cross tells me more. It tells me and it tells you of the infinite love stronger than death. What wonder, then, that we here, the children of the Church, are called upon "Far be it from us to glory, save in the to say, cross of Jesus Christ !" Can we, as Catholics of the 19th century-we who have been born in the Pontificate that only the other day ended-we who have not yet learned to speak so readily the name of his good successor in our prayers, so familiar was the beloved name of Pius IX-we who have seen accomplished the greatest victory that ever the Church has gained in the person of the immortal Pontifi who has passed away-can we fail to glory in the cross of Jesus? That old man in the Vatican stood alone, as our Lord stood alone when the storm was raging round Him. He alone stood calm and serene, grasping the cross-Crux de cruceholding it up in the face of heresy and infidelity, and flinging out that bold, that glorious, that magnificent word-"No man can destroy me; no man can get me to consent to sin"-Non possumus. They ask him to do this or that, whatever was outrageous or inimical to the interests of Jesus Christ, and they received for an answer from the lips of the Pontiff whose great motto was-"Cross upon Cross -Non possumus. And he died leaving to the great Pontiff that succeeded him that glorious victory-leaving to him a Church never so united, never so strong, never so injured and wronged as in this our day. Crux de cruce, cross upon cross, sorrow upon sorrow-and every sorrow, every pain every pang bringing him nearer to Him who had died for us. Let us, therefore, this day enter into the joy of the Church, for remember that though the cross is associated with so much suffering, yet whenever the Church celebrates it there is struck a note of joy-there is sounded a glorious Allelluia. The finding of the cross we celebrate to-day, and every note of music we have heard was a note of triumph-of triumph in the cross our Lord Jesus Christ. But we must let it into our hearts, into our lives. Love that cross because He loved it, and then not only will that salutary cross fling its healing shadow over us all on this earth, but when dying, and when time shall have lapsed into eternity, and all sorrow is forgotten in an all pervading glory; when the end shall come, and when the Son of God comes in the clouds of heaven-on that day the sign of the Son of God shall come forth, the sign of the cross shall be as a glory before us, and its rays surround those who have truly gloried in it here on earth with bright and heavenly glory for all eternity.

ENGLAND.

POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.

The population of London is now about 3.500.006. and its rate of increase is such that it doubles in forty years. If, however, we include all the area which the Registrar-General calls the "Greater London," the population reaches the enormous total of 4,225,000. This makes London by far the most populous capital the world has ever seen. If the past and present rate of increase is kept up. fifty years from now nearly 10,000.000 of people will be gathered together in that vast metropolis, and the resources of municipal government will be taxed to their utmost. The great danger which confronts the health of London is pointed out by a writer in Fraser's Magazine, and it lies in the water supply and sewage of the city. The sewage, when it does not rain, amounts to more than 120,000.000 of gallons a day. All this pollution is poured into the Thames at a mean distance of twelve and a quarter miles below London Bridge, and so great is its quantity that the stream consists of from one-fourth to one-third sewage, and two-thirds to threefourths river water. As the population of the city increases, of course this evil will be steadily augmented, and unless something else is done with the filth of the city, the Thames will become simply a great sewer, fatal to the health of the millions who live along its banks. The standard of river purity, as officially fixed by an English commission, determines any water that contains 13 grains by weight of suspended matter in 100,000 to be polluted. Judged by this, the daily pollution of the Thames, between Barking and Crossness, is five times that regarded as inadmissible.

Water is supplied to the 533,000 houses of the metropolis by eight companies, and the available supply, drawn from the basin of the Thames. is claimed to be sufficient for a population of 5,000,000. The Metropolitan Board of Works, alleging that the water is impure in quality, have attempted to get possession of the property of the eight companies, so as to manage the water supply themselves. Their plan is to lay a duplicate set of pipes over the whole area of the city, for the purpose of supplying water for drinking purer than that now furnished, and also to keep a constant water supply, under a considerable hydraulic pressure, available for putting out fires.

THE ENGLISH STRIKES AND AMERI-CAN INDUSTRY.

The late strikes in England have developed a new phase in the determination of the cotton-masters not to come to any terms with the operatives. A despatch from the United States Consul at London to the State Department, shows that American competition has had a potential influence in diminishing the English cotton trade at home and abroad. Indeed, the exportation of English cotton goods to this country has suffered a material diminution during the last few years, and, as the consular report states, England sends to the United States less than one-third the quantity of goods she sent in 1860; a fact which becomes more important when we take into consideration that about 30 090 pieces of cotton goods have been shipped weekly from New York and Boston to England during the last two or three years. The preference shown for the American goods is due to their superior quality, as well as to the moderate price at which our manu-

facturers supply them.

Our cotton trade has lately secured a ready and profitable market in the East Indies, in Turkey and in Egypt, the preference given to them by the natives being due to the fact that they are manufactured of long cotton staples, while the English goods are made of short, besides being adulterated. Moreover, apart from cotton goods, American provisions command a high price, and are preferable to those of England even in the English markets. Our exportations of provisions to Great, Britain alone amount to several hundred thousand dollars every week, to say nothing of the sewing machines, of the large quantities of tobacco, and sundry other products, and Yankee potions which the English markets abound with. American products, manufactures and machinery are to be found in almost every part of the globe, and the time may not be far distant when the products of American industry will the patriarch returned rejoicing with his loving child power was gone, and that a king greater than he predominate in the markets of the world.

SPIRITUALISM.

ANOTHER SPIRITUALISTIC EXPOSURE. -:0:-

The Chicago Times of May 9, thus describes an attempt to expose some spiritualistic impostors

who are pretty well known in Canada :-Last night the fates were propitious in having no rain and having Mrs. Weeks present. The company. consisted of the Times' reporter, four other and muscular men, and two ladles who wanted to see the fun, and besides these about eight men and the same number of women, who went there the same as any one goes to a seance, all unsuspicious of the impending row. The dark circle was executed in good style. The same young lady, with "brown hair and brown eyes and noble features," the same "old gentleman of about sixty years, a little stoopshouldered," the same little girl, with "blue eyes and handsome features," and all the rest of the stock of spirits were described. After that came the light circle. The Times' force was not deployed, however, according to programme. Two men were to have taken seats next to Mr. Taylor, and two more in the middle of the front row-one to grab the alleged spirit of Sunbeam, and one to seize the cabinet and prevent the trap doors in it from being closed. Instead of that, only the two who were to have seated themselves in the middle of the front HIS EXCELLENCY MGR. CONROY AND THE row got the places they wanted. All the others had to sit in the back row, the first being filled up quickly by anxious parties who wanted to see all they could. The show began. Two or three spirits opened the door and exhibited themselves cautiously. There was a wait of some time, and then Sunbeam was announced. When the cabinet door opened, Sunbeam made her appearance, but not so readily as she was wont to do. The medium whom she is said to control intimated that the "power was exhausted." This sounded ominous. It looked as if the spirit was not going to come out as far as she usually did, even for the medium. The reporter determined to wait no longer. As Sunbeam stepped back into the cabinet and began to close the door the reporter made a spring and threw himself violently against the door and burst it wide open. There stood Sunbeam with features plainly visible. It was Mr. Bastian, just as was supposed would be the case. What followed was a circus. Mr. Taylor who was standing up—he having placed his chair near the cabinet door when the second ghost came out, for some one to sit in if called forsprang promptly after the reporter. The latter rushed into the cabinet, grabbed Mr. Bastian, throw him to the floor, and held him there. Every one in the room leaped to their feet of course. The women screamed, the chairs were overturned; one Times man fell over a chair in his haste to render assistance to the reporter and went sprawling on the floor. There was a fearful shouting, and hollowing, and scuffling, and uproar. One woman fainted, but shortly came to again. By this time Taylor was in the cabinet, and had seized hold of the reporter by the hair and was pulling with all stronger power of your good example you will his might. Another man, a Spiritualist, came to ground yourselves and others in that "sincere de-Taylor's assistance, and one of the Times force was votion and unlimited obedience to Holy Church quickly on hand, but it was too dark in the end of the cabinet, where the row was going on, to see distiuctly, and, by mistake, he, too, got hold of the reporter. All, or nearly all, the rest of the men in the room rushed into the cabinet, and then there was fun. A fight occurred for the possession of Bastian. Taylor struggling like a devil to save him from exposure to the entire company, and being supported vigorously by his friend and unconsciously by the Times assistant; the Times reporter hanging on to Bastian with all his strength, and the remainder of the men making a perfect pandemonium in the cabinet tramping upon two prostrate men, plunging about and creating an indescribable excitement. The contest went on furiously for about two minutes, and was then transferred to the room. The effects of Bastian and his friend-an

The company had not even yet comprehended the fact that the whole affair was a scheme, not executed in full, but so far successful as to disclose who the "spirit" was. Some of those present, sided with the mediums, and new trouble began to brew, but this brought to light very clearly the fact that the exposers were not without sympathizers and were able to take care of themselves, and Taylor very considerably sooled down and began to threaten to call the police. The seance was broken up, however. A demand was made by some present that the cabinet be opened; but as Bastian had time enough, before the fight in the room was ended, and before any sort of quiet could be restored, to get off his " spirit clothes" and conceal them in their hiding place, it was considered an unnecessary conclusion. Taylor announced that the seance was ended and that "the company could go home," and the company left. Now that these men have been exposed, it may not be out of place to remind the reader that they are the men who gave such "remarkable exhibitions" in England, who performed all over the United States to gaping crowds who, if they had been competent to weigh evidence, must Latin hills stand against the sky. The re-opened have seen what the mediums really were, and who grave was the grave of Terquato Tasso. The dust have for years been giving undisturbed seances in this city, having circles of ten to forty persons every night at \$1 a head, and have been making a fortune off the credulous public, just as Mott, the "medium" in Memphis, Mo., who was exposed last Tuesday night, has been doing for years. It may be worth while to say here that while Bastian & Taylor were occupying their rooms on the fourth floor of the building where they performed last night—they moved out of those rooms on the first of this month -there were occupying rooms in the same building a gentleman and his wife. The water faucet for all persons in that part of the house was on the fourth floor, near Bastian & Taylor's sleeping rooms. The wife just referred to went to the faucet to draw some water about ten o'clock one night some two months ago, and there unwillingly heard, she says, Bastian & Taylor and one or two others laughing in a most hilarious manner, and declaring, " What fools people were, and how easily they were deceiv-They will scarcely deceive any one clae.

unknown friend he may have been, but no less an

cabinet. The reporter finding that in the confusion

his game was gone and that self-defence was neces-

sary, turned his attention to Taylor. The latter

was thrown from his feet, and they went out of the

cabinet on the room floor together. Bastian, find-

ing himself released and the cabinet empty, shut

the door and that was the last seen of him,

THE DISCOVERY OF NORTH AMERICA.

A Wall street broker laid a wager the other day that Christopher Columbus discovered the continent of North America, and, of course, lost it. It is surprising how many intelligent persons entertain may it grow in every gift of the dew of Heaven and the same error. Knowing that he discovered a of the fulness of the earth! and may its sone living number of islands in the Western hemisphere, they in harmony with their fellow citizens of dvery class think that he must of necessity have discovered this protected in their own rights by the law and rescontinent also. They forgot that he died in ignor pecting acrupulously the rights of others, advance ance of the grandeur of his achievement, believing Cuba, Terra Firms, and the other lands he had found to be remote parts of Asis. Amerigo Ves- Quebec Chronical

pucci, after whom North and South America is named did not discover this continent proper cither. The land he discovered lay near the equator and he, too, was deluded with the notion that it was a portion of Asia. John Cabot was the discoverer of North America [some time in May 1497], the dominions of the Grand Cham, He salled along the coast for 300 leagues, and went ashore, without finding any human being, though he believed the country inhabited. It is remarkable that the three great discoverers of the Western world should all have been Italians: Columbus having been born in Genoa, Vespucel in Florence, and Cabot, presumably, in Venice. The birth of Cabot is uncertain, as are his age and the place and time of his death. But the fact that the license granted him by Henry VII. calls him Kabotto, Venetian, would seem to determine the question of his nativity. The discoverers had a sorry fortune. Columbus, as we are aware, was treated with the blackest ingratitude by the King of Spain. When officers of the vessel in which he was carried prisoner to Spain offered to remove his chains, imposed him by royal order, he replied, "I will wear them as a reminder of the gratitude of Princes." He died, as everybody knows neglected, in extreme poverty, of a broken heart. Vespucci had many trials and died poor, and Cabot fell in such obscurity that no one can tell where or whon or how he died. Surely the auguries attendant on the birth of the Western world were not favorable, and in a superstitious age might have led to the belief that its history would never be marked by good fortune.—New York Times.

CERCLE CATHOLIQUE.

The members of the Cercle Catholique of this city, having obtained permission to present His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate with an address,-representing that their association took no part in politics, His Excellency made the following very suitable and excellent re-

I thank you very sincerely for having invited me to visit this evening the Cercle Catholique of Quebec, and for the cordial welcome with which you have

I accepted your invitation the more willingly because you assured me in your address that your society does not in any way take an active part in politics. As a Delegate of the Holy See, I could not but view with satisfaction an association which proclaims that the purpose of its existence is the intellectual and moral culture of its members, in order that, as you have so well expressed it, they may become "faithful subjects of their sovereign and good christians before all." I congratulate you on these noble aims of your society, and on the Catholic spirit you have shown by placing under the guidance of your illustrious Archbishop the efforts you are making to realize them. As long as those efforts continue to deserve the blessing and patronage of your ordinary, they cannot fail to be successful. Not by books alone, but by the and to your pastors which you justly prize as the distinctive characteristic of all Catholic associations worthy of the name. It is the spirit of the Catholic Church to respect the rights of all men while she most strenuously defends her own; and, guided by her, her children, in their dealings with their fellow men, ever imitate her example of forbearance and charity towards others, while they themselves cling with unfailing devotion to the truths of which she is the infallible teacher.

I desire also to congratulate you, and through you, the citizens of Quebec and the French-Canadian population of the whole Dominion, on the touching ceremony of the interment of the remains of Mgr. de Laval, at which it was my happiness yesterday to assist. No one could fail to be impressed by the majesty of the sacred rite within the wall of your venerable Basilica; no one could witness unmoved the religious streets which in its grandeur would have well become a Montmorency in the days when a Montmorency mated with Kings; no one could behold with indifference the serried thousands that followed from church to church from monastery to monastery, the remains of the great Bishop whose present love, two centuries ago, had hidden these edifices to rise for their and for their children's benefit; no one could listen without a thrill to the eloquent episcopal voice that spoke so nobly the praises of the mighty dead. But I confess that what most of all stirred my inmost soul was the thought that I was standing in the presence of an entire Christian people honoring the ashes of the Father of their Country! I felt my whole heart beat in sympathy with the great heart of that Canadian race I have learned to love so well, and, Celt as I am, I was proud to be there to join my Celtic kinsmen, kinsmen in faith even more than in blood,-in the out-pouring of their love and gratitude towards the man who nad built up their nation.

It was my lot some twenty years ago to stand by the side of another grave, that had just been opened to give back for a moment to the world's homage the ashes of a great man who had reposed for some centuries in its embrace. The place was on the slope of the Roman Taniculum, from which the eye of the traveller follows the winding Tiber and passes over the countless domes of the Holy City to where, beyond the solemn Campagus, the blue before me was all that remained of the earthly tabernacle of the poetic soul that had sung of Jerusalem Delivered, and of the hero whose pious arms had won back from Paynim hordes the sepulchre of Christ. Contrasting, yesterday, in my thoughts the several glories of these two illustrious graves, I said within myself, that what the poet had dreamed of, Mgr. de Laval had in great part acomplished. Tasso sang of a new kingdom founded on Faith, planned in minds of knightly mould, built up by deeds of knightly valour, whose citizens were to be men of Christian courage and endurance and gentleness and truth and loving kindness. Alas! that fair visions such as these should prove to be visions and nothing more. It is the glory of Mgr. de Laval that here on the banks of the St. Lawrence he built up a people fashioned, in a large measure, after so lofty an idea, a people whose polity is based on Catholic 'truth; whose courage has been tested by severest trials; whose charity reaches all forms of suffering; whose genius at once refined and strong has already created a literature of its own; whose aspirations after liberty consist with sincerest levalty to the constitution that protects them; in a word, a people which, in the various phrases of its domestic, civil and political life never loses sight of its spiritual destinles, and refuses to be dragged down by the degraded materialistic tendencies of that age, May God's blessing long preserve, such a people!

in moral and material prosperity and Southue to add strength to the Confederation of Canada !—

BISHOP LAVAL.

TRANSLATION OF HIS REMAINS TO THE CHAPEL OF THE SEMINARY, QUEEC.

The translation of the remains of the great Bishop Laval, which were discovered some time ago under the floor of the Basilica, and for which it is believed the Chapel of the Seminary; an establishment which owes so much to him, would be the more fitting resting place, was conducted with great pomp. The whole City of Quebec was appropriately decorated, and the whole population took part in the ceremonial. The procession moved from church to church throughout the city and suburbs, and in each the remains rested while the Libera was chanted. We take the following from the long account published in the Quebec Chronicle :-

THE OFFICIAL PROCESSION.

All the public bodies invited to take part in the cortege assembled in funeral order at the Hotel Dien, and at the completion of the ceremony within the chapel, proceeded thence to the Basilica, four abresst. Immediately behind the body of police which led the procession, walked the different colleges and schools. First came the scholars of the St. John street Christian Brothers' School, very prettily aftired and carrying banners; also the children of the school in St. Rochs. The pupils of the Laval Normal School came next, followed by Seminary boys, with wreaths in their hands, many of them bearing banners or spears. The University students in gowns and caps came next as also the Professors, both of the Quebec institution, and of the branch lately opened in Montreal. After the Seminary band, walked the acolytes, ecclesiastics and clergy, all in white gowns, Mgr. Cazeu, the Bishop, and finally His Grace the Archbishop, bringing up the rear. After his Grace the Archbishop was His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, attended by his aide-decamp, Capt. F. Gauthier. The Federal Government was represented by Hon, A. Pelletier, Minister of Agriculture, and the Senate by Hon. Dr. Baillar geon. The members of the House of Commons present were Hon Dr. Robitaille, and Messes H. T. Taschereau, P. B. Casgrain, and Malouin. The Local Government was represented by the Prime Minister, Hon. Mr. Joly, Hon. D. A. Ross, Hon. P. Bachaud, Hon. F. Marchand, Hon. A. Chauvesu, and the Legislative Council by Hon. Messrs. Starns, President, Gingras and Remillard The members of the Assembly who took part in the procession. were Messrs. Scheyn, Rinfret, Paunet, Char. Lange-lier and Arthur Murphy. The judiciary was represented by Hon. Judge Taschereau, Stuart, Caron McCord Doucet, and the Recorder. A deputation from the Huron Indians came next, and attracted considerable attention, the aborigines appearing dressed up with feathers and most fantastic finery. The military staff consisted entirely of officers representing local batalions. The Mayor of the city was present, attended by some of the municipal officers and several members of the City Council. Then came a deputation from the Bar, a number of notaries, and members of the medical faculty. The St. Jean Baptiste Society, section of St Roch's and Notre Dame, followed, with band and banners, the officers wearing their regalia. The Congregationalists came next, and were followed by the different societies of St. Patrick's Church. The principal of these were the Sons of St. Patrick, beautifully attired in green velvet. Pupils of the Christian Brothers' School, trustees of St. Patrick's Church. Hibernian Benevolent Society, National and Beneficial Union, St. Patrick's Literary Institute, Knights of St. Patrick, &c. The flag of the latter was also draped in crape and suspended from the window of their Hall. Behind them walked the various charitable and musical societies, a detachment of police bringing up the rear. The length of the procession was such, that almost half of it had entered the Basilica before the last portion had left the Hotel

AT THE BASILICA.

The interior of the Basilica was beautifully black hangings. Above the sanctuary was hung a other side of the gallery the inscription was "Requiem tibi dabit Bominus; implebit Spendorious ansmam tuam," and on the other, "Respice d sanctuario et benedic populo tuo et terra quam dedist nobis." Below the organ the inscription was " Tulis decebat ut nobis essit pontifex." The procession was met at the door by the highest Catholic ecclesiartical authority on this continent, Most Reverend Doctor Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh in Ireland, and Delegate of the Holy See. His Excellency was attended by Rev. Messrs, LaBue of the Diocese of Montreal, and Quellet of St. Hyacinth. The representative, and seven Bishops of the Province and the Archbishop of Manitoba, moved up the aisle attended and surrounded by an immense body of clergymen, the organ playing an appropriate dirge. Arrived at the sanctuary the remains were placed on the catafalque, of which we give a description elsewhere, and His Excellency Doctor Conroy having assumed the Archiepiscopal Throne, Solemn High Mass was commenced by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Gauvreau of St. Anne's, and Laliberte of St. Michael's, as Deacon and sub. Deacon; Rev. C. Morris, Master of Ceremonies, Chanters: Bev. Mesers, Hebort, Quinlan, O'Leary, Dabbee, Lemieux. The following clergymen had scats reserved for them in the Sanctuary, Epistle side—Cannon Lamarche; Vicar-General Langevin; Vicar-Gene-ral Hamel, Vicar-General O. Oaron, Saint Sulpice, Antoine, O.M. 1.; Methot, University; Plamondon Chaplain of St. John Church; Canon O'Donnell, (St. Hyacinth); Saucier, V. F.: Lussier, Vizina, Filatte, O. M. I.; Collet, Gospel side; Mgra. Cazean and Raymond, Prelates of His Holiness the Pope; D. Racine, V. G.; T. Caron, V. G.; Rev. Sache, S.J.; Rev. Deziel, R. E. Beaudoin, Rev. Michael, C. Legate, L. H. Paquet, A. A. Blais, G.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Misses Levellier occupied the pew originally set apart under French regime for for the Governor of the Province. Special seats were placed in front of the sanctuary which were occupied by the Judges, members of the Senate and House of Commons, of slaves. Their incomes were known to be \$5,000 the Executive Council of the Province, His Worship the Mayor, Hon. Alderman, Hearn, and members of the Legislative Assembly, the second front range was occupied by the deputation of the Indians the National, Literaty, Charitable and other Societiesgand a deputation of the church waidens of ist. Roch's St Patrick's and St Sauveur Churches. The members and officers of the City Corporation as well members and officers of the City Corporation as well as the Processors of the University were provided the Catholic schools of Glasgow is attracting continued. The following November Morwith's schools for the states of the States of the Church! At the states of the states of the states of the States of the Church! At the states of t with seeks in the sinies of the church! At the siderable attentions It is intended at an early date of countries as does this independent of the church! At the siderable attentions It is intended at an early date of countries as does this does not of the countries of the champles of the countries of the countri

Fraser, C. Allard.

Preo Bizda and Ptolection, the substance of his aprech being only a regulifica of the arguments so

His Lordship Bishop Bacine, of Sherbrooke, then sscended the pulpit in simple soutane and pastoral cross, taking for his text the words: " Glorify his name with your lips ; chant his praises with can-ticles, and sound his virtues with your harps," proceeded to deliver the funeral oration.

the time of the second of the second second

Mgr. François de Laval de Montmorency, abbe de Montigny, was born at Laval, town of Maine, on the 30th April, 1623; was ordained at Paris on the 23rd September, 1645, and appointed Archdeacon of Evereux in 1653. He was named Bishop of Petree, in partibus infidelium, and Vicar Apostolic of New France by Pope Alexander VII., on 5th July, 1658, and was consecrated as such on 8th December in the same year, in the Church of St. Germain des-Pres, by the Papal Nuncio, assisted by Mgrs. Abbelley and Du Sussasis, Bishops of Rhodes and Toul, respectively. In memory of the date of his consecration, he chose Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception as first Titular of his Cathedral, and to this day the festival is celebrated therein with extraordinary pomp and splendor. He arrived for the first in Quebec on 16th June, 1659, returning on a visit to France in 1662. During his stay in the latter country he, on 23rd March, 1668, founded the Seminary of Quebec, which was confirmed by letters patent of the King, Louis XIV., in the following month. He returned to Quebec on 28th September of same year. On the 11th July, 1666, the second Sunday of the month, he consecrated the parish church on the site of the present Basilica, hence, throughout this diocese the feast of the "Dedication of the Churches" is solemnly observed on the second Sunday of July every year. He again visited France in 1672, when Quebec being erected into a diocese, its limits extending over all the French possessions in North America, h : was appointed its first Bishop; immediately after suffragen to the Holy See, by a Bull of Pope Clement X., dated 1st October, 1674. On this occasion the revenues of the Abbey of Manbes, in the diocese of Bourges, were bestowed upon the new dio-Returned to Canada, he, on the 6th November, 1634, erected his Cathedral Chapter with the charge of the parish of Quebec; the latter re igned effice on the 14th of the same month, and the charge was assumed by the reverend gentlemen of the Seminary on the same day. Bishop Laval again visited France in 1685 with the view of resigning his responsible office and of choosing a auccessor. His choice fell upon the Abbe de St. Valier, whom he appointed his Vicar-General, sending him to Canada in that capacity, with let-ters of appointment dated 6th May, 1684. Mgr. St. Valier was subsequently consecrated Bishop of Quebec on the 25th January, 1688, and during his lifetime founded the General Hospital of Quebec and the Ursuline Convent of Three Rivers, established and supplied the nuns for the Three Rivers house. Monseigueur de Laval having resigned the Bishopric of Quebec at Paris on 20 January, 1688, he soon after left for Quebec, and retired to his beloved Seminary, where full of years and merits he breathed his last on the 6th May, 1708, at the ripo age of 85 years and six days, and was interred in the Cathedral church. In September, 1748, his remains as well as those of Mgr. de L'Aube-Riviere 5th Bishop of Quebec, were exhumed and reinterred by Mgr. Pontbriand, 6th Bishop. There would seem to be an remains were thus laid until during the course of the excavations being made under the Sanctuary of the Basilica they were some months since discovered by the workmen employed.

ROME.

-:0:-· MAGNIFICENCE OF ANCIENT ROME.

The following vivid pen picture is from "The Old Roman World," by John Ford:

If anything more were wanted to give us an idea of Roman magnificence, we would turn our tyes from public monuments, demoralizing games and grand processions; we would forget the statues in brass and marble which outnumbered the living inhabitants, so numerous that one hundred thousand decorated for the occasion, with white, purple, and | have been recovered and still embelish Italy, and would descend into the lewer sphere of material painting of the arms of Mgr. Laval, with the device life—to those things which attest luxury and taste Dieu agde au premier baron Chrestien." The catafalque was covered with white and violet silk, furniture. The art of working metals and cutting with gold hangings. The pulpit was draped in precious stones surpassed anything known at the purple. At either side of the sanctuary were the following inscriptions: "Sit illi et semini ejus entertainments, in crockery, the Romans were saccretoit dignitus in celerum," and "Appellatus a remarkable. The mosaics, signet rings, cameos, Deo Pontyez secundum ordinem Melchisedech." On the bracelets, bronzes, chains, vases, couches, banqueting tables, chariote, colored glass, gilding, mirrors, mittr sses, o metics perfumes, hair dyes, silk robes, potteries, all attest great evidence and beauty. The tables of Thuga root and Dolian bronze were as expensive as the sideboards of Spanish walnut, so much admired in recent great exhibitions. Wood and ivory were carved as exquisitively as in Japan and China. Mirrors were made of polished silver. Glass cutters could imitate the colors of precious stones so well that the Portland vase from the tomb of Alexander Severus was long considered a genuine sardonyz. Brass could be hardened so as to cut imposing procession then, consisting of the Pope's stone. The palace of Nero glittered with gold and jewels. His beds were of silver and his tables of gold. Tiberius gave a million of sesterces for a picture for his bed-room. A banquet dish of Drus illus weighed five hundred pounds of silver. The cups of Drusus were of gold. Tunics were embroidered with the figures of the various animals. Sandals were garnished with precious stones. Paulina wore jewels, when she paid visits, valued at \$800,000 Drinking cups were engraved with scenes from the poets. Libraries were aderned with busts and presses of rare woods. Sofas were inlaid with tortoise shell, and covered with gorgeous purple. The Roman grandees rode in gilded chariots, bathed in marble baths, dined from crystal cups, slept on beds of down, reclined on luxurious couches, wore embroidered robes and were adorned with precious stones. They ransacked the earth and the seas for rare dishes for their banquets, and ornamented their houses with carpets from Babylon, onyx cups from Bythinia, marble from Numidia, bronzes from Corinth, statues from Athens—whatever, in short, was precious or rare or curious in the most distant countries. The luxuries of the bath almost exceed belief, and on the walls were magnificent frescoes and paintings, exhibiting aw inexhaustible productiveness in landscape and mythological scenes, executed in lively colors.

But these were not all. The most amazing wealth and the loftiest taste went in hand. There were citizen nubles who owned whole provinces; even Paula could call a whole city her own. Bich senators, in some cases, were proprietors of 200,000 per day when gold and silver were worth four times

RISH HISTORY IN SCOTCH SCHOOLS.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX RELIGION.

The struggle between Catholicity and nationality is a feature in the Christian Church as old as Christianity itself. It was her difficulty with the Jews; it was her difficulty with the Gentiles. The Asiatic, the Persian cried out against the Church, and complained of her on this head. It was really the legal cause of the persecutions for three hundred years under the Roman Empire; it was this drove her into the catacombs; it was this that shed the blood of so many martyrs who would not sacrifice to the genius of Casar.

Nationality had much to say in the Greek schism. It was the angry element in the German schools, as opposed to the Roman schools, which exploded in the Reformation. It was the soul of Gallicanism and is to-day the life of Anglicanism.

The spirit of Ohristianity is absolutely and simply Catholic, and it is a remarkable feature in the history of Christianity in England, Germany, Belgium, and the world generally, that the more Christian the age, the more Catholic its spirit, the less exclusive nationality was there in it.

There was, for instance, in good old Catholic times, no position in the Church or schools in any of these countries that an able and gifted man could occupy but has at one time or another been filled without a murmur by Irishmen as well as natives of other (o n'ries.

The popes did not tolerate nationalism in Germany any more than in London or Constantinonie. Their stay in Aviguon has ever been known in the Church as the captivity of Babylon; and an argument for their temporal power is to be for ever free from any charge of nationalism.

But the Church to-day in Russia is absolutely and essentially a national Church; and it shows forth to-day to mankind and the world to what a national church may come.

If the old Roman Emperors, if the Henrys of Germany and England, could have so moulded Christianity to their will as the Czar does to day, there had never been a persecution, a quarrel over investitures or benefices. But the Christian spirit will not bear this.

How does it bear it to-day in Russia? Let us hear Cardinal Manning in the Dublin Review on this: "The religion of Russia is known as the Greek Church. The founder of the Greek Church (schism), Photius, is disavowed by them. St. Ignatios is at this day reverenced as a saint by the Greek Church; and all the true Slavonic saints were fervent Catholics and canonixed by the authority of the Roman Pontiffs,"

Prince Gallitzin says that the origin of the Russian schism is to shameful that it has not the courage to venerate its own founder (Photins), while among its thousand happy contradictions it unites with the universal Church in the "solemn celebration of the 23d October of the memory of St. Igua-tius, the first victim of its founder." Or the typical character of the rulers who seized this Church and moulded it to their will, Ivan the Terrible is a fair sample. A certain Nicholas offered him a piece of raw flesh. Ivan replied, refusing it: "I am a Christian, and eat no flesh during a fast," "But,', said Nicholas, 'thou dost worse: thou dost eat the flesh of men." Here we have the punctilious observance of outward rites, accompanied with a brutal degradation of character and morals, that to-day and

has ever since characterized the Russians. The policy of Peter the Great was to weld into one nation all the various peoples under his rule, and to establish over them for this purpose a sort of sacerdotal supremacy—a universal hegemony. He would not restore the patriarchate. "I recognize," he said, "no legitimate patriarch but the Bishop of Rome. Since you will not obey him you shall obey me. Behold your patriarch." So he upheld the holy synod of which he was supreme head. Every member of this synod is appointed and removed by the fiat of the Czar. His oath on his appointment is "I confess upon oath that the monarch of all Russia himself is the supreme judge of this spiritual college." And what has been the result of this? Religion in Russia is a political machine. The clergy are simply a system of

police. The worst felonies against God or man are committed by Kussia in the name and under the guise of religion-of a "holy mission," Prince Dolgoroukow says " Russia is the land of official and organized mendacity."

And how Russia came to be what it is can only be understood by a glance at her past history, which reveals a long and persistent conspiracy against the

dignity of religion and the life of liberty. Who that has read of the interview the Emperor Nicholas had with the old Camaldolise monk, Pope Gregory XVI, can forget how the great emperor quailed and hung his head before the old Bishop of Rome? The emperor himself, persecutor as he was could never forget that day; and it may have been in remembrance of it that made him ask to die a Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholics in Russia are known as the Old Believers.

And it is said that to-day, in spite of every restriction and penal law, they number, and are known to the Government to number, about half the people; and said an orthodox Russian priest, "more than three-fourths will be Old Believers the mo-

ment we are free." And among the many causes that lead to this is the life of ignorance, inebriety immorality, and slavish superstition that characterizes the clergy. Their religion is in ontward religious observances: it is void of all christian inspiration. The people regard it as a religion "as by law established." And yet this is the church which would not deign to sympathize with or to make common fellowship with-in fact, could afford to look down on-the elegant, refined, and cultured Anglican body who some years ago would units with it. Proh pudor!
Prince Gagarin says (as quoted by Cardinal

Manning) Russia does not yet believe that the Papacy is the keystone of the arch of Christlanity, but she begins to cherish a suspicion of it.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

HIS CAREER AS A PUGILIST.

On the night that John Morrissey reached San Francisco there was great excitement in the saloons and sporting houses, as there had been a prizefight during the day between George Thompson, known in puglistic circles as "Pete Crawley's Big 'Un' and a man named Howard and Thompson; who had won the fight, had challenged any man in California to fight him. 'On hearing of Morrissey's arrival, his friends at once entered into negotiations for a match, and the following day a match was arranged between the two men for \$1,000 a side. The fight took place on Mare island on the - of

burly sutagonist fearfully. But, as he himself is reported to have said after the fight was over, "You might as well hit a brick wall as hit that man on the head." At this time Morrissey was keeping a sporting-house on Broadway, known as the Gem, near the old Broadway Theater, but he soon afterward removed to Leonard street, where he opened a public house, which he kept for two years. No games were played in this house. It was while keeping this house that his serious difficulty with "Bill" Poole arose- An altercation, having its origin in some dispute about the Native American party, in which Poole was a prominent man, resulted in Poole and Morrissey agreeing to fight a "rough-and tumble" fight (a style of fighting in which Poole was unsurpassed) on the dock at the foot of Amos street. Morrissey went to the rendezvous unattended; Poole had his gang with him. The fight began, and the men were soon on the ground, the Poole men taking advantage of Morrissey's being down to kick him in a most brutal and cowardly manner. Poole never would light Morrissey again or offer any satisfaction for the unfair conduct of his friends. He was shot and killed in the same year by "Lew" Baker, in the Stanwix Hall, Broadway. In 1855 Morrissey sold out his place in Leopaid street, and did nothing till 1857.

That year John C. Heenan came on from California, and his friends were very anxious to make a match for him with Morrissey. Morrissey, how ever, was tired of fighting, and his family who were very averse to his again entering the ring, persuaded him to go to Troy. Heenan's friends followed, and at last succeeded in making a match for \$2,500 a side and the championship of America. The battle was fought at Long Point, Canada, in October, 1868, and resulted in the defeat of Heenan in twenty-one minutes. On entering the ring Morrissey declared that, win or lose, it was the last time he would ever enter a prize-ring. He kept his word -N. Y. Times.

VOLTAIRES APOLOGIST.

This prince of modern infidels died 30 May, 1778. There were several men of noble birth and of opinions much akin to his own present during his ust moments. D'Alembert, Diderot, and about twenty others of his disciples were also in and around the house of this dying philosopher at the same time. They were there to assist him in his dving bed, and exhort him to stand firmly by the teaching of his lifetime. It was reported that years before, in reply to some one who remarked jestingly to him. "Voltaire, you will show the white feather when it comes to the last—you will call in the priest," he said, "If I do, then I now protest against everything I do at my death." Three months before death Voltaire, formally and in writing, denied this, and his fellow-laborer, Marquis Villevielle, whose avowed wish had been "ecrater Pinfame (Christianity), witnessed and signed this formal denial.

Voltaire called for a priest in February, 1678. He confessed after a severe hemorrhage in March, 1778; he made a written recantation of his infidel teachings, which did not fully satisfy the archbishop The Abbe Mignot, Voltaire's nephew, and his friend Marquis Villeveille witnessed and signed all these papers, and they were deposited with M. Momet, a

notary at Paris.

The Abbe Mignot and Abbe Gualtier, Voltaire's confessor, wrote out a more explicit and fuller recantation. Voltaire was satisfied to sign it. They tan with it to the archbishop on May 30, 1778. If his grace [were satisfied with the depositions of Voltaire he was to be reconciled to the Church.

The archbishop declared himself satisfied. The zealous priests hurried back. There was no longer admission for them. Condorcet, Diderot, D'Alembert, and others denied them entrance.

Voltaire felt his end approaching. He called aloud for the priest. He tried to pray, but could not. He cursed his guard, some of whom came occasionally to the door of his bed-room to see if he still live. He howled, blasphemed, tore his hair and his flesh, leaped from his bed and danced in mad frenzy around the room. His blasphemies and oaths drove the M. M. de Richelieu and Villeveille no better witness could be found. De Tronchin said he wished all the young men of Europe were there to see this man (Voltaire) die.

At length he sank back on his couch and all was over. The guard at the door felt that their mission had been fulfilled and went their ways. They were the prototypes of the Solidaire nurses of Paris today.

And Diderot, the pale and debauched Diderot, years afterwards could boast in the clubs of Paris that but for him Voltaire had shown the white feather. Condorcet wrote Voltaire's life, and seven years later poisoned himself with an active poison he always carried about with him, to escape the guillotine. We leave it to others to enter more fully into the details of Voltaires death. They are too shocking for these columns. The life and death of this eminent man were not without their lesson.

He came at a time, says a great German Protestant writer, when the public mind of France was breaking loose from the ideas that had ruled it under the reign of Louis XIV., and was greedy for knowledge. The authors of that reign had passed into the dead classics of the language. Voltaire was of all men the man most capable and best qualified in every way to satisfy the want of his age. He was an educator to the manner born. With a genius at once versatile, elegant, and poetical in the highest degree-one that could descend to the most minute and driest details of fact and history-his captivating wit shone with a brilliancy unequalled in his generation. With a profound and naturally religious sense, he received at the hands of his Jesuit professors a thorough Christian training, and was ever keenly alive to the falsity of all he wrote against Christianity. Voltaire's private morals were but a reflex of the age in which he lived. If that be any excuse for him, as some seem

to claim, let him have all the benefit of it. The religion he taught was one of reason. Washmuth, the Protestant historian, says: The antisocial and anti-religious literature which prepared the way for the French Bevolution found its most potent ally in Freemasonry. It was the theme of Voltaire's encomiums. A little before his death he received a solemn and public ovation in Paris from the representatives of all the lodges in France. And the Freemason lodge has been, as every one must admit, the hot bed, the nursery of every anti-Christian sect or society, from mesmerism or spiritualism to Illuminism and Solidarism. To say, then as one of our Unitarian brethren, Rev. John W. Chadwick, said last week, that had the Christianity of Pean Stanley or Principal Tolloch been presented to him he would never have thought of calling it "infamous," is simply puerile. For though we can understand this clearly, and admit, it may we ask Bey, Mr. Chadwick are these men, Dean Stanley and Principal Tulioch, Christians? The Anglican Protestant Church of that day did not look so favorably on Voltaire's lack of opportunities as does this

or end No server Bose and Vern Williams Indian by an bonestcountrion of their Continued Chambers were their requirement for their requirements of their re

3.0 (35)

played great skill and courage, and punished his two points over which we shall make no cavil, For Lucifer was the greatest created intelligence in heaven. But that a religious teacher, in a church, even though it be a Unitarian Church, can come out as the apologist of such a miscreant as Voltaire is one of the wonders of the ecclesiasticism of today; and they certainly surpass in number, magnitude, and mystery anything the eighteenth century could produce .- New York Tublet,

HISTORICAL DIAMONDS.

The leading historical diamonds of the world are at present understood to rank as follows:

1. The Orloff diamond, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, weighing 194 carats This diamond is supposed to have formed one of the eyes of an idol in the Brahmin temple. It was stolen by a Frenchman, who sold it in Malabar for £2,850. In 1773 Schaffras, the purchaser, sold it to the Empress Catherine II., for 450,000 roubles, a pension of 20,000 roubles, and a patent of nobility. It is now placed in the Russian Imperial sceptre.

2. The diamond belonging to the Duke of Tuscany, 139 carats.

3. The Regent, or Pitt diamond, brought from India by Governor Pitt (grandfather of William), in 1718, and sold to the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, for \$685,000. Pitt had purchased this stone of a Hindoo merchant, and published a pamphlet to clear himself from the reports of hav. ing stolen it. The Emperor Napoleon I. wore it in the pommel of his sword. By many this is esteemed the finest and most perfect diamond known The price paid for the Pitt diamond by the Regent is much the largest ever paid for a gem. The cutting of it to its present shape occupied two years. The fragments cut off in the shaping were valued at \$3,000 or \$4,000, thus nearly paying for the cutting. It was occasionally worn by Louis Napoleon on occasions of high ceremony.
4. The Star of the South, found in 1853, 125

carats, owned by Mr. Coster, of Amsterdam.

5. The Kohinoor, belonging to the Crown of England. Its history is known since 1826. After the capture of Lahore, in 1849 it fell into the hands of the British troops, who presented it to Queen Victoria on the 31st of July, 1860. It weighs 105 carats. Before being re-cut it weighed 186 carats. 6. The King of Portugal diamond, 1381 carats, which many deem the finest of all.

7. The Hope diamond, 341 carats, is of a most brilliant sapphire blue color, and is unique of its kind. It is the most important blue diamond in existence.

8. The Pasha of Egypt diamond, 49 carats.

it to the Prince Paul Demidoff.

0. The Piggot diamond, worth \$150,000. 10. The Sancy Diamond, belonging to France, 53] carats. Its history is known for three hundred years. James 11., of England, sold it to Louis XIV., of France, for \$125,000. After the French Revolution it was bought by Napoleon I., who sold

11. The Florentine Brilliant 138 carats, belongs to the Emperor of Austria. After rassing through various hands, it came into the possession of l'ope Julius II., who gave it to the Emperor of Austria.

SCOTLAND.

THE IRISH MONES THE APOSTLES OF SCOTLAND.

An interesting sermon on this most interesting subject was preached, recently, in the Carmelite Church, Dublin, by Ildefonsius Cummins, O.S.B. The sermon was in aid of the new Benedictine Monastery and College established in the Scotch Highlands. The preacher gave a very interesting historical resume of the missions instituted by the Irish Monks, especially by the sainted Columbkille, to the Highlands of Scotland and the glowing description of the success that attended their labors. He described with graphic vividness the successive storms of persecution that swept over the country, and the unutterable desolation that they caused.

After the last hope of the Catholic Stuarts had perished in the fatal battle of Culloden, Fort Augustus (now transformed into the Monastry) became the stronghold of intolerance and persecution-a from the room. It this Richelien is the same name and a thing of terror to the wretched Catholics Dumas pictured in his "Memoirs of a Physician," of the districts. Great, indeed, was the change that of the districts. Great, indeed, was the change that their own more peaceful age had brought about On the frowning bastions and lofty towers of this fortress would now be reared the symbol of the Cross and from its broad portals whence in the olden time issued troops of ruthless soldiers to plunder and destroy, would go forth bands of peaceful missionary monks to comfort and to save. The history of their new institution was the history of the great Monastery in Iona, which was one of the chief fountains of the faith in Scotland. On its site Columbkille first planted the Cross in the very centre of the Druid's Pagan ring, and in their new institution, too, the banner of God's Church was planted in what had been the great stronghold of her foes- the home of persecutors in the past might become in the future a nursery of saints. In conclusion the preacher invoked the liberal charity of the congregation in aid of the new institution. He asked them in a way saited to the altered times to take the glorious work that their ancestors had performed, and to share the prayers and Masses that the monks had vowed to offer for their benefactors, and the Apostolic benediction which the venerated Pius IX. had bestowed on the undertaking.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. —:o:—

The San Francisco correspondent of the London Times writes of the recent discovery of rich gold mines in British Columbia. He

The gold mines of British Columbia are likely to prove better fields for the investment of British capital than any of the mines of California or Nevada. A gigantic ledge of gold ore has, according to this authority, been struck at Carlboo, which is stated to be from 20 to 37 feet in thickness and several miles in length, A company in operation have an ore tunnel which averages \$100 to the ton, which far exceeds the proportion on the famous Comstock lode. Other diggings in the same Province are reported to be turning out extremely well, and, as soon as good roads have been constructed throughout the country, there is a pleasing probability of a marked development in this direction. What is chiefly wanted is capital to carry on the operations now in hand to lead to new discoveries

HOW ENGLISH MEMBERS VOTE ON IRISH QUESTIONS.

This is how English members decide the difficult problem how to vote, on an Irish private bill. A motion is made for the second reading of the Waterford, Dungaryan; and Lismore Railway Bill. A long and interesting debate comes, extending over two hours and more. The division bell rings. Enter a

NOW READY.

"LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE." REMINISCENCES OF THE

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, By M. W. KIRWAN. -

To be had at DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal. Price, Paper, 75 cents; in Cloth, \$1.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY

THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY WILL ASSEMBLE AT THE QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, (DALHOUSIE SQUARE),

To morrow (THURSDAY) Evening, At 7:30. M. W. KIRWAN,

The True Mitness

Captain Commanding

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET. Terms-\$2,00 per annum-in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

CALENDAR-JUNE, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 5-St. Boniface, Bishop and Martyr Apostle of Germany. Capture of Fort Cornwallis, S. C., 1798. THURSDAY, 6-Octave of the Ascension.

Patrick Henry died, 1799. FRIDAY, 7-St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor, (June

SATURDAY, 8-Vigil of Pentecost Fast. Monster meeting at Kilkenny, 1843. SUNDAY, 9-PENTECOST, OR WHIT SUNDAY. Battle of Arklow and death of Father Murphy

MONDAY, 10-WHIT MONDAY. TUESDAY, 10-WHIT TUESDAY. Monster meeting at Nullow, 1843.

All arrangements have now been perfected to bring out the "Evening Post" on

MONDAY, JUNE 10th.

A new press has been bought for the "True Witress." The machinery is in order, and our friends may lookout for the new paper on the day promised. We are also making arrangements for an ex-

tensive

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

and we have already made some purchases in that direction. Meanwhile our friends who are desirous of subscribing to a

FIRST-CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER, which will give the latest news, market reports &c., can have the Post mailed to them for a year, free of postage, by sending their names and \$3.00—or the paper will be mailed for three months for 75 cents, or six months for \$1,50, free of postage. The annual subscription for the Post, delivered in the city, a tale of Irish life. will be \$4.00—cash in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Post will supply a want long felt by a very large portion of our citizens, and will be read and appreciated by thousands, thus affording an excellent medium whereby business men can reach the public.

The Post will commence with a circula-

tion of 10,000 COPIES A DAY,

distributed in all parts of the city and suburbs as well as all important points in this and the other Provinces of the Dominion. The Post will be published by The "Post AND TRUE WITNESS PRINTING AND PUB. EISHING COMPANY," with ample capital and facilities for making the paper all that its most sanguine friends can expect it to be. Considering its large constituency, the Post will start out under better auspices than any other newspaper we can call to memory. Our Advertising Manager, Mr. C. J. Sheil, is now calling upon all the principal advertisers in the city. He will furnish every information that may be desired, and make contracts for advertisements at the same rates as can be had at the office of publication.

OFFICE OF THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS,

761 CRAIG STREET, West of Victoria Sq., MONTREAL.

NEW AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as local agents:—Mr. Jno. Brennan, Jr., Perth, Ont., Mr. Wm. Whelan, Westport, and Mr. P. Cregan, Buckingham, Que., Mr. Jas. Donnegan, Brockville, Ont., Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, Hastings, Ont. They are authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and True Witness. | stand by an honest countryman—Mr. Costigan. | Shamrocks sustained their reputation—their cordially invited.

TO OUR READERS.

Once more we are compelled to address a few words to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS and this time we are able to address words of encouragement. For the last few months more than one important charge has been made in the destiny of this journal, and to-day marks a new era in its history. This is the last time the TRUE WITNESS will appear as a weekly paper, in the old sense. From this period the TRUE WITNESS will be the weekly edition of

EVENING POST

the first number of which will appear or MONDAY NEXT

the 10th inst.. The venture is now about to be launched, and there may be some of our friends who doubt of its success. To such we say-set your mind at rest. No paper ever started under more favourable auspices. We have already a well established weekly in the TRUE WITNESS the circulation and usefulness of which we expect to rapidly increase. The increased facilities we will have for collecting news will make the TRUE WITNESS of more interest than ever. In a few weeks, as soon as our new press is in order, the TRUE WITNESS will be enlarged, and we will thus be able to give our readers the largest Catholic paper in Canada. With money to sustain the EVENING Post: with a large constituency panting for its appearance; with the experience of the want of such a paper which the past twelve months have afforded, we are justified in saying that the EVENING POST starts under the most favourable auspices, and that its success is already assured. The new paper will keenly

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS,

of the public, for which duty aspecial reporter has been secured. It will also appeal to in terests hitherto too much neglected by the press of Canada. We have in this country a military organization to which too little attention has been paid and the EVENING POST will lattempt the task of paying special attention to the state of our

VOLUNTEER MILITIA

and do all it can to cultivate a spirit of generous emulation between rival corps. It will note every effort to advance the interests of the service with pleasure, and it will jealously guard against anything calculated to weaken the defensive powers of the country or to place the Volunteer Militia in a state of unprepared ness to meet contingencies which none of us can tell, how soon may arise. We have too decided to make the paper of more interest to

FARMING COMMUNITY

by giving cuts of farm instruments, machinery &c., &c., which cuts will be copied into the weekly edition. We shall in fact do all in our power to make the EVENING POST a live paper as the phrase goes, and we expect to obtain the hearty support of all our friends, and a manly and fair antagonism from all to whom we are opposed. In our first number we will publish an instalment of Miss Kavanagh's beautiful story,

" Dora,"

"FATHER" McNAMARA.

Priests, like other men, have their vices. There have been, there are, and in all likelihood, there ever will be black legs in holy orders. But unlike other men, when priests fall, they in most cases, fall like Lucifer, "Never to rise again." Such a fall, we fear, has overtaken "Father" McNamara, the "Irish Catholic Priest," of New York. He lectured in Toronto, last week, and he heroically told his audience that he "excommunicated the Pope, and humble as he was he had dealt the Pope a blow which had shaken him in his position." After this we read that he "sang one of his own songs," and perhaps he danced a break-down as well. The part of a mountebank would be more in keeping with his character, than that of an "Irish Catholic priest."

THE ELECTIONS. It is wonderful what a good fellow Pat becomes at election times. As the period approaches when the counting of the ballot papers, decides who is to represent a constituency at Ottawa, Pat becomes elevated socially, morally and politically. His very prejudices are overlooked and he is pictured the beau ideal of good citizenship. But there is, at present, only one constituency in which we take a special interest and that is Victoria County, N.B. where Mr. Costigan is to be opposed by Dr. Bernier. Mr. Costigan is too honest a man not to have a host of political enemies; he is too frank not to have made for himself many political foes. We view Mr. Costigan apart from his politics. We take the man and not his party. Of course where principle is involved that must take precedence, but if there is no great principle in the Victoria County election, then every Irishman in the constituency should

THREATENING LETTERS.

The threatening letter season has again commenced. Last year we received them by the dozen, and all through the winter a dropping fire of skirmishers kept up a discharge of blank ammunition into our letter box and from thence to our waste paper basket. Curren once said, when defending Robert Emmet, that his enemies might assassinate but that they would not intimidate him. Well we are not as brave as Curren, in fact we are not brave at all, for we have a craven desire to preserve the entirety of our anatomy. But if the writers of those threatening letters will oblige by calling at the office of the TRUE WITNESS they may, in the language of the advertisements for "lost friends" "hear of something to their satisfac-

THE "RIGHTS" OF ORANGEMEN.

Some people appear to think that the authorities are bound to protect the Orangemen in the event of their walking in Montreal. This is a mistake. The authorities are only bound to protect societies which are not illegal, and if armed protection was given to Orangemen the authorities would be guilty of a violation of the laws. The authorities would be bound to protect the Freemasons if anyone was insane or vicious enough to threaten to attack them but in the case of the Orangemen, it is an illegal organization, and the authorities cannot protect it. Every Orangeman who walks the streets with his regalia displayed is liable to arrest, and we wonder that some of our societies have not retained lawyers for the purpose of testing the question in a legal way. Of course it will be hard to prove that a man is an Orangeman, for his brethren would swear a hole through a gridiron, if necessary, to obtain an acquittal.

SIGNIFICANT.

It is rumored that the Irish Catholic Union has invited the Ancient Order of Hibernians from the States to attend a pic nic to be given in Montreal on July 11th. It is, too, rumoured that the Irish Societies of Quebec, Ottawa, &c., &c., are to be invited as well, and that preparations on a large scale are being made to make the pic-nic a gigantic demonstration. The significance of these rumours cannot be questioned. It is, if true, simply a call to arms, and the sooner the authorities brace up and recognize the danger, the better for us all. It is idle to plead ignorance or to say that the Irish Catholics must not be allowed to take the law into their own hands. These are all excuses which merely encourage the Orangemen. Let the authorities enforce the Blake Act-disarm every man who enters the city and then if unfortunately there is disturbance —it is better, and more in harmony with our thorns than with revolvers. But there is a serious aspect to these rumours. A few weeks ago we said that the triumph or the official encouragement of Orangeism in Canada would h ave the effect of driving many Irish Canadians into the arms of the extreme section of Irishmen in the United States. It looks as if our prediction was about to be realized and sooner than we expected. Remedy-PASS THE PARTY PROCESSION ACT.

LACROSSE.

The Shamrocks have been beaten by the Toronto club, and we are not very sorry for it. A fair game was played and Toronto won three out of five, and they won the championship. But if the Shamrocks lost the match their defeat disposed of a vicious calumny which had been whispered against their countrymen. It was rumoured in Montreal that if the Torontonians won "there would be a row." Husbands were advised not to bring their wives to the grounds, yet there was a good attendance of ladies for all that. Well, the Shamrocks were beaten and there was no row but, on the contrary, a hearty reception to the visitors and a challenge to play again. This is one reason why we are glad the Toronto men won. They proved themselves the best team. and they deserved the victory they secured. There is too another reason why we are glad the Shamrocks lost. If they succeded in retaining the championship, it would have become less popular. Now, the championship is a great prize. This will stimulate Lacrosse, which we regard as the noblest game in the world. We must too remember that it was not a match -it was a game between the Shamrocks and. as we are informed; the whole of Ontario. The Toronto club is the pick of the best men in Ontario-with plenty of money and all the advantages which time and practice can give. sented to play. Considering everything the Blessed Sacrament. All kind friends are

defeat has removed a vicious calumny against their people—it has stimulated Lacrosse and in a short time they will meet the Torontonians again. We must remember that the Shamrocks had had no practice ground. For a few days they practiced in a field that was partly a swamp. On the contrary the Torontonians have good grounds and every advan tage which men can desire. If the Shamrocks] brush up they can redeem their fallen fortunes. It is time too that their friends in Montreal should come to their aid. If the Irish people in this city are worthy of the club that has so often sustained their reputation of their people, then there should be no difficulty in providing them with a field of their own to practice in.

RITUALISM VIEWED FROM A PROTESTANT STANDPOINT.

A correspondent of one of the most promin ent ${f A}$ merican dailies, writing from London, says that "the most active party in the English Church is the Ritualistic, and to enter All Saints', Margaret street, St. Alban's, Holborn. St. Andrew's, Hill street, and other churches whose clergy are of that ilk, you would at first suppose yourself in a Roman Catholic chapel (this is what Catholic places of worship have until recently been denominated in England, no others being recognized by law, Catholic churches being, we believe, still prohibited by its letter though in practice tolerated of late years, what by virtue of decorations, vestments, candles, and indeed the entire service, genuflections and posturings-" He continues:

"True, the service is in English, but, it is often quite impossible for a stranger to discover whether the priest was intoning prayers in English or in Latin. You know, too, that these Ritualistic preachers insist upon the confession, and practically at least upon the seven Sacraments of Rome instead of the two recognized by the Church of Eugland. It seems to be the effort of Mr. Mackonochie a prominent leader of the so-called 'Reformed Episcopal Church," Mr. Shipley, and the rest to bring their parishioners so near the Church of Rome that the transition may be made without effort or shock. These men furnish a striking example of the power of self-sophistication—how men really in earnest can blink at certain things and pursue courses which if introduced into practical business life would be condemned as unpardonable. It is a comment on the one-sidedness of theological training, the flexibility of conscience caused by the pursuit of one idea. Notwithstanding, however, the service which these mcn are doing to the Church of Rome it is noticeable how they are repudiated by the Bishops and clergy of the Romish Hierarchy, Enthusiastic servants of the Church of Rome as the Ritualists may be, they have one fatal flaw—their ordination. The orders of the Anglican Church are no more valued in the eyes of Cardinal Manning, or any other Roman Catholic than of the Methodists, Baptists, or Presbyterians; and so long as this is the case the highest Ritualist doing the work of the Vatican, is only in the eyes of the Vatican something of a fraud. They want the courage of their convictions, or why do they not at once go over into the bosom of the Mother-Church. as did Father Newman, whose truthful, ingenuous, and honest character led him to act in accordance with his logic. It is extraordinary that the Ritualists should stand shivering and irresolute on the brink of the narrow brooklet which separates them —it is better, and more in harmony with our from Rome, when a single bold step would take national traditions, to fight it out with black-them over. I am here reminded of an incident which took place some years ago in Mississippi. The Episcopal Bishop of that State was making a visitation at one of its towns, and was the guest of a gentleman belonging to the Methodist Church, whose venerable mother was a stanch Roman Catholic. All the family except herself were about to go with the Bishop to his service, when he said to her, "I am sorry that your age and infirmities prevent your going; these are only schismatics, you know, but you and I belong to different branches of the true Church.' 'Oh,' she said with a smile, 'you, Bishop, are to me and my Church much more of a schismatic and heretic than they are to This is, of course, the legitimate and logical light in which all true and good Roman Catholics hold Anglicans and Protestant Episcopalians. If Episcopal ordination from the beginning be the sine qua non of a true Church, then the Anglicans have no logical and consistently historical escape but in the orders of the Church of Rome."

Thus it is outside the pale of the Church, where no solid footing is to be found, and people are carried hither and thither by every wind and wave of doctrine. Anglicanism, like the other human instituions, such as Arianism, Nestorianism, etc., which preceded it, had its day, and now in turn begins to give way to more modern forms of 'ism, such as Methodism, Puseyism, etc.

THIS MORNINGS' NEWS.

The Local Legislature of Quebec met yesterday, when Mr. Turcotte, M.P.P., of Three Rivers, was chosen speaker.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.—The Irish Catholic Union is pushing forward the preparations for a monster pic-nic. It is to take place on Dominion Day.

Their Lordships, Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa and Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, will proceed to Rome during the month of October. from the Quebec Council.

The Annual Exhibition of the "Holy

Tabernacle Association" will take place on Monday, June 24th, in the Community room of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Jentrance The team has been husbanded for this match by St. John Baptist Street.] His Lordship ber were Conservatives, and the whole affair was a for months—while the Shamrocks had only a the Bishop of Montreal, is expected at 2.30 few days practice, and withal had an imperfect P.M. After blessing the sacred vessels; vest so great and the interruptions so numerous, that not team. Hoobin had given up playing and it was ments and altar linens, His Lordship "will more than one hundred could distinctly hear what only a few days before the match that he con- officiate at the Solemn benediction of the

LETTER FROM TORONTO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

temporary abode of "Father" McNamara of New

TORONTO, June 1st, 1878. "FATHER" MONAMARA. Doubtless you are aware that Toronto is now the

York, the ex-priest, who has achieved notoriety from the fact of his having publicly departed from the Roman Catholic Church, and established what he asserts is the Irish Church; his apparent aim being the ultimate reconciliation of all Irishmen, both Catholics and Protestants. There is no doubt however, that he views the matter from an Orange stand. point and that he acts under the direction of the Orangemen as his connection with that body in New York, coupled with his anti-Catholic actions here, are sufficient to convince any one willing to be convinced of this fact. Shortly after his arrival here he delivered a lecture on "Irish unity." It is unnecessary for me to give the details of that lecture for it was only a repetition of the somewhat antiquated ideas in the possession of apostates and others who are bent upon swelling their pocket-broks if possible, by holding forth in the manner peculiar to them. Toronto being the stronghold of Orange ism in Canada, those who undertake to preach against the practices of the Church of Rome naturally expect to reap a harvest on their appearance here. On this score however they are invariably doomed to disappointment, and the same unflattering reception that was tendered to Gavazzi, Chiniquy. O'Gorman, and others, stars in that mighty firmament, was also tendered to McNamara. About fifty persons almost all Orangemen assembled in the Hall in which the ex-divine was to hold forth. A Grand Master occupied the chair and after the lecture, the lecturer was the recipient of a vote of thanks the mover of which (an Orangeman) said that, "it would be well for the country if all Catholics had the same views as "Father" Mc-Namara." I merely make mention of this, so that it may serve to show the difference between Mc-Namara and an Orangeman. McNamara announced his intention of making Toronto his headquarters for some time, during which he would go on and accomplish if possible the object of his mission here. Since then he did not make himself conspicuous in the eyes of the public, that is, that part of the public who reside outside of the immediate neighbourhood of the "William III. Hotel" until last Thursday evening when he delivered a second lecture, and as was expected to a very slim audience. Of course he was accompanied on the platform by several Orangemen, the chair being occupied by Bro. Medcalf D. G. M. The chairman referred to the lecturer as having been spoken of as a second Luther, but he the chairman considered him more of a Melanothen, but however, that might be, he must be a man of of some stamina when he excommunicated the Pope. The lecture, the subject of which was "Ireland's wars and Ireland's remedies" was commenced by an attack on the principles of the Church of Rome. This being concluded, some flippant eloquence was squandered on Ireland's greatest woes, the ideas on which were so nonsensical, that they could not fail to make the expounder of them the subject of ridicule even to his hearers. By the way McNamara also possessed some musical talent in the vocalistic line, for at the conclusion of the lecture he sang one of his own songs in his own peculiar style, Critics have been unable to agree on the merits of the performance. To conclude this item, I have only to say that Mc-Namara is very seldom spoken of by Catholics and he is receiving so little encouragement, contrary to his expectations no doubt, it is considered that he is about on the eve of his departure. VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN MONTREAL.

Four hundred Torontonians in the representative capacity of the Queen's Own Rifles, having gone to Montreal to participate in the review held there in honor of Her Majesty's birthday, some considerable interest was taken here in the proceedings. From what I can glean from the Montreal press the Toronto boys did not fail to signalize themselves on the occasion and excited admiration in no small degree. They returned to Toronto on Saturday P.M. and were met at the depot by thousands of people who had assembled there for curiosity sake, to ascertain if the boys were not "half dead" (to use the expression). Not so, however, for they presented a lively appearance, and no indication to lead anyone to conclude, that one day's tramp and two night's travel by rail could seriously affect them. They are loud in proclaiming the liberality and generosity of the Montreal people, and declare that never were they so kindly treated.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE.

The Premier arrived in the city on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday evening at the Adelaide street Skating Rink a formal reception was tendered to him by the Reform workingmen. The Com. mittee of management decided that the admission should be by ticket, whereupon about five or six thousand tickets were printed and distributed. The Conservatives on learning this also had about the same number printed for their special benefit. The bogus tickets were a fac simile of the genuine, with the exception of a slight discrepancy, which could be observed only when scrutinized closely. The report concerning the bogus tickets having reached the Committee a plan was adopted to admit the people one by one so that the tickets could be examined, and those who had bogus tickets were to be sent between the Shamrocks and a slub in Toronto Bishop Moreau will be the bearer of decrees about their business. This plan however falled, as the number of people who demanded admission was so great that it would take until next morning to admit all. The taking of tickets having been dispensed with, the Rink was filled to its utmost capacity, at least 7,000 people having succeeded in forcing their way in. About one half of that numscene of the greatest disorder, the noise made being was being said, Mr. Mackenzie dwelt at considerable length on the much controverted question of ... Free Trade and Protection, the substance of his speech being only a repetition of the arguments so

often expounded by the champions of Free Trade in the Hall of the Legislature and elsewhere. The proceedings having been brought to a close, Mr. Mackenzie returned to his Hotel where two pipers were waiting to do honor to His Majesty.

AN OBANGE DEPUTATION WAITS ON THE PREMIER.

On Thursday morning last a deputation of Orangemen waited on the Premier at his spartments in the Queen's Hotel. Bro. Clarke the leader of the deputation informed Mr. Mackenzie, that their object in seeking the interview was to ascertain the Orangemen in Montreal, on the forthcoming 12th of July. He said that no reliance could be placed on Mayor Beaudry, and unless the Government interfered a number of the brethren would go from Ontario to assist in the celebration and to defend their rights. Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the Government could not interfere with the municipal authorities, and consequently could not order the Mayor of Montreal to do anything. It was only in cases of invasion or insurrection, that the Government had exclusive power to call out the troops. The present case was one of daily occurrence and the Mayor and local Magistrates have it in their power to concert measures for the preservation of peace and order. While he would not presume to offer the deputation any advice he would venture to offer a suggestion viz: that as the people did not residence of Mr. George Walmsley, J.P., a large always consult their better judgment in times of trouble and disorder, the less display there was with the bars. After wrecking the lodge they made in Montreal from distant parts of the Domin- launched a volley of stones at the windows of the ion, peace and order would to a greater extent, than otherwise, be preserved. Referring to the Blake Act he pointed out the consequences which would follow the Orangemen to Montreal. Doubtless they would go armed, but when they arrived in Montreal they would be immediately disarmed, and as their presence there would undoubtedly inflame the passions of the mob to such an extent as to render a riot inevitable, they would be defenceless and unable to serve their purpose. After some conversation Bro. Compton referred to the action of the Grand Juries in Montreal as being outrageous, to which Mr. Mackenzie replied that they would find Grand Juries nearer home doing extraordinary things. Bro. Compton then said that their papers such as the True Witness backed them up, and did not think there was anything wrong in people committing those acts. After some further conversation Bro. Clarke thanked the Premier for his courtesy recover. A girl was wounded in the head, a lad in is not only eloquent, it is convincing it goes to the in granting the interview, and assured him that they did not seek it for the purpose of presenting an embarassing question to the Government, but for the purpose of having the difficulty in question settled in a peaceable manner, the deputation then withdraw. It is now only reasonable to presume, that in the absence of the Government taking any active part, by way of calling out the troops to prevent a disturbance, the brethren of Ontario, will proceed on masse to Montreal on the next 12th, and participate in the celebration. Now supposing that the brethren do go as contemplated, a riot ensues, and blood is shed, and probably lives are sacrificed who must bear the entire responsibility? Will any liberal thinking man dispute with me when I say that it is those "law-abiding" people who assume the aggressive and place those whom they deliberately and contemptuously insult at scornful defiance.

MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN.

THE WAR IN LANCASHIRE.

---:0:--FRIGHTFUL OUTRAGES BY BRITISH WORKMEN.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

During the greater part of last week riots of the most terrible and appalling description were going on in the strike districts in Lancashire. The "Liverpool Journal" of Saturday says:-

At a meeting of the cotton employers, on |Monday, some proposals submitted by the men were rejected. This continued firmness of the masters excited the most intense exasperation in the strike districts when the result of the conference became known. At Blackburn the men met together in the streets in enormous numbers, and, unhappily, not only repeated, but far exceeded, the worst outrages committed on the previous Friday at Over Darwin. A mill belonging to a town councillor was partially pulled down; and the mob afterwards totally wrecked the house of Mr. Hornby. The latter gentleman offered them £100 to desist, but they refused; and appear not only to have destroyed his property, but to have personally illused him, as he was wounded in the thigh. The mob then proceeded to the residence of Colonel Jackson, who seems to have excited their special enmity. They set fire to the house; but Colonel Jackson himself heard of their advance and escaped. The Riot Act was read about midnight. On the following day the streets of Blackburn presented an appearance which is happily very unusai in Engl s towns. They were guarded by soldiers, and thronged with mobs which had not yet lost their appetite for mischief. During the whole day the Town Hall, where the magistrates had assembled, was surrounded by a crowd of 40,000; and their humor evidently was to wreak further vengeance upon Colonel Jackico, chairman of the Masters' Association, whose mansion is now a smoking ruin. When a report spread that Colonel Jackson had been seen in a certain direction several thousands of persons at once set off in pursuit, and were followed by the military and the police. The Colonel, however, was not to be found, and the threat of the mob to pull down his mill was not carried out. An attempt was made during the day to fire another house; and the windows of several establishments were smashed. The Riot Act was again read, and the mayor published a notice warning all parties that persons congregating together in the streets would be dispersed and then prosecuted. The riots were continued on Thursday, but yesterday the excitement had to a large extent subsided, and arrangements were made which will probably result in an immediate termination of the strike.

Writing on the destruction of Colonel Jackson's house, a "Central News" correspondent says: The broken a section in a few of the few hand

"In the direction of Olitheroe, about three miles the headlong course was pursued until Colonel Jackson's stone mansion was reached. There thousands vowed that they would have the life of Ool.

out at a back door and down towards the Bull's Head, where he managed to get a hired cab. Then he drove on towards Blackburn, but adopted at the old highway a circuitous route, and reached Black-burn Town Hall at 10:30. His whereabouts was kept a profound secret. Shortly afterwards a cab was seen leaving Colonel Jackson's residence, and the driver was seized, and roughly assaulted. The cab, was held, as if in a vice, and the opening of the door disclosed Mrs. Jackson and her children, all crying bitterly. They were allowed to go forward. The house was entered, and the best chairs brought to the door, as also the piano, and other valuables, and ruthlessly smashed. The house was what degree of protection would be extended to fired, and the beds and other blazing articles of furniture were pitched out of the window. The hall, which cost from £3,000 to £5,000, was soon a wreck. Then the carriage of Colonel Jackson was seized; it was trailed down the turnpike road to Blackburn, where, on Salford Bridge, vitrol, spirits, and all sorts of combustibles were applied, and the carriage was burned amid shouts of approval."

The following extract is from the Liverpool paper already quoted :-

A fearful riot took place at Oswaldtwistle near Accrington, late on Wednesday night. Finding they were unable to do much mischief at Accrington, a mob of about 200 rough young fellows proceeded to Church and Oswaldtwistle, a distance of about a mile had a half. On the way they armed themselves with sticks, and when they arrived at Church they were joined by several hundreds of young operatives. Amid shouting and yelling they went towards Paddock House, Oswaldtwistle, the house of Mr. Pearson, Mr. Walmsley's manager. They then went up the main road a distance of a mile, until reaching Vine House, the seat of Mr. John Haworth, another manufacturer. Here they would we too have been honored by his Lordship's threw a large number of stones, brick-bats, and missiles, and they were warned from the inside even in the remotest districts, and to learn their that if they did not desist harm would be done them. Of this warning they took no notice, and went on with their scheme of destruction. Present- thank God, our long yearnings to see him in our ly a gun was fired from the house, and this was im- own Village, yes, and in our own Church, have been mediately followed by other shots. The crowd, most pleasingly gratified, and I assure you our joy which now numbered some 2,000, became alarmed. and many of them dispersed but the ringleaders which Catholics have for Mother Church and her continued throwing stones. Several persons were princes. seriously injured, and it is feared that the injuries to one of them named Lord will prove fatal. He of our pastor on Saturday. On Sunday confirmed a was shot about the thighs, the arm, and head, and large number of children, gave instructions before picked up in a helpless state and conveyed to a and after the adminstration of the sacrament and workhouse near at hand, bleeding from the side of delivered a sermon on the words of the Gospel the head near the temple and the arm. Subse- "My peace I leave you," than which I have never quently he was taken home in a cab, and it was had the pleasure of hearing one couched in more found that he had no less than sixteen shots (pellets) | beautiful, more classical, more eloquent language, in his body. The doctor fears that he will not and I have heard many. His Lordship's language the arm, and two gentlemen who were passing near | heart, touching every fibre thereof, it captivates the in the head. The fury of the mob was naturally mind, convinces the intellect and withal is intelligreatly enchanced by the conduct of those in the sible to the humblest hearer. His Lordship seems house, and they swore that they would both have to me to have mastered the raison d'etre of preaching Mr. Haworth's life and burn his residence. They in all its details. In the afternoon, accompanied by were about to carry their threats into effect when a Fathers Brown and Fitzpatrick, and our own body of police, about forty in number, arrived. The Father Davis he set out for his place eighteen police were pelted with stones, and they found it miles distant, and sir, a right loyal welcome was his, necessary to draw their staves and make a charge. This they did effectively, but the infuriated mob be found for miles around was pressed into service, were determined that they would not be put down, and they made another attack upon the police, who made a second charge, inflicting injuries on a great many. The constables then marched towards Mr. Walmsley's house, and they were followed by the mob, who threw stones indiscriminately. Another drive leading to Paddock House, and this time the lowed them to Accrington. At midnight two arrests overshadowed by a large picture (fresco) of the Virwere made for rioting. Several officers were injured, | gin and child—the tout ensemble said His Lordship a but the mob fared far worse than they."

A correspondent of the same paper, writing on Thursday afternoon, on the 16th inst., describes some more fearful outrages:-

A mass meeting of operatives will not be held on Blakeley Moor to day. The military are still in readiness for action if required, but up to the preone part of the town to another. It is believed that the operatives must soon submit to an unconditional reduction of 10 per cent., because they are in many cases absolutely destitute. Parents with families of five or six children have no food, and it is said that if the operatives would submit to the reduction the masters would re-open their mills. Remarks have been made to-day to the effect that before they will submit they will help themselves without permission to the necessaries of life lying in shops. Thore is no doubt that if the military were withdrawn there would be immediately great disturbance. In consequence of the riots contributions in money in aid of the operatives have been almost suspended. Last night, about 10 o'clock, a gang of ruffians went to the house of Mr. Alderman Dugdale, at Witton, and demanded food or money, and, fearing violence, Mr. Dugdale ordered the request to be complied with. A messenger was despatched to the town hall, and a body of police soon arrived, but the gang had disappeared. Another gang visited the house of Mr. Rogerson, Oddfellows' Arms, King street, and demanded to be supplied with drink. Mrs. Rogerson went to get some beer, and whilst she was absent the ruffians threw a quantity of corrosive fluid in Mr Rogerson's eyes. He has lost the sight of one eye, and it is feared be will lose that of the other. It appears that Mr. Stone, a retired grocer, living at Pleasington, whose house was visited by a similar gang yesterday, shot one of the ruffians. The fellow was not much burt. In reference to Mr. Rogerson, latest inquiries show him to be in a critical condition, and he is confined to his bedroom. The outrage was committed by Darwin men.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE SUPERIOR OF THE MISSION OF LACROSSE ISLAND, TO THE REV. SISTER ASSISTANT, THE GREY NUNNERY, MONTREAL:

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

impossibility of doing all the good we would wish to perform through want of means, our hearts are

Oh 1 dear Sister Assistant, if some charitable souls would only help us how we would bless their gener-osity, and how sidently we would beg of the Celestial Treasurer to load them with blessings here below, full sure of the reward promised to the giver of even a glass of water in His name. What a glorious Horse Marshal, M. Lynch; task, if only well understood, is that of delivering Permit me, dear sir, to m souls from the darkness of infidelity and of leading

them to the true Shepherd.
The prayers of the redeemed Indians would be. offered in behalf of those who would have obtained,

daily for all who obtained her this grace.

Jackson's stone mansion was reached. There thousands vowed that they would have the life of Ool.

Jackson, on the ground that he had been the sugJackson, on the ground that he had We have now thirty-five orphans, totally depend-

Sunday our little folks have had a good dinner; but ab! how dear it costs us to procure them this treat, as the Indians always charge three times the value of what they sell.

If you could only see the ornaments of our little chapel! Poverty, poverty itself is there. Our chasubles which were already old when given us in 1860 are much the worse now. We have neither pieces to mend or repair, nor silk to sew them.

Our classes are devoid of the most essential articles We cannot say we possess books but simple manuscripts, and having only three Primers for our English class we had to supply the rest with copies. The Vocabularies shared the same fate. The children are smart and had they the books necessary would progress rapidly.

With sentiments of love and gratitude, believe me to be, Very dear Sister Assistant.

Your ever respectful Sister,

SISTER AGNES, SUPERIOR.

Queenshono, May 3rd, 1878.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-Sunday and Monday last were to the Catholics of this little village, happy and gala days long to be remembered. The Chief Paster of the Diocese was with us, and all (even many of our Protestant neighbors) were aglow with enthusiasm to bid the Holy Prelate welcome.

'the visit of a Bishop is always a consoling incident to his spiritual children. But to us in this out of the way district who have never before had that joyous privilege, His Lordship's presence was the on the occasion of his Lordship's pastoral visitation some two years ago, to the other portions of this extensive mission enjoyed the happiness of seeing him, hearing him, and joining with our fellow parishioners in testifying our fillal devotion to his sacred office and himself personally. Then as now, presence—he wishes to see all his spiritual children wants-had we a place wherein to receive him. The happy time was not then come; but now, was bounded only by the veneration and the love

His Lordship arrived at Hungerford, the residence for every carriage, democrat and farmer's waggon to that we might escort him in triumph to the door of our new Church. We have praise to God, and thanks to the unceasing efforts of our priest a little Church forty by eighty feet which is inferior to none in the Diocese, indeed I might venture to say in the Province, which gave His Lordship a veritable sur-

to assist our pastor in raising funds to liquidate the debt were the motives of his Lordship's visit. I am happy to say that the funds came pouring in, and that our anticipations were more than realized. He lectured in the evening to a full house, a very readiness for action if required, but up to the pregent they have done no more than move about from
one part of the town to enother. This believe that they returned next done no more than the second to the pleased were they with the exhaustive and eloquent address that they returned next done to the pleased were they with the exhaustive and eloquent address that they returned next done to the please of address that they returned next day to hear his Lordship again, and to their credit be it told, were liberal in their ferings.

But the holy Bishop's work is not yet completed. He is now in the mission and wherever his ministrations are required, there must be go that nothing be left undone to bring consolation to his children in these rural districts. After a short rest he is on the way to Madoc, a village some ten or twelve miles from here. There too did he lecture to a large audience of Catholics and Protestants, on the consoling doctrine of Confession, and the following morning preached and administered Confirma-tion. Again the afternoon finds him en route for Marmora, by measurement they say twelve miles off. But oh, did mortal man ever travel over a worse road? The miles may be Dutch or Irish for all I know; but give me the same team that conveyed his Lordship, and three times twelve miles, I don't care what measurement, put the reins in my hands, and I propose to accomplish the distance in much less time-three full hours; yea more I would traverse twice the distance with less fatigue. Notwithstanding, Marmors resched, his Lordship again engages in the Confessional, and at half-past seven lectured on the sublime theme, the Blessed Eucharist. Would that I could give your readers even an outline of his beautiful exposition of the sixth chapter of St. John, and the words of Christ at the Last Supper.

Space warns me that I should leave the reader (should you kindly publish my letter) to imagine the rest. Here no doubt he will be ready to exclaim, "what exhaustive toll for a Bishop. Let heresy and its pampered dignitaries show anything like it.

CATHOLIC.

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY, DIAMOND HARBOR, QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Mr. Editor,-At a meeting of the above Society, To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

| held on the evening of the 24th of April, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year,

> Robert Lannan, President ; Robert Herd, 1st Vice-President; John Carthy, 2nd Vice-President; David Power, Secretary; and John Kennedy, Treasurer. The consulting committee — Thos. Fitzgerald, James Murphy, Bobert Farrell, James Farrell, James Ward, John Howlett, and Thos. McMahon. The Grand Foot Marshal, Thos. Mitchell, and for Grand

Permit me, dear sir, to make a few brief remarks with regard to the institution of this Society, and the great good it is doing among the youth of our locality. The St. Joseph's Society was established at the Harbor here, about 4 years ago, by the Ohristian Brothers; its object is to diffuse more widely them the grace of Baptism.

Some weeks ago, a poor squaw in relating the joy like devotion to St. Joseph, reanimate the pity of the conversion added ingenuously that she prayed his evoted children; and if possible to induce all his very large and reported that great Patron of the hearts to love and venerate that great Patron of the Church. So far, it has succeeded beyond all con-

Hare has been abundant this year so that each after month, and let me tell you, as regards patriot ism and love of dear old Fatherland, they are in no way degenerated from their forefathers. The members of this Society made a grand display, in the large and imposing procession, which took place in this good old Catholic City of Quebec, on the 18th of March, to celebrate the Festival of Ireland's Apostle, "St. Patrick." They appeared in their new and handsome regalia. Their new Tyrolese hats handsomely trimmed and encircled with gold braid, and the beautiful colors worn by the officers, on which the Cross and Shamrock were artistically interwoven in green and gold, the work of a kind lady (Mrs. Delaney;) and presented so brilliant and beautiful an appearance, as to elicit the warmest encomiuns from all who saw them on that memorable occasion. This Society carried in its ranks one of the handsomest banners of the day.

I remain yours, &c. J. K.

This report was accidentally omitted .-E. T. W.]

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

(From papers dated May 25th.)

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Lord Harlech to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leitrim, in the room of the late Earl of Leitrim.

INTINATION HAS, IT APPEARS, come at last that Significant Bryan O'Loghlen, the elected for Clare, has decided on remaining a member of the Victorian Cabinet and consequently resigning his seat in the British Parliament. The electors of Clare will scarcely feel cause of unalloyed pleasure, Many of us, it is true, pleased with this tardy intelligence from the gentleman whom they elected in his absence.

> MILITARY RIOT .- A military riot occurred at Clara. Fullamore, on Thursday, between two detachments of the Mayo and Westmeath Militia Reserves. Both were ordered to proceed to Cork by special train, but while waiting in Clarathey drank and quarrelled A general melee onsued, in which belts were freely used. When at the railway station the men broke the carriage windows.

> THE ULSTER HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE COUNTY DOWN ELECTION.—At a meeting of this association, held last evening in St. Mary's Hullthe Rev. Isaac Nelson presiding—the following resolution was passed:—Resolved—"That we, the Executive of the Ulster Home Government Association, having considered the report of the deputation appointed to wait upon the candidate for the County Down, are of opinion that the answers of Mr. Andrews are eminently unsatisfactory; we therefore consider it to be our duty to recommend the candidature of Lord Castlereagh as more acceptable."

> THE DONEGAL PRISONERS,-At Lifford recently the six prisoners charged with the murder of the Earl of Leitrim and his clerk and car driver, were further examined. Mr. Holmes, Q. C., announced that the evidence against Anthony and Michael M'Granaghan did not justify him in asking for their committal. Those prisoners were consequently discharged. Evidence was given by Andrew Colhoun, schoolmaster to the effect that the prisoner Heraghty on a certain occasion borrowed some powder and shot from him and told him he bought a gun. Other witnesses deposed to Hernghty's movements after the murder. The four remaining prisoners were committed for trial.—Daily Express of Saturday.

REV. THOMAS BURKE, O.P., IN GALWAY. -On Sunday the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke preached in the pro-cathedral of St. Nicholas on behalf of the Ladies' Association of St. Vincent de Paul. Amongst the audience were Colonel Bagot, commandant of the Brigade Depot, and the officers and their ladies. charge was made at the entrance of the carriage prise when its doors were thrown open to receive The collection on the occasion was considerable, him. He was justly unsparing of his praise of the amounting to £200. Afterwards Father Tom police succeeded in driving the mob away, and fol- | frescoing and the dear little altar in the recess | attended a meeting in Black's Assembly Room to inaugurate a movement to erect a monument to the memory of the late Brother Paul O'Connor, who was the founder of the Brothers of St. Patrick in Galway, To bless the Church, to confirm the children, and and superior of the monastery schools in this city. The meeting was largely attended, and most enthusiastic in its determination to carry out the object for which it assembled. The Rev. Father Burke, in a most eloquent speech proposed the first resolution.

> STATISTICS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN IRELAND .- Table showing, for eight large town districts the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 inhabitants represented by the number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, May 4, 1878, the total number of births and deaths registered during the week, with the number of deaths at certain ages and from

several cau	609, å	c.								
towns.	An. rate mort. per 1000.1	Deaths registered.	is at 60 years of	Smallpox.	Measles.	Diphtherta, Urhoping Couch.	Pever	Diarrhea.	No. of Inquest Cases. Z	No. of Deaths in Public Institutions.
Dublin, * Belfast Cork Limerick † Londondery Waterford Galway Sligo	32 184 34 203 20 20 44 34 27 23 11 15	104 1	43	17 3	3 1	- -	1 . 1 . 1 . 1	1 3 6	-	S1 27 13 13 20 1

• Consisting of the districts of Belfast Nos. 1 to 6 and Nos. 9 and 10, and the districts of Castlereagh No. 1. † Including Glendermot district.

THE CLERGY OF MEATH AND MR. PARNELL, M. P .-Another Patriotic Pronouncement.—The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of clergy held at Navan on the 9th May :- We, the undersigned priests of Meath, hereby declare our entire concurrence in the resolution unanimously adopted by the clergy assembled at Kells on the 25th ult., in which they attribute the failure of the Home Rule party in Parliament to the "absence and the apathy, and the Whig and Tory proclivities, of a large number of our representatives," while at the same time they proclaim their entire confidence in our "intrepid and ever vigilent and faithful representative Charles Stuart Parnell," and their admiration of the splendid

Thomas Lynch, P P and V F, Painstown

services rendered by him to Ireland.

Philip Gaughran, P P and V F Duleek R. Kelly, C C. do Philip Callery, P P, Slane
Richard Lynch, C C, do
John Kelly, P P, Skryne
L Hope, C C, do
Patrick Cantwell, C C, Donore. Edward Horan, P.P. Kilclune. Hugh Behan, P.P., Rathkenny Joseph Higgins, P P and D D, Seminary, Bernard Duff, V P,do. James O'Neill, Professor, do. T Cassidy, do, do. T Bowe, do, do. Christopher Keegan, CC, Trim. George Tasife, C C, Drogheda.
John Curry, C C, do.
W Healy, C C, Painstown.
David Morrissy, Kilmessan.
L Hagarty, C C, Johnstown. L'Hagarty, C'C, Johnstown.
Charles Kelly, C,C, Kinnegad.
Walter F Connolly, C C, Navan.
Patrick Murtagh, C C, do.
Dermot Cole, C C, do.
Eugene Hyach, P P, Dunshaughlin.
Francis Meade, C C, Ratoath.
Edward Fegan, P P, Ardcath.
John Carey, C C, do. John Carey, CC do. Patrick Tuite, C C, Stamullen.

PERSONALS.

BOUCICAULT-The "wake rcene" in the Shaughraun was hissed at St. Johns, N.B., the other day. WALSH.—The corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church at Samia will be blessed by the

Bishop of London on the 9th June. DORION-The late Chief Justice Dorion was buried this morning. As an orator, it is said, that he had few equals. He was a Catholic.

CONROY...His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegater is at present in Quebec. He left Toronto for Hamilton and Michigan last evening. MAZZINI-A bust of Gulseppe Mazzini, the Ita-

lian Revolutionist, was unveiled in Central Park, New York, May 29. MEANY—The friends of Mr (Stephen-Joseph Means will be glad to hear that he has returned from Ireland in good health. He is at present at the

St. Lawrence Hall. BURKE-Rev. Father Burke, C.SS R. of St. Patrick's Church, has returned to Quebec from the mission which he has been preaching in the United States.

POTTER-R. Lyman Potter is walking from Albany Ind., to San Francisco with a wheel-barrow, to win a purse of \$1,000. He must reach San Francisco by December 10, to get his money.

ENERALS-In the military procession at New York on Decoration Day fifty-six generals appeared, including Generals Sherman and Hancock.

AYES-The President has pardoned more criminals in one year than any of his predecessors in the same length of time. During his first year in office he granted 245 pardons.

AMPBELL-The "heaviest man in the world" is now on exhibition in London. He is 6 feet 4 inches high, and weighs over 52 stone (728 pounds.) His name is William Campbell, and he is a native of Scotland.

GRAY-Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., made the assertion recently that, "If England were to stop drinking for one year, she would be bankrupt, because two-thirds of her present revenue was derived from drink."

ROSSA-Mr. J. O'Donnovan Rossa has been seriously ill at his residence, corner of Pacific and Nevins street, Brooklyn. He was first attacked by gastric fever, but latterly his spine became affected, and this was followed by a partial raralysis of the extremities.

ALIBERTE-Rex, Ferdinand Laliberte, formerly professor in the Quebec Seminary and connected for a long time with the Seminary at Rimouski, which was principally built through his exertions has been appointed cure of St. Henri de Lauzon, and the Rev. O. Naud, cure of St. Severine.

DAVIS-Jufferson Davis has been awarded, by the Mississippi Court of Appeals, a large plantation for which he once paid his brother but did not scenre a legal transfer, and which his brother [now dead] afterwards sold to a negro for \$300,000. This makes Davis a rich man.

PARNELL-A London paper says that " Mr. Parnell is far and a way the most hard-working man in the House of Commons. He masters the details of every measure as thoroughly as the Minister by whom it is introduced, and he speaks as often as the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

D. O'B .- A correspondent of the Irish Canadian, writing from Montreal, uses the inital "D. O'R." It appears that this correspondence has been attributed to Mr. Denis O'Brien, of Montreal, and that gentleman asks us to inform the public that he has nothing to do with the letters in question. EO-The English correspondents in Rome are not

quite so well pleased with Leo XIII. since the

publication of his Encyclical as they were before. They now find many things to complain of in and about the Vatican. Perhaps if His Holiness were to consult these gentlemen on Church affairs before acting they would be better satisfied. POWER-O'Connor Power, M. P., has "placed on the paper of the House of Commons a notice to call attention to the desirability of placing the teaching of the Irish language on the results' programme of the national schools in Ireland under the same conditions as that of Latin, Greek and French. Mr. Power will move

solution to that effect."

ARTHUR-The young lady whom Prince Arthur is going to marry, is the youngest of the three daughters of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Her name is Louise Margarethe Alexandra Victoria Agnes. She is pretty, very chaiming and amiable, and is only 17 years old. The Duke now receives from the British nation an annual income of \$75,000; upon his marriage it will be raised to \$125,000.

McCLOSKEY-Cardinal McCloskey arrived in New York from Europe on May 21st, at half-past ten o'clock, by the steamship In Periere," of the French Line. He was accompanied by his sec-Father Farley, and was met at the wharf by Bishop Lynch, Vicar-General Quinn, and Fathers Kearney, O'Reilley, Kean, Hogan and McDowell. . Entering his carriage the Cardinal was driven to his residence at Madison ave., and Thirty-sixth street, where Chancellor Preston and Pather Donnelly received him. The Cardinal did not suffer from sea-sickness on this voyage, which was unusual good fortune for him. With the exception of considerable fatigue, he is very well.

BOYTON—Captain Boyton's swim some time ago,. across the Straits of Gibaaltar, was very perilous A great shark swam around him and grew moreand more aggressive until it was frightened away by the explosion of a dynamite car-tridge. Night came on, and with it high wirds and waves, during which the captain was lostsight of several times by the boat's crew who. were so frightened that they insisted that he should give up the voyage, and get into the boats. At last the Captain made land and terribly frightened a party of Moors, who ran away as fact as; they could, thinking that some dreadful sea. monster had landed on their shores.

[AcHALE—The "Catholic Times," of Liverpool,

notices the assertion that "since the death, of Pius IX, the oldest Catholic prelate arive is: Bishop Feron, of Clermont, France," and says relative thereto :- "The Bishop of Clermont is not the senior prelate, nor was the late Pontiff. The Most Rev. John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, who still reigns vigorous and hearty, was consecrated Bishop of Killala on the 5th of June, 1825. His translation to the Metropolitan Sec of Tuam took place on the 8th of August, 1834. He was thus two years senior to Pius IX., and

ten years senior to Mgr. Feron, now paraded as the oldest bishop."

REILLY—From "Gossip by Roberts," in the Washington "Capital" of May 5th, we take the following interesting personal reference — "Among those who sailed for Europe from New 16 York on the 24th of April was Mrs. Devin Reilly; whose husband was one of the "Irish refugees," and who twenty-five years ago was a noted newspaper man, and with his wife, a guest at thou of her wife and the with his wife a guest at thou of her own resources, and obliged to earn her own living, which she has done, even in the humblest way, winning many friends by the kindly sympathy. of her warm Irish heart: She has gone to her husband's brother a professor of the Royal College in Dublin. Mrs. Reilly and the widow of John Mitchel are, I believe, the only two left of the 44c, 53c.

MONTHLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during month of May, 1878:— Corresponding month last year:— Increase..... 1,225.

Carsley's Specialty.

White and Regatta Shirts are about our greatest specialty, and the result is that we are able to keep one of the most complete Shirt Factories employed the year round, making Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, to supply our retail trade. We question whether there is another retail establishment in the world that sells as many Shirts as we do, and our Shirt trade is increasing faster than ever. Gentlemen west of Toronto and from Lower Provinces order their Shirts, Collars and Cuffs from us, and are recommending their friends to do the same.

Underwear! Underwear!

The demand greater than the supply. Already we have had to repeat several lines, the underclothing in particular. What makes do you require? S. Carsley's is the house to get them.

Hosiery! Hosiery!

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, 19c, 40c, 50c, 55c, 63c, 65c, 73c. Ladies' Fancy Stripes, 8c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 15c, 16c, 18c, 19c, 20c. Ladies' Extra Quality Fancy, 23c, 25c, 31c, 35c,

Children's! Children's!

Children's Balbriggan Hose, from 35c to 48c. Children's Fancy Striped Hose, from 7c to 96c. Children's Merino Hose, from 18c to 40c. Children's Grey Cotton Hose, from 16c to 42c. Underwear! Underwear!

Gents' Unbleached Cotton, 19c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c. Gent' Extra Fine Cotton, 45c, 53c, 63c, 70c, 75c, Gents' Merino, 30c, 33c, 38c, 47c, 52c, 60c, 65c,

70c, 75c, \$1. Gents' India Gauze, 35c, 45c, 50c, 57c, 65c, 75c, Gents' Elastic Merino, \$1.40, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$1.85,

\$1.95. Gents' Scotch Gauze, \$1.45, \$1.60, \$1.70, \$1.80

Boys! Boys! Boys' Cotton Underwear, from 30c to \$1. Boys' Merino Underwear, from 47c to \$1.20. Boys' Regatta Shirts, with two Collars, \$1. Boys' Dress Shirts, linen fronts, \$1.

Shirts! Shirts! Men's Spiral Full Dress, 90c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. Men's Dominion Full Dress, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.900 Men's Military Full Dress, \$1,90c, \$1.50, \$1.25. Men's Army Full Dress, \$1.50, \$1.25, 90c, \$1. Men's Regatta Full Dress, with Collar, \$1.25

, Men's Oxford Full Dress, with two Collars, \$1.75 Shirts! Shirts!

Working Shirts, Regatta, 38c. Working Shirts, Oxford, 45c. Working Shirts, Regatta, with Collars, 60c. Cuffs and Collars.

Men's 4-ply Linen Cuffs, 23c, 25c. Men's 4 ply Linen Collars, 12c, 15c, 18c, 24c.

S. CARSLEY. 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

WILLIAM HODSON,

No. 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

BARRY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street, Montreal.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.

 $R^{\text{ichard burke,}}$ Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER 689 CRAIG STREET,

(Retween Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal. ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

W. E. MULLIN & Co, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

WE KERP IN STOCK and MAKE TO ORDER THE LACEST FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES.

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO.,

MANUPACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

333 St. Paul Street, Montesal. A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand

STAFFORD & Co.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street.

MONTREAL, P. Q. May 23, '77.

MULLARKY & CO.,

BOOTS AND SHOES. No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal May 2, '77.

FOGARTY & BRO.,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St Lawrence Main Street, CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET,

LAMONTAGNE,

46 BONSECOUR STREET. Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, White-

Washing, Coloring Done on shortest notice at moderate prices. MarLouve your orders for HOUSE CLEANING early. March 27, '78-38

BOSSANGE & GARDINER. MORTHEAL,

GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH OALF MOROCCOS, KIDS and OTHER MANUFACTURES.

HOUSE IN FRANCE: GUSTAVE BOSSANGE,

in a service in the si

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF FATHER FLANNERY.

CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

GREAT GATHERING OF CHURCH DIGNITARILS AND OTHERS ADDRESSES AND PRESENTATIONS TO THE REV. PATEER

The twenty fifth anniversary of Rev. Father Flannery's ordination to the priesthood was celebrated in the Roman Catholic church on Wednesday morning. The church was crowded on the occasion, many of those present belonging to other denominations. There was a very large representation of the priesthood.—the Bishops of London and Hamilton; Monsignor Bruyere; Dean Murphy, Carronbrook; Dean Wagner, Windsor; Dr. Kilroy, Stratford; Fathers Lemon, of Hamilton; Boubat, Carronbrook; Dean Wagner, Windsor; Dr. Kilroy, Stratford; Fathers Lemon, of Hamilton; Boubat, Carronbrook, Carronbro Ingersoll; Bayard Sarnia; Gerard, Belle River; Tiernan and Northgraves, London; Brennan, St. Mary's; Corcoran. Parkhill; Oulette, Maidstone; Berkery, St. Thomas; Kelly, Mount Carmel; Molphy, Strathroy; Watters, Corunna; Japes, Lasalette

Shea, Goderich. After the service, which commenced at 10.30, was concluded. The Bishop of London addressed the congregation. "Let the priests who rule well," he said, "be esteemed worthy of double honor." These were the words that had been spoken by St. Paul and they applied especially to those who labored in word and doctrine. It was for the purpose of expressing this esteem that so many were now gathered together. They had come to honor the pastor who had so long labored in their behalf, in word and doctrine; who had labored in the celebration of the divine ordinances among them, for years past, and in the other exercises of the ministry; and who during the long period that had elapsed since his ordination had sworn his white robe unstained, and is worthy of the highest honor and esteem. He could himself say, as Bishop of the diocese, that Father Flannery had labored honorably in the discharge of his daties. The office of the priesthood is the most sublime on earth. Our divine Redeemer had selected men to labor with him in his public life and public labors' and ordained them to preach the gospel on the eve of his crucifixion. On that evening when the shades of the hill of Cavalry were darkened, Christ instituted thesacrafice of the mass under the semblance of bread and wine. The offices of the Chrisian priesthood then instituted were to continue in the Chrisian church to the end of the world, and the object was to destroy the reign of sin. This ministry was constituted for all time to do this work, and it has come down to us, enabling us to give glory to God, and to save the souls of men. If we consider the work of the Christian priesthood we shall find how it is wound up with our dearest interests. The priest is the ambassador of God. He is first prepared by years of severe study and the most rigid labors before entering upon the angelic life and the duties of his sublime office. He is ordained a priest by the successors of the apostles, and clothed with the functions of a mediator between God and man; he ascends the alter and holds in his hands the bread and in a moment, at the word of that frail man, the eternal Son of God decends from heaven and becomes incarnate and raises himself anew in a mystic manner to the eternal God, pleading for the sins of his people and applying the merits of the great sacrifice on Calvary. Is it any wonder that men should preach with fear and trembling, when their ministry seems such as if it were fit only for the angels? Then see the priest in his pastoral office. If there is any duty inculcated on us more strongly than another it is the duty of prayer, yet how few there are, immersed in the business of life, who can devote themselves to their prayers as they should. The priest is enabled to discharge the duties of others in this respect, for every Catholic priest is bound by virtue of his office to act as the representative of his parishioners. See again his duties with regard to children. In iniquity were we conceived, and if

the child were to die without the fold it would never go to the kingdom of God. But the priest bestows on that child the sacrament of baptism, and it immediately becomes an heir to the kingdom No. 60 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, of heaven. The child grows up, and the priest expersy, B.C.L. C. J. Dohbert, A.B.B.C.L. pounds the scriptures and leads it in the way of man and is assailed by temptation he may sink into a spiritual wreck and forfeit his rights to the kingdom; he comes to the priest of God who is armed with the power of absolution, he leaves his sad and penitent confession, and once more becomes a child of the Kingdom of Heaven. So great is this power that the Pharisees of old asked, "Who can forgive sins but God only?" and Saint Chrysostom

said, "The power of kings extends only to material things, but the power of the priests enters into the sanctuary of the soul." It is true that the priesthood cannot grant absolution by their own powers. but by the power of God, even as it is true that Lord Dufferin exercises power as viceroy of this Dominion only as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. Then see the priest in his parish, at the wedding, at the christening, joining in the deepest sorrows or joys, especially in the sorrows of life. going into the houses of his people to cheer them and to instil new life into them. Where has it been found that the Catholic priest ever shrank from his duty, even when it endangered his life? He (the Bishop) could tell his hearers what occurred a few years ago in this diocese. A poor girl was stricken in Sarnia with small pox, at a time when the spread of the contagion excited great popular dread. No one would go near her, until the priest was informed of the case and went to minister to her. She was not a Catholic, and it was said on good authority that a Protestant clergyman had refused to visit her because he feared infection saying that his first duty was towards his own fa-

There was the answer of nature on the one hand, and the answer of the man of heart on the other. As Christ Jesus laid down his life for his people so should the members of the priesthood be ready to do likewise. What fears are often dispersed by the consolation administered by our priests, and even when death comes the ministrations of the ambas sador of God are not arrested. He sanctifies even the dead body and follows it to the grave. When we consider these actions and these ministrations, spread over a period of twenty-five years, they are sufficient justification for being now assembled on such an occasion as the present. As we are careful of our property, how much more should we be of the character of our priesthood. He (the

Bishop) could say to the congregation that the ministrations of their paster had been for the glory of God and the good of the parish. Before Father Flannery came to St. Thomas, some seven or eight years ago, he (the Bishop) used to be ashamed to

Flannery had not only been able to acquire for

look in this direction whenever he had occasion to pass to Port Stanley. They all knew what efforts Father Flannery had put forth in order to build the present commedious and handsome church, but of the diocese. they might not be aware how painful it was to priests to be under the necessity of attending to the material duty of collecting money. Still Father

them the Church, but also a school house and a cemetery. May God reward him and grant him much pleasure, that we, the priests of the Diocese of many years wherein to labor for the salvation of souls; and at the last day may he be able to preanniversary of your elevation to the high dignity of the priesthood. Almighty God has blessed you with without loss, and with positive gain on the usual sent at the throne of God many souls and hear the gracious words of His Lord. Well done, thou many beautiful gifts of nature and grace; and we treatment with the knife Too many shoots will are happy to be able, on this day, to place it on sometimes start, or some may tend in a wrong good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over 16 Bus by Quarks Surremens, Pages | many things ; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." | record, both for your honor and the honor of the direction. These can readily be rubbed out, and

to existing of the incite of the author of

ing a tree of them discussed in

Mr. J. J. Hanratty then read the following ad-

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-We your parishioners, desire to congratulate you on the occasion of the twentyfifth anniversary of your ordination to the sacred order of priesthood in the Holy Catholic Church. We are aware that it is a priest's duty to devote himself entirely to the welfare of his flock, and especially to attend to their spiritual wants; but we are also aware that when a priest fulfils conscientiously this sacred duty, he is entitled to the gratitude of all for whose sake he has so devoted him-

For twenty-five years, reverend sir, you have labored earnestly in the Lord's vineyard for the salvation of souls, and during that time your ability and zeal have produced great fruit, both here and in the diocese of Toronto, where your name is still held in grateful remembrance.

But we have especially to congratulate you on what you have done in our own parish. You have been for nearly eight years parish priest of St. Thomas, and during this period you have by your energy and zeal succeeded in erecting a magnificent church, on which there remains but a small debt, and you have established a Catholic school in which the children of the parish may obtain a thorough religious as well as secular education.

You have also secured for this parish a most beautiful location for a cemetery that was badly needed, and which we can boast is second to none in the diocese, and you have extended the blessings of religion and regular attendance at Catholic worship to the most distant parts of the country.

To your sealous guidance and earnestness we are indebted for all the progress which has been made in the advancement of religion during the past seven years. We therefore ask of you the privilege to tender to you our congratulations on the occurrence of this anniversary of a priesthood spent in the service of God, and to wish you many more years of usefulness in the same cause to which the last quarter of a century of your life has been devoted.

We beg of you to accept this purse as a token of our respect for you. Small though it be, we offer it as a mark of our affection, and we hope you will receive it as a testimony of the love which your parishioners entertain for you.

Signed on behalf of the congregation— J. J. HANRATTY, THOMAS CASEY,

JOHN DOYLE, THOMAS KELLY, DANIEL COUGHLIN, JOHN F. COUGHLIN. The following address was read by Miss Lizzie Harvey.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER, -The members of the Alter Society and the children attending the Separate School are most anxious to be represented

on this joyful occasion of your silver jubilee.

The many and serious obligations we are under to you for the important services you have rendered. both to education and religion, impel us to approach you with our congratulations and heartfelt prayers for your future welfare. In spite of very serious difficulties you have established and still maintain our school in a flourishing condition, and you erected a magnificent altar in our church, and added other decorations that make us take an honorable pride in the ceremonies and services of our beautiful Catholic worship. Add to this all the kindness we ever receive at your hands and your anxious readiness to be with us on all occasions, to console us in the hour of trial, to share in all our joys, and be our stay and comfort in time of sor-

In token of our heartfelt gratitude we beg your acceptance of this gold chain, symbol of the charity that links in one family both pastor and people; praying that you may yet live many years amongst us to enlighten us by your eloquent instruction and edify us py the example of your virtues.

Father Flannery replied as follows: My DEAR FRIENDS .- The beautiful address you

have just read, and the valuable gift which accompanied it, serve but to fill up the measure of the joy which a kind and merciful Providence has vouchsafed me on this the twenty-fifth anniversary of my elevation, though ever so unworthy, to the exalted dignity of the Christian priesthood. Indid I not rejoice with my whole heart on so rare truth. Then, perhaps, when that child becomes a and so hallowed an occasion. This is truly a day which for me the Lord has made, and the royal prophet says, " we should be glad and rejoice there-

The crowds of people who have left their hurried avocations and the pressing duties of the season to throng the aisles of the church; the large attendance of venerable priests, who from the most remote parts of the diocese, have assembled to honor me with their presence; the two distinguished prelates of the churche, warm friends of my youth, and still attached to me in a riper age, who deem it not beneath them to mingle their voices with humble person and services in the church; all these unmerited honors confuse me with a rare joy and thankfulness that is only marred by the consciousness of my utter unworthiness.

You tell me in your address that many improve ments have been made in this parish, and for the means at our command wonderful things accomplished. But when people actuated by the purest motives undertake a great work the hand of God is with them, and unlooked for success lis the invariable result.

Whatever has been done in the parish to augment the splendor of our heavenly worship or to advance you spiritual interests has been suggested and encouraged by our beloved Bishop, whose vigilance and unceasing solicitude extend to the remotest corner of his extensive diocese.

While expressing the deep sense of my lasting gratitude to his Lordship I must also return my most fervent thanks for your most magnificent generosity which enabled me to erect this most beautiful church, to provide for you and your descendants a cemetery that reflects credit on the parish, and thus even in material appointments keep pace with the onward progress which has marked this town for the last seven years.

And you, my dear children, who represent the Altar Society, accept my warmest thanks for your kind address and much valued gift. This gold chain shall remind me of the link of holy faith and pisty that should ever bind us to God's love and unite us in affectionate and active co-operation in every work. May the heavenly bestower of every good and perfect gift reward your genuine piety and noble hearted generosity, and with a solemn promise of never forgetting your great kindness but of: remembering you in my prayers and at the holy sacrifice, I will now implore his Lordship our good bishop to impart to you and to me his episcopal benediction. The services were then brought to a close.

Besides the gold chain and the purse which, it is expected will amount to about \$200, a number of valuable articles of silverware were presented by the priesthood, and handsome breviaries by the Bishop

The following address from the priests of the diocese was read after returning to the parochial REV. AND DEAR FATHER FLANNERY .- It is with

London, meet you here, with our good Bishop, to offer you our hearty congratulations on this twenty-fifth

body to which you belong, that you have, during all only those desired left to grow. In this way these years, faithfully carried out the injunction of crowding may be remedied, and a disposition favored our Blessed Lord-not to put the light under the bushel. Our sincere wish and earnest prayer are that the same good God may grant you many more years of usefulness and success in His divine service. In conclusion, dear Father Flannery, please accept from your devoted confreres these tokens of their esteem and love for you.

On behalf of the priests. J. M. BRUYERE, V. G. JAS. MURPHY, Dean.

J. T. WAGNER, Dean. E. B. KILROY, D. D.

Father Flannery returned a suitable reply.-St. Thomas, Ont , Journal.

AGRICULTURE.

OATS AND PEAS.

Oats and Peas, sown together give a large yield of nutritious green fodder. If the ground is rich and clean, 2½ bushels of oats and 1½ bushels of peas may be sown on a well harrowed field, and covered with a small, shovel-toothed cultivator. A broad, leafy oat and large-growing pea are the best. We have found the "Side" or "Horsemane" oats and the "Black Marrowfat Pea," best for abundant fodder. For early cutting the small "Gray Canada" pea, sown with barley, may be substituted.—Tares and Vetches, and the "Mammoth Clover" are good fudder crops.

GRAPE VINES.

Grape Vines in northern localities, at least do not need a malch; they do they do better wit their roots in warm soil. As the shoots develop, there will often be found a caterpillar enrolled is the young leaves. It does less injury than may be supposed though as it disfigures some of she leaves, it is well to remove it which can only be done by hand pick-When the vine flowers, Rose-bugs will usually find it out, and gather upon the clusters. Early in

the morning, while they are tropid, shake them into a pan or other vessel containing water, and kill afterwards by scalding. Beetles and other large insects that appear later must be hand picked. FRUIT GARDEN.

Mulching is of great benefit to a large share of the small fruits. A mulch, while it prevents evaporation and overheating the soil, allows the rains to pass through, and by preventing the beating of storms, keeps the soil mellow and porous. Because those who live near the coast often write of the benefits from using salt hay, many have an idea that this is the necessary material for a mulch. Whatever mechanically protects the soil, and meets the above named conditions, may be used. Bog hay, straw (always abundant in grain districts), corn stalks, chips (sawdust is not advisable, as it breeds fungi,) spent tan bark, litter from stables, and even small stones have all been successfully used for the purpose,

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

No plants are more benefited by a mulch than these; very littery manure is excellent for them it tends to prevent mildew, and greately prolongs their season. The current-worms must be taken in hand at their first appearance; the insect deposits its eggs on the under side of the lower leaves, and if a watch is kept for these, much trouble may be avoided by crushing the eggs. As soon as the leaves appear to be eaten, begin the war. White hellebore is the efficient remedy. It is sold at the drug stores in fine powder. This may be sifted upon the bushes, but it is better to apply it with water. Put a tablespoonful of the powder into a bowl or other vessel, and pour on a little boiling water thoroughly stir until the powder is all wetted then add more boiling water, a quart or so stiring to completley mixit; pour this into a pail, filling the pail with cold water. Apply this with a syringe or garden pump; in three days apply again; if more worms appear repeat. Three applications are usually sufficient.

SETTING HENS.

Put a tablespoonful of sulphur in the nest as sensible indeed would I be to the finer promptings soon as hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the of our nature, and dead to all that is calculated to fowls causes the fumes of the sulphur to penetrate soon as hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the awaken in the heart deep offection and gratitude, every part of their bodies, every louse is killed, and as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood she is perfectly free from nits or lice. It is convenient to have two hens hatching at the same time, since, it accidents happen, the two broods may be united. Again, on the hatching day it frequently occurs that, to prevent the newly-born chicks being crushed by eggs that are behind time, it is desiraable to give all that are hatched to one hen, while the other takes charge of the eggs alone. Not only does this give security to the chicks, who run some hazard of being crushed, if they are kept for any prolonged time under the mother; but the unhatched eggs also stand a far better chance. For when a hen finds chickens under her she site higher from the eggs, and less warmth is afforded them at the time they require most.—N. Y. Independent.

FORMING TREE-TOPS. It is gratifying to see how readily a young tree

can be got into shape without the use of the knife or the loss of wood, saying thus all the growth and securing any reasonable form desired. This is the true way of managing trees. It is done by beginning, when the tree is quite young, to direct its growth, pinching off the ends of the shoots that are making too much advance, stopping their progress, and giving a chance for the less advanced to come forward, which they will do with accelerated pace. I surprised not a few of my neighbors the past sammer by treating in this way a young willow set out the year before, and which had made a fair growth. but lost one of the two branches which constituted its top. This made it very awkwardly one-sided; and I was advised to remove the remaining branch about three feet in length, so as to get the balance restored. Instead, I manured and kept cultivating and mulching it, taking all the pains to push forward the growth. The soil was a poor yellow drift, but it took the manure readily. The growth was very rapid. New shoots put forth on the va-cant side, and also pushed out on the remaining limb which, after it had grown in length somewhat had its point pinched off. The side shoots of this limb shot out and upward. These were in turn stopped from time to time as their growth required. The rest were left untouched. The growth through the season was remarkable, forming a top perfectly in balance, spread below and contracting above making a broad oval form. I said the balance was perfect. So far as the shape was concerned, this is true. The density, however, is greatest on the side of the remaining limb. This is more plainly seen now that the leaves are removed. Yet the shape is a very fine one; the limbs, to the smallest twig, entirely healthy, smooth, and yellow as gold. The top measures at its widest seven feet in diameter, and a little more than that in height, the terminal buds all formed, and the wood sound, favored by the late fall. Other trees have been treated in a similar manner, particularly fruit trees, which readily respond to thumb-nail pruning. It is the way to save growth, and hence manure, and to advance the tree. Nothing can be simpler; only a little pinching to arrest too rampant growth, and give the rest a chance to become equal. not how much out of proportion the shape of a

for the pushing of new shoots in the more vacant places where needed. With good soil deeply drained and the necessary care of the trees, saving all the wood, and avoiding shocks and wounds, an orchard may be soon established of the finest and soundest character.—Exchange.

SATISFACTION!

NOTHING LIKE SATISFACTION.

We are satisfied with the business done in the Ready-made Department, having sold more Ready-made Clothing this spring than we have for the last six years. Our prices are so low and give so much satisfaction that every buyer becomes convinced that I. A. BEAUVAIS is the cheapest House in the City for Ready-made Clothing and haberdashery.

TAKE NOTICE of our Price List every day and compare them with other houses and see the difference.

Our assortment of haberdashery is all reduced—Linen Collars, Ties, Scarts, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Undershirts, Drawers, White Vests, &c., &c.'
MR*R. DEZIEL respectfully invites purchasers to give him a call before going elsewhere, as he can serve them to advantage at

idvantage at I. A. BEAUVAIS 190 JOSEPH STREET.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

All claims against the above Association must be placed, duly attested, in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. M. C. Mullarky, No. 8 St. Helen Street, within thirty days from date, and all amounts due to the Association must be paid within the same period, preparatory to a final closing of the

affairs of the Association. By order of the DIRECTORS.

Montreal, May 8th, 1878.

PIANOS Another battle on high prices RAGING war on the monopolist renewed. RAGING To Bee Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying PIANO or ORGAN. Read my latest circular. WAR Lowest prices ever given. Address ORGANS
Nov 14, 77

O'NEILL,

....DEALER IN....

Hay, Oats, & General Feed Store.

The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES.

A CALL SOLICITED AT

6mas

273 WILLIAM STREET. March 16 '78

THOMAS KERMODE,

WIRE WORKER, 30 BLEURY STREET Flower Baskets, Flower Stands, Bird Cages, Window Guards and Sieves, always on hand. All kinds of WIRE WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest

ossibl**o** prices. BEMEMBER THE PLACE: -30 Bleury Street

March 27, '78-33

TEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express rom the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,)

LEMONS,

BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

NOTICE.

-:0:--

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power: 1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment

society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force. 2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments.

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

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

loans made by it. And generally for any other powers necessary for the proper working of the said Society. H. JEANNOTTE, N. P.

Sec .- Treas. PROVINCE OF QUEBEO,) SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. Dame Mary Donahoe, of the City of Montreal, wife of Henry McVittle of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice by an order of one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court.

and The said Henry McVittie,

Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action separation de biens against the Defendant.

CURRAN & COYLE, titi kirar s Montreal, 23rd April, 1878.

Plaintiff:

\$66 day in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hiller & Co., Portland, Maine.

Carrier San Carrier Contract State S

GLOBES. 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 16 and 30 in. in diam. Send for March 10, '78-3mos

LORETTO ABBEY,

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

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For futher information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR. July 18-19

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 educa-

caring for these tion.

For particulars, please address

THE LADY SUPERIOR,

Loretto Convent, Belleville.

Stained Glass For Churches, Etc.

A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, Sapplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for the inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows. Send for prices, &c.

PRIZES RECEIVED: London 1871. Philadelphia 1876--First Prize

Late of London, Eng.

Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. June 20, '77

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET.

June 27] MONTREAL.

GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists.

HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Established 1859.)

THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

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

To MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, Mass. DEAR SIR,-I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En-closed 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.

(From the Commercial Review) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business, are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of coterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity, and consequent saleability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedies:

DR. CODERRE'S DR. CODERRE'S

EX.PECTORATING SYRUP. For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing results for coughs, bronchitis, catarrh, affections of the lungs, &c.

DR CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP

can be given with impanity to infants in cases of collics, diarrhoea, dysentery, painful dentition, inability to sleep, coughs, colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above.

DR CODERRE'S

TONIC ELIXER

is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alternat agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, Leucorthea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Ansemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and it these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Coderre's Pro-

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Coderre's Proprietary Remedies, viz:

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic Elixir Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the above Proprietary Remedies, as manufactured by J. E. Coderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with medical substances suitable for the treatment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

the diseases for which they are recommended.

E. H. TRUDEL, M. D.,

Professor of Midwifery.

HECTOR PELITIER, M.D.,

Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

P. A. C. MUNRO,

Professor of Surgery.

THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

P. DEAURIEN, M.D.,

Professor of Theoric and Practical Medicine.

J. P. ROTTOT, M.D.,

Professor of Legal Medicine.

J. G. BIBAUD, M.D.,

Professor of Anatomy,

A. T. BROSSBAU, M.D.,

Professor of Belany.

For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices:

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, 25c per bot'l "Tonic Elixir, 50c" "Expectorating Syrup 25c & 50c Prepared by J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.,

Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapoutics, Victoria College, Montreal: 321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS. WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montrial. Dec 5, 77. 17: JAMES FOLEY.

uae 27, 1877

.... DEALER N.... DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

313 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.

Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets In great variety.

46-52

Also, a large assortment of

Gents' Shirts and Drawers.

STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON!

Ws are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

THOMAS BRADY'S, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Jane 20, tyj

r46-52

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURES

OF EVERY STYLE OF

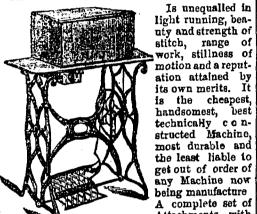
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. NOS. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from M'Gill Str.) Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefull executed, and delivered according to instruction free of charge.

AWLOR'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE Is unequalled in



technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufacture A complete set of Attachments with

each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER,

New York & Paris Fashion Co's "RECHERCHE" PAPER PATTERNS. 365 Notre Dane Street, Montreal.



HATS! HATS! HATS!

FOR THE MILLION,AT....

EDWARD STUARTS, Cor. Notre Dame & McGNI.

oughly and promply executed.



J. P. NUCENT, MERCHANT TAILOR

CLOTHIER,

157 ST. JOSEPH STREET (Sign of the Red Ball.) FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP GUARAN-

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery con-



BUCKEYE BELL, FOUNDRY.

Betablished in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin,
mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms,
Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alares,
Toper Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully
Warranted.
Hustrated Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,
167 and 164 East Second St., Cinelanatt.

MENELLY & KIMBERLY. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.

Special attention given to OHURUH BELLS.

ACTILIUSTRATE OATALOGUE sent free: (feb.

BUNNYER M'F'C CO Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

TCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, ACADS-MIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY MOSHANE & CO., Aug. 27, 18757 BALTHMARK MED ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. W. P. BARTLEY & CO.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IBON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES

AND BOILERS: MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY: Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schoo and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Oitles, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

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

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 88 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-y-36 leave its sting behind.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

A VENERABLE PONY.—There died recently at the farm of Youdertown in the neighbourhood of Banff a pony which had nearly completed its 34th year. The animal, which was bred at Yondertown, by the late W. Barolay, was a piebald, and was in its day a very beautiful creature. It was exhibited in the extra class at the show of the Highland Society at Aberdeen in 1847, when it was awarded the silver

REYMARD IN THE PULPIT .- A singular circumstance took place at Hever, in Kent, on Saturday. A fox hard pressed by the huntsman, leaped the church-yard wall and disappeared. The hounds and hunts men were searching and wondering, when an old woman came out from a back door of the church, which happened to be open, with the exclamation, "Here he is, in the pulpit;" and, sure enough, poor Reynard had slipped in at the open door and songht sanctuary, curled up in a corner of the pulpit. Of course, he was soon ejected.

THE TURENY-COCK AND THE HAWK .- As a general rule, the turkey-cock is a noisy cowardly bird, at-tacking smaller birds and children, but flying away at the slightest appearance of resistance. A remark. able instance indicating courage on the part of this bird is related. An American gentlemen received as a present a turkey-cock and hen, along with a pair of bantams, and all were turned out into the yard together. While there, a hawk pounced one of the bantams, which uttered a cry of distress. The turkey rushed to its assistance, and struck the hawk so violently that he obliged him to leave his intended victim.

CAMBL RAISING IN TEXAS—Camel-raising promises to be a profitable business in Texas. It is said they are no more trouble to raise than horses or cattle. The colts for the first three or four days are rather tender, and require close attention, but, after that, they take their chances with the herd They feed on cactus and brush, eschewing all grasses that cattle and horses eat, if the favorite cactus can be had. The females, with proper care, give a colt every year. They are extremely docile. A resident of Texas owns a camel that has travelled 150 miles between sun and sun, and he says that almost any well-kept one is good for 100 miles a day.

THE GIGANTIC RAT .- This animal has the appearsuce of the brown rat, dilated to gigantic proportions. Its length is over two feet, but, of this, the tail is about twelve inches. This rat is found in nty and strength of stitch, range of caste of Hindoos eat its fiesh in preference to that work, stillness of of any other species. It is a most mischievous motion and a reput- animal, burrows to a great depth, and passes under ation attained by the foundations of granaries and storehouses, if not its own merits. It deeply laid. Mud and unburnt brick walls is the cheapest, no security against its attacks, and it commonly handsomest, best perforates such buildings in all directions. Other genera are found in various parts of the world.

RABB ASTRONOMICAL EVENT .- It is said that a conjunction of Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, will occur at or about the beginning of the vest 1882, for the first time in a period of over 4,000 years. At that time, unusual effects on our terrestrial weather are predicted, and we have seen in a journal a prophecy of dire calamity by storms and pestilence four years hence—a prophecy based on the recorded experience of preceeding partial con-junctions during the last 2,000 years. It is, however very doubtful if any possible conjunction of the outer planets, comparatively vast as they are, can affet our globe much, if any: they are too remote.

A CAT ON THE TRAMP .- A few weeks ago a family named Shuker lived at Dawley, in the county of Salop, but had occasion to leave and go to Nottingham. They, of course, removed all their household goods, including a fine cat, which had been in the family for years. Arriving at Nottingham, the cat showed signs of great dissatisfaction with her new abode, and after a few days disappeared. The other day the cat walked into the old house at Dawley, to the great surprise of the neighbors. As might be expected she was very footsore and lame. When it is considered that the distance travelled on foot by the cat, from Nottingdam to Dawley, is over 70 miles, the feat seems one of the most wonderful on The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish, and place to get cheap, stylish, and servicable Hats. Come and see the four-footed pedestrian. Large sums have been refused by the owner for his favourite cat.

A Honkey's Housekeeping.—I was making cakes

one day, preparing for company, and the monkey followed me into the pantry and watched everything I did. Unfortunately, dinner was announced in the midst of my work, and I left it, making him go out, too, rather against his will. I knew him too well to trust him in the pantry alone. After dinner, I returned to my cookery. Having carefully locked the door, I was surprised to see my pet there before me. His attitude was ominous; he was on the top of the barrel, two-thirds full of flour, and busily occupied. He had got my eggbroken two or three dozen, smashing them box. into the flour barrel, with all the sugar within reach. These he was vigorously beating in the flour, shell and all, stooping now and then to take a taste, with a countenance as grave as a judge's. In my with a countenance as grave as a junge's. In my dismay and grief I did not scold him. Yet, to see my materials so used up, and we living in the country, and guests coming! He had a most satisfied air, as if he meant, "Look!" the main operations for the party are now over!" I had forgotten the broken party of glosg in the window. the broken pane of glass in the window.-Advance THE STING OF THE BEE .- The sting of the bee is

a weapon only too well known. There are few of us, probably, who have not, some time or the other, felt the effect of a sting from a bee or wasp. The bee is not generally so easily excited to sting as the wasp, unless it is much provoked, or has a decided prejudice against some particular personwhich is occasionally the case; but when it does it is usually with the sacrifice of its own life, as it generally leaves its weapon in the wound, with the little sac of poison attached to it. We need not wonder that it is difficult to be withdrawn when we read the account of the shape of the sting of the bee. The sting of the bee is not, as it might appear to the naked eye, a mere lance, or a bayonet It is, in truth, something much more formidable, rather resembling those frightful engines of destruction which the common consent of civilized nations has excluded from the practice of modern warfare. In a word, the little instrument known as "the sting" is found, when magnified, to be the sheath in which the true sting lies concealed, although the whole enters the would when the attack is made. The piercing apparatus itself is, however double, being composed of two long darts, which are placed side by side, so as to form a lance; and being furnished by suitable muscles, they are forcibly protruded from the sheath when required for attack or defense. If we employ a tolerably high microscopic power to examine the points of these darts, we shall find them to be barbed, each piercer being furnished on one side with eight teeth; and as they are so placed when in use that the smooth edges are in uxtaposition, you will perceive that they then constitute a single formidable barbed spear, similiar to one of those primitive weapons of warfare employed by the savage inhabitants of various countries, that you will no doubt often have met in museums or collections of ethnological ourlosities. You will now perceive what a formidable weapon the sting must be when directed by the bee against an insect of its own size; and, after examining its barbed points, you will easily understand, too how it happens that, when the little belligerent manages to penetrate your own skin, it should be compelled to

CANADA

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

Deposited with Dominion Gov't....\$50,000

JOHN WINER-President, CHARLES D. CORY-Manager.

MONTREAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOMAS SIMPSON, Esq.—Chairman. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq., D. J. REES, Esq., HON. JUDGE RERTHELOT, Esq., JOHN LEWIS, Esq.

ALL CLASSES OF RISKS ACCEPTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Montreal Office: 117 St. Francois Xavier Street WALTER KAVANAGH,

April 24 '78-3m. General Agent

INSURANCE.

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

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. HENRY LYH Secretary.

C. D. HANSON Chief Inspector.

BURY & McINTOSH,

June 6. 1877.

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS,

MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS.

JOHN MCIRTOSH.

Accountant

19

Corner St. James and St. Peter Street.

Entrance on St. Peter Street.)

GROWGE BURY. Official Assignce. Aug 8, 77

STOVES. &c.

JODOIN & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS. STOVES, MACHINEBIES, &c.

BALES ROOMS.

309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal. FOUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec.

Oct 17, '77-1y.

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPT 1875 THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE

FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. Over 200 in Use in this City. FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE. HENCHEY'S HOTEL, Quenec, 18th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BURNS: DEAR SIR,—The Gooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Broiler which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my entire approbation.

Respectfully yours,

April 2-277

P. HENCHEY.

April 2, 177 P. HENCHEY.

COAL COAL! COAL!

Our first boats will arrive about the 15th May. STOVE,

> EGG, CHESTNUT.

Fresh Mined and well Screened. By the Ton or Carga

FRANK BRENNAN & CO. 135 & 237 Bonaventure Street.

REPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS. Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by MEILLEUR & CO., Manufacturer.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

Oct 17-10

A large stock just received. To be sold cheap.AT...,

652 CRAIG STREET. NEAR BLEURY.

MEILLEUR & CO., 652 CRAIG STREET. NEAR BLEURY. Oct 17-10

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS. 91 BLEURY STREET. **CUNNINGHAM BROS** Wholesale and Retail. Cemetery Work a Specialty. Mantles and Plumbers Slabs &c., made to order.

Nov14

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Address an 30 78-26 TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

34.2

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN RAFTER & CO. 450 Notre Eame Street.

The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the followine price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto-" Value for Value Received:"

CATALOGUE OF PRICES:

Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c.

White Saxony Flannels, 171c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c.

45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 174c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c,

30c, 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c.

Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c.
Flain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all selling at 29c and 32c. Vancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c. 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures

7-8 of a yard wide. Rlankets For Man And Beast. Ltocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to

\$6.50. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00.

Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Lineu, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 271c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per

Roller Towelling. Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 124c.

Hucksback Towelling, price, 124c, 14c, 18c.

Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c, Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c,

White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, Eng-

Tweeds, Contings, &c. Imrge lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wooi Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15. Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices

Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c Underclothing Department.

Mon's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50cl 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00.
Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1,00 to \$2,00 each. Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c.

Endless variety. Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts.

Call early and secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-ly

J. G. KENNEDY & CO. It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishment that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do a wholsale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish sult do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when cconomy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co., No. 31 St. Lawrence st. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, compris-ing men's boys', and youths' ready-made clothing n every variety, Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cas-simeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of over coats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed it would be difficult to fird a customer who could not be suited in his depart-ment. The measuring and cuiting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The 3rd and 4th floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c, &c, in bales. Their clotk-ing for excellence of quality and first class workman-ship and finish cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well fitting, stylish, and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit

they are sure to be suited by going to this fine

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

ELEGANT OVAL GLASS HEARSES, ... which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND HON CORRUS.
of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

\$50 \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$60 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine. jan 30 78-25

Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25. Table Linen Department.

dozen.

10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

lish, price from 3 le.

Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35. Blue and Black Worsted Contings, only \$1,30.

75c, 90c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,39, \$1,35. Overcontings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth,

Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c.

Men's Flaunel Shirts, price, 75c.

Gloves, &c., prices low.

OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

FERON, Uudertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET, July 25th-70-13 MONTREAL.

establishment.—Advt.

Begs to inform his friends and the general publi. that he has secured several

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

Cotton, Merino, Lambs Wool.

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

Colored Sox, 1 to 6. Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers-Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels from 15c to 35c per pair. Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of colors all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 86c per

pair.
Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair.
Girls Brown Hose, 9c up to 20c per pair.
Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 60c per pair. Ladies White Hose, 5c to \$1 per pair. Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair. Ladies Balbriggan Hose.

Ladies Black Hose. Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Grey, Oxford Slate, best makes, from 15c to \$1.25 per pair, Ladies fancy Hose in great variety.

Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair, Gents White Sox. Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c. Gents Colored and Fancy Socks.

Gents Balbriggan Half-Hose. Gents Merino Half-Hose. Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

Underclothing.

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

Girls' Merino Vests and Pants. Men's and O. S. Men's Merino Vests and

Pants from 30c up.
N.B.—Our lambs wool Underclothing is so packed away, that we can sell from it during the entire summer reason.

Canadian Hosiery.

We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hosiery, of Canadian manufacture. We desire our customers to examine these goods carefully, and give them a trial, for the following reasons:-FIRSTLY-They are manufactured in Canada.

SECONDLY-They possess great merit, and deserve THIRDLY-We recommend them.

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

MANTLE DEPARTMENT-Up-Stairs (West side).

STYLE AND FIT WARRANTED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT-Up Stairs (EAST SIDE).

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

Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.

Persian Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, &c.
Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 60c.
Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up.
Homespun, all wool, 20c up. Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 121c, 15c, 20c,

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

Grenadines.

Black Glace Grenadine, all prices. Small Wares.

Plain Black Iron Grenadine, 20c to 40c.

Pins, Needles, Buttons, Braids, Thread, Tape, Silk

Spools, Silk Twist. Corsets-Crompton Make.

Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt

supporters. Corsets for Children. Children's Bands. Corsets, French Goods, at 50c each.

Domestic Goods.

English Prints from 6c to 17c per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c up. White Cotton from 7c up. An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth

13c, per yard. Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c. Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per

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

splendid value. We believe in the best Goods always! White Shirts-2 good line for 75c each, warranted

full finish for evening dress. A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$2.25 cach. Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.

Regatta Shirts, assorted. Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two collars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.

Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced prices. A good 10-4 Quiltfor for 85c. Gents' Ties and Scarfs. Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

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

ALEXANDRES! IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES

Best Makes Silk Thread Gloves all colours 5c up. Plaited Silk Gloves all colours. Pure Silk Gloves.

Cotton, 30c up.

Carle Edit - Til

Umbrellas.

Zanilla. Alapaca. Rilk. Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas. Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment. GO TO

CHEAPSIDE.

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

FOR BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

> A. A. MURPHY. PROPRIETOR. [Established 1819.]

LECTURE

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

organization—are now sought after and respected by both Whigs and Tories, when formerly they were ignored and despised. This is the evidence of Captain Kirwan, and I have more confidence in his integrity, intelligence and experience than in Mr. Waller's ipse dixit, and is moreover in accord with common sense.

This is the sort of stuff which the Globe recommends to the earnest consideration of Irish Catholics, this is the kind of trash that is circulated at the public expense for the benefit of Irishmen. O Heavens! how low must be their estimate of Irish intelligence, when they would thus dare to add insult to injury. But the wonder and indignation cease when some Irishmen are found to be so degenerate as to appland this burlesque, which could only have one aim to bring our nationality into

contempt. I have deviated from Mr. Waller's classification in giving the Catholics precedence, through no discourtesy to Protestants; but because: 1st. While the latter constitute a majority of our population the former are a majority of the Christian world; and 2ndly. I am not prepared to give any one precedence over myself.

I may have something to say before long about Mackenzie's "decoy duck." Yours &c., &c., J. L. P. O'HANLY.

Ottawa, 24th May, 1878.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

-:0:-ANNUAL MEETING ON MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday afternoon at the Bank St James

On motion of Mr. Ed. Mackay, Mr. Geo. Stephen, the President, was requested to take the chair, which he accordingly did.

It was then moved by Geo. Macrae, Esq, seconded by Robert Benny, Esq, "That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers :-Messrs W. B. Cumming and Thos Davidson," and That Mr. R.A. Lindsay be the secretary of this meeting."

Among those present were Dr GW Campbell, Sir TGalt, Hon T Ryan, Hon D A Smith, Messsrs. E Mackay, A Pinsonneault, W F Lighthall, John Rankin, R J Reckie, H MacDongall, J Davidson, H L Snowdon, H Campbell, Gilbert Scott, T W Ritchie, Q.C., R WStephens, R Moat, R A Ramsay, G Redpath, John Crawford, Thos. Cramp, Hon John Hamilton, T Workman, M. P., Andrew Robertson, W O'Brien, DL MacDougall, J O'Brien, J Forget, D Kinsella W Rhind,-Eiliot, James Stewart, &c.

Mr. R. B. Angus, Manager of the Bank, presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THEIR 60TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD 3RD JUNE, 1878 :-

The Directors beg to present the 60th Annual Report, showing the result of the Bank's operations for the year ending 30th April last :-The balance of Profit and Loss

Account on 30th of April, 1877, was......\$ 199,081.84.

The Profits for the year ending 30th April, 1878, after deducting charges of management, and making full provisions for all bad and doubtful debts are.....

1,430,903.23. \$1,629,985.07

Out of which have been paid Dividend 6 per cent., 1st Dec., 1877.....\$719,904

\$1,439,808.00

Leaving a balance of......\$ 190,177.07 at credit of Profit and Loss Account to be carried

The general statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank at the close of its financial year is printed for distribution. Its principal features, as compared with last year, are a decline of \$2,909,680 in loans, most of which is accounted for by the lessened demand for accommodation at the principal commercial centres in Canada; and a loss of \$2,179, 582 in deposits, caused chiefly by reduction of Dominion and Provincial Government balances, but also, in part, by withdrawals of money induced by offers of a higher rate of interest elsewhere.

The directors feel that the anticipation expressed at the last annual meeting, and their assurances as to the exceptional character of the accounts then submitted, are justified by the present report, which exhibits an increase of \$241,591 in the net earnings of the Bank as compared with last year's operations This improvement, although moderate in degree, has been achieved, it must be remembered, under the very adverse circumstances attending the prolonged stagnation of buisness, not in Canada only, but also throughout the commercial world.

The natural and enforced curtailment of business which has been taking place in this country having diminished the volume of the Bank's operations, has necessarily caused a reduction of its revenue, and likewise entailed considerable losses in the process of liquidation.

The vigorous contraction practised by sound and prudent merchants is highly to be commended, and the forced withdrawal of many from the overcrowded ranks of commerce, may be viewed without regret until we reach a point, if we have not already done so, at which business can be conducted with some degree of confidence and with moderate profit. Some classes of manufacturers have experienced more encouraging results during the year, while others continue to struggle against excessive competition; and but little improvement in the

lumber trade can yet be recorded. On the other hand, last year's abundant harvest has not only added to the wealth of the country, but also stimulated a healthful movement of unemployed labor from the cities and older settlements to the new lands of the Western Provinces. This movement has been more marked in the neighboring country than with us, and it has been accompanied there by a decided improvement in mercan-tile affairs, which will not be without a favorable influence upon our condition. While, therefore, there may not, in the present position of affairs, be enough to justify sanguine anticipations of the future, there seems to be sufficient to warrant the belief that the extraordinary depression of trade, which we have so long experienced, is being some-what mitigated, and that it is about to be followed

by a moderate degree of prosperity.
Should this forecast prove to be correct, your directors believe the Bank is in an excellent con-

MR. O'HANLY'S REPLY TO MR. WALLER'S dition to offer facilities for and to profit by the prosecution of a more extensive and active business.

The directors have to notice the opening of an agency at Winnipeg, and an increase of the Inspector's staff, which appeared desirable to insure the regular and thorough supervision of the distant branch establishments. They have also to assure the shareholders that the loans of the Bank have undergone the usual careful scrutiny, and that all known bad and doubtful debts have been amply provided for.

GRORGE STEPHEN, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT. 30th APRIL, 1878.

Liabilities. Capital Stock paid up

(subscribed \$12,000, \$1,998,400 00 000 00 Rest.....\$5,500,000 00 Balance of Profits car-

ried forward. 190,177 07 \$5,690,177 67 Unclaimed Dividends 16,460 22 Half-yearly Dividend,

payable June, 1878. 719,904 00 \$6,426,541 29 \$18,424,941 29

Amount of Notes of the Bank in Circulation \$3,183,929 00 Deposits not bearing 4,473,127 09 interest...... Deposits bearing interest.......... 9,365,867 33 Balances due to other

> \$17,771,379 78 \$36,196,321,07

> > \$7,559,328 77

437,000 00

Assets. Gold and Silver Coin

748,456 36

current......\$1,723,211 74 Government Demand Notes..... 1,927,541 00 Balnnces due from other Banks and Institutions 3,091,040 04

Banks and institu-

tions

Notes and Cheques of other Banks [817,535 99 Bank Premises at Montreal and

Branches.... Bills of Exchange and Discounted Notes.....\$27,719,613 13 Debts Secured by

Mortgages and other Securities......

Overdue debts not 222,168 47 s pecially secured (estimated loss provided for)

259,210 70 \$28,199,992 30 \$36,196,321 07

R. B. Angus, General Manager.

BANK OF MONTRAL, Montreal, 30th April, 1878.

The President then moved that the report be adopted and printed for the information of share-holders, and in doing so remarked that, considering the adverse circumstances with which the institution had had to contend during the year, the 12 per cent. dividend which had been declared could not be deemed otherwise than satisfactory. Referring to the great depression of the last few years and its consequences, he said that already there were too many men in business, whose numbers must be considerably reduced before any real confidence could be felt by the wholesale and manufacturing

community. The motion having been seconded, was put to

the meeting and unanimously adopted. Mr. Thomas Workman, M.P., having made some remarks upon the subject of loans, and upon heaviness with which they had borne upon the manufacturing community here, said that the results of the year had been altogether unexpected. He was sure that they had been altogether unprecedented, since that on a correct appreciation of the operations of the last year the result would be most satisfactory; for, notwithstanding the great depression which had occurred, it was wonderful to see that ithad been possible to declare two 6 per cent dividends during the year, and this by taking only from eight thousand to nine thousand dollars from the profit and loss ac count. He concluded to moving seconded by Mr Robt, Anderson, "That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, the Vice-President and the Directors for their attention to the interestsof the Bank"

The motion was unanimously adopted. SIR A. T. Galt congratulated the stockholders on the results as exhibited by the real and true statement of affairs which had to day been presented, and said it augured well for the success of the Bank in the coming year, and reflected most creditably on the President and officers.

Hon. Thomas Ryan moved a vote of thanks to the general manager and his officers. He said, in his recollection the Bank had no such general manager as it had at present. To his management was due the success of the Bank, and in his selection of his officers he had shown great actuteness, and, moreover, he was one of the most popular men who had ever ruled over an institution of the kind. No one more than he had promoted the idea of a common feeling of interest between officers and shareholders. He concluded by speaking of the excel-lent standing of the Bank before the country.

Mr. Andrew Robertson seconded the motion, which was adopted. Mr Angus, in returning thanks, remarked upon

the time as being one more than ordinarily surround ed with difficulties, and spoke, of the officers associated with him as being of high standing. There had it was true, been a slight decline in depositors, principally in Montreal office. There was no business in which competion was keener than in banking in this country, not only with the capital of rival local banks, but with the cheap capital of England. Years since the bank had made considerable money by transactions in New York and elsewhere, but now the profits had been cut down to a minimum. He cautioned shareholders against being too sanguine in the immediate future, adding that unless business became more satisfactory it would not be advisable to declare a 12 per cent dividend. He, however, entered on the ensuing year with a considerable degree of hopefulness as to a profitable business in

the future. It was then moved by Mr. B. W. Shepherd, seconded by T. W. Kitchie, Q. C., " That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open to three o'clock unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time and for this purpose only the meeting be continued."

Carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned | March 27, '78-38

At 3 o'clock the following report of acrutineers was presented:-

Montreal, 3rd June, 1878. Sin,-We declare the following gentlemen duly elected Directors this day:—
G W Campbell, M.D.,

Sir A T Galt, Allan Gilmour, Edward Mackay, Peter Redpath, Hon Thomas Ryan, Gilbert Scott, Hon Donald A Smith, George Stephen.

We are, Sir, Your very obedient servants, W. B. CUMMING. THOS DAVIDSON,

To the General Manager Bank of Montreal.

EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping curselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourlshed frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in Packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

BIRTH.

Brennay .- On the 3rd June, at 196 St. Maurice street, Mrs. A. Brennan, of a daughter, 43-1*

MONTREAL MARKET.

Superior Extra, \$5 05 to 5 151 Canada Wheat, Extra Superfine, 4 85 to 5 00 Corn, 56 lbs
Fancy, 4 65 to 4 70 Oats, 32 lbs
Spring Extra, 4 40 to 4 45 Barley,
Superfine, 4 15 to 4 20 Pease,
Strong Bakers', 4 75 to 5 10 Butter,
Fine Strong Bakers', 4 75 to 5 10 Butter,
Fine Strong Bakers', 4 75 to 5 10 Butter, 1, 55 05 to 5 15; Canada Wheat ne, 4 85 to 5 90; Corn, 56; lbs
4 65 to 4 70; Oats, 32; lbs
4 40 to 4 45; Barley,
4 15 to 4 20; Pease,
7, 4 75 to 5 to 8 utter,
3 80 to 3 90; Cheese,
8 40 to 5 50; Pork,
2 90 to 3 20; Dressed Hogs,
2 30 to 2 35; Lard,
2 40 to 2 45; Ashes
0 00 to 4 00; 42 c to ooc 30 c to ooc oo c to ooc 00 c to 00c 12 c to 16c 8 c to 81c 12.00 to 12.50 Fine. Middlings, Pollards, U.C bags, O oo to o of City bags, Oatmeal,

TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat,
Fall, per bu,
Spring, per bu,
Barley, per bu,
Peas, per bu,
Pess, per bu,
Bresed Hogs,
Beef, hind qur,
Beef, fore qu.,
Mutton per 100 lb
Chickens, pair,
Fowls, pair,
Ducks, brace,
Geese, each,
Turkeys, each,
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.13
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 1.3
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.13
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 1.3
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.13
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.10
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.10
Cod to 0.50 to 0.50
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.10
Cod to 0.50 to 0.50
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.10
Cod to 0.50 to 0.50
Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.10
Cod t

GUELPH MARKETS.

Flour, per 100
White Wheat,
Treadwell do,
Spring Wheat,
Spring Wheat to 0 95 to 0 85 Beef, per cwt,
Oats, per bu
Barley do
Peas do
Hay, per ton,
10
GUELPH MARKETS.

\$2 50 to 3 col Eggs, per doz.,
1 08 to 1 10 Butter, diary pa'k
1 05 to 1 06 Butter, rolls,
9 Oto to 05 Potatoes, per bug
Skins,
10
Skins,
10
Chickens, pair
Geese.

Geese. 12 to 13 60 to 65

Gcese,

J. H. SEMPLE IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET. MONTBEAL.

WANTED-A good reliable girl, as General Servant, for a small family, at 620 WEL LINGTON STREET.

INFORMATION WANTED-Of Mary Moran, wife of John Lee, daughter of John and Mary Moran, of Waterford, Ireland, who left Montreal about ten years ago; when last heard of, was in New York City. Information of her will be received by GEORGE MORAN, 180 MURRAY STREET, Montreal.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.



Straw, Wood, per cord, 3 50 to 4 00

An emergent meeting of the above Organization will be held in their Hall, next FRIDAY EVENING, 7th June at EIGHT o'clock, Sharp. By order. JAMES MCELROY, JR. Secretary K. S. P.

EXPERIENCED COOKS, HOUSE AND TABLE Maids, Nurses and General Servants, with good references, wanting situations at MISS NEVILLE'S REGISTRY OFFICE,

No. 5 Anderson Street. JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., ADVOCATE.

164 St. James Street, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal.

PILES Permanently cured. No Medicines. Thousands have been cured by following instructions. Enclose 50 cents to J. R. 41-tf.

HOUSEKEEPERS

No. 97, Rideau Street. You are respectfully invited to see our new premises, also to examine one of the best

In Town and in Country, remember

selected stocks of General Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Provisions.

YET OFFERED IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA. Our experience in business and a united effort on our part we trust will enable us to place goods to the public at the most reasonable profits in accordance with a just, legitimate business. Our direct importation from home and foreign markets allows us also to give the best value, and as in the past we desire to give reasonable accommodation to our

customers. Remember the place-Second door east of our old stand, Ridean, street, which premises run directly back to the market on George street, and opposite our Wholesale Warehouse. Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Liquors and Provi-

sions, will receive our special attention. Choice Butter will be kept in stock constantly. Yours very respectfully, P. BASKERVILLE BROS.

DERFECT SAFETY.

TOWNSHEND'S BEDDING PATENTED FOR ITS PURITY. CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Old Bedding Purified By Patent Process. 39 & 41 BONAVENTURE St., Montreal.

1878.

PREMIUM LIST

OF ELEGANTLY BOUND

CATHOLIC BOOKS,

SUITABLE FOR

ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, SEPARATE SCHOOLS, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC

> SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHO-LIC INSTITUTIONS.

We have marked the following List of Books, at the lowest net prices, which we have made expressly for the Premium Season of 1878.

Address all orders to

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dane Steept.

Post Office Box 1648. MONTREAL. FATHER JEROME'S LIBRARY, fancy paper covers. 12 vols. in box. Per box...........\$1.00

FATHER JEROME'S LIBRARY, fancy gilt, cloth covers. 12 vols in box, per box.... 1,60 LITTLE CATHOLIO BOY'S LIBRARY, 32 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. 12 vols. in

LITTLE CATHOLIC GIRL'S LIBRARY, 32 mo. Fancy cloth gilt covers. 12 vols. in box, per box..... 1.32 CATHOLIC POCKET LIBRARY, 32 mo. Fancy cloth gilt covers. 13 vols. in box, per box..... 1.43 CATHOLIC YOUTH'S LIBRARY, in four

series; 12 vols, in each series, 18 mo. Fancy paper covers, per series of 12 vols...... 1.76 CATHOLIC YOUTH'S LIBRARY, in o series, 12 vols. in each series, 18 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. Per series of 12 vols.... 2.64 SISTER MARY'S LIBRARY, 24 mo. Fancy

gilt, cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box.. 2.00 BROTHER JAMES' LIBRARY, 24 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. 12 vols. in box, per box..... 2.00 PAROCHIAL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY, square 24 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box..... 2.40 THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, containing "Miner's Daughter," "One Hundred Tales," etc., 18 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 5 vols. in box, per box.............. 1.35

THE COTTAGE AND PARLOR LIBRARY ing "Orphan of Moscow," "The Poor Scholar," etc, 18 mo., fancy cloth covers, 10

SISTER EUGENIE'S LIBRARY, containing "Soeur Eugenie," "God our Father," etc. 18 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 4 vols. in box, per box..... 2.40 YOUNG CHRISTIANS LIBRARY, containing "Lives of the Saints," Illustrated, 18 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box..... 3.20

LORENZO LIBRARY, containing "Lorenzo," "Tales of the Angels," etc., 24 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 5 vols. in box, per box..... ALFONSO LIBRARY, containing " Alfonso," "The Knout," etc., 12 mo. fancy cloth covers

5 vols. in box, per box...... 3.00 THE IRISH LIBRARY, containing "Irish Wit and Humor," "Irish Soldiers in every Land," 12 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 4 vols. in box, per box..... 2.40 CANON SCHMIDTS TALES, 18 mo., fancy

gilt back and sides, 6 vols. in box, per box 200 CONSCIENCE LIBRARY TALES, 12 mo., fancy cloth, gilt back and sides, 12 vols. in box, per box..... 7.20 FATHER FADERS LIBRARY, containing

"All for Jesus," " Foot of the Cross," etc., 12 mo., fancy cloth, 9 vols. in box, per box 7.80 LEANDRO LIBRARY, containing "Lean-dro," "Simon Peter," etc., 12 mo., fancy cloth covers, 5 vols. in box, per box..... 4.50

"Irish Rebellion of '98," etc, 12 mo., fancy cloth covers, 4 vols. in box, per box...... 2.40 CALISTA LIBRARY, containing "Calista," "Catholic Legends," etc, 12 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 10 vols. in box, per box..... 5.00 CARLETON'S LIBRARY, containing "The Black Prophet," "Valentine McClutchy," etc. 12 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 9 vols, in box, per box..... 6.00

IRISH HISTORICAL LIBRARY, containing

GERALD GRIFFIN'S LIBRARY, containing "The Collegians," "Life of Griffin," etc., 12 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 10 vols. in box, per box...... 6.70 FABIOLA LIBRARY, containing "Fabiola," "Life of St. Elizabeth," etc, 12 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 6 vols. in box, per box... 4.00 ST. ALOYSIUS LIBRARY, containing " Life

of St. Aloysius," "St. Teresa,' etc., 12 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box 10.80 MAGUIRE'S LIBRARY, containing "Irish in America," etc., 12 mo, fancy gilt cloth covers, 3 vols. in box, per box..... 3.00 ADY FULLERTON'S LIBRARY, contain-

ing "Mrs. Gerald's Niece," "A Stormy Life," etc., 8vo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 3 vols. in box, per box..... 2.50 YOUNG CATHOLIC'S LIBRARY, in 4 series, 6 vols. in each series, 18 mo. fancy gilt cloth covers, per series of 6 vols........... 1.80

CARDINAL MANNING'S LIBRARY, containing "Glories of the Sacred Heart," " Sin and its Consequences," etc., 12 mo., cloth covers, 5 vols. in box, per box...... 3.34 LOVER'S LIBRARY, containing "Handy Andy," "Rory O'More," etc., 12 mo., fancy gilt cloth covers, 5 vols. in box, per box....3.34 BANIM'S LIBRARY, containing "The Peep

O'Day," "Father O'Connell," etc., 12 mo., fanoy cloth covers, 10 vols. in box, per box. 6.67 Any of the above books can be had separately. Lace Pictures from 15 cents per dozen upwards. All orders promptly attended to.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL