OUR DAY!

Immense Display in Toronto.

THE CITY ABLAZE WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Largest and Best Equipped Procession ever Paraded Toronto.

BUFFALO BRETHREN.

A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION.

30,000 Orangemen and their Friends in the Queen's Park.

STIRRING AND PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

THE DAY IN MONTREAL

RUFFIANISM RAMPANT.

A PAPIST MAYOR HANDS THE CITY OVER TO THE MOB.

Peaceable Citizens Attacked on the Streets by a Treacherous Crew who could not Keep Faith for

These are the Men who Blate about the Freedom of "Poor Old Ireland."

Twenty-four Hours.

OUR MURDERED BRO. HACKETT.

FULL PARTICULARS OF HIS FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

An Imposing Cortege

CANADA. No British Flags Hauled Down

GRAND DEMONSTRATIONS ALL OVER

UNITED STATES ORANGEMEN.

or Insulted that Day.



EXTRA EDITION. ADVOATE.

HONEST IN THE SUPPORT OF PROTESTAL PRINCIPLES AND RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Vol. III.-No. 11.

TORONTO, THUSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

TERMS :- \$2.00 PER ANNUM Single Copy, Five Cents.

Derry Lodge No. 1.
Fife and Drum Band.
No Surrender Lodge, No. 26.
Queen City Lodge.
Fermanagh Lodge, No. 36.
Fife and Drum Band. Apprentice Boys' Lodge, No. 39. 'PRENTICE BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

Brass Band.

Walker Murray Lodge, No. 17.

Medcalf Lodge, No. 12.

Martin Luther Lodge, No. 15.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION Nassau Lodge, No. 4.
Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 111.
William Johnston Lodge, No. 127.
Brass Band.

Eldon Lodge, No. 136.
Brass Band.
Temperance, Lodge, 140.
Brass Band. Schomberg Lodge, No. 212. Brass Band.
Leslieville Lodge, No. 215.
Temperance Lodge, No. 301. Temperance Lodge, No. 301.

Brass Band.

Virgin Lodge, No. 328.
Gideon Lodge, No. 342.

Brass Band.

Royal York Lodge, No. 375.
Enniskillen Lodge, No. 387.

Duke of York Lodge, No. 396.

Brass Band.

Brunswick Lodge, No. 404.
Luther Pioneer Lodge, No. 479.

Brass Band.

Western True Blue Lodge, No. 551.

Fife and Drum Band.

Victoria Lodge, No. 588.

Fife and Drum Band.
Victoria Lodge, No. 588.
Cumberland Lodge, No. 621.
Cavan Lodge, No. 657.
Brass Band.
Ulster Heroes, No. 675.
Brass Band.
Enniskillen Purple Star, No. 711.
Stars and Stripes.
Buffalo Brass Band.
Blakeley Lodge (Buffalo) No. 140.
Star of the East Lodge, No. 929.
Brass Band.

Brass Band.

Medcalf Lodge, No. 781.

Toronto Lodge, No. 800.

McLeod Lodge, No. 921.

Brass Band. Belfast Purple Star, No. 875.

who was next introduced, presented an address to the Buffalo Orangemen. The address extended a right hear-Orangemen of Toronto he could y, w welcome to the Orangemen of Buffalo to this city. Reference was made brethren, that the Orangeme of expression to that the day was not far distant when the principles of the order would be spread through the

length and breadth of the world. The citizens of the United States were congratulated on the reception which

and without consulting his wn

on such an occasion, moved thfol- their voices to the skies.

general rendezvous on Grenville St. his own city, the city of his birth, Here the scene was a lively one. The because he was not allowed to walk marshals and deputy-marshals were kept busy in alotting stations to the kept busy in alotting stations to the authorities of that city were so lukenewly arriving lodges, and in "making warm as not to be able to protect Latimer and Ridley, the refusaof movem ut, however, collapsed wh —the monk who shook the world. It room," by displacement of growling their own citizens who were James II. to carry out the oathhe the resignation of Lord Charlemit, was bought for us by the old Puriginger beer vendors, and ice cream loyal to the British Crown, and who took at his coronation, so far a it when it gan to assume a partin tans of England; regarding whom an men, who appeared to occupy most of the ground. The crowd here was great and impeded to some extent the moveand impeded to some extent the movemonths of the process of ments of the processionists. At noon the procession began to start. The was ashamed to have it to say that the date of William's arrival at 'or- in which faction contended with contended first movement was along Grenville although they went to all the Protes- bay on the 15th November, 1688, he tion, and the interests of Protest_t- City, (Derry,) who, in famous "87," street to Yonge, thence down Yonge tant magistrates in Montreal they history of Orangeism began. There is suffered. In Ulster genery, when Antrim and his red-shanks ap-

poor Oka Indians, and when ne the of the Papal Zouaves who pueld down the British Ensign he cold not help thinking of the word of not help thinking the motion, and the word of not help thinking the motion, and the word of not help thinking the motion, and the word of not help thinking the word of not help thinking the motion, and the word of not help thinking the motion, and the word of not help thinking the motion, and the word of not help thinking the motion was a word of not help thinking the motion was a word of not help thinking the motion was a word of not help thinking the motion was a word of not help thinking the word of not help thinking the motion was a word of not help thinking the word of not help thinking the word of not help thinking Gen. Dix: "The man that pulls dwn Institution, assembled together in ts the maintenance of the Protestant primitive, essential Scriptural docthe flag of our country, shoot hi!"

(Applause) Regarding those ho opposed Orange demonstrationshe said, first and foremost were the lo
said, first and foremost were the lo man Catholics. The next were he be present on this occasion and toe milk and water set of men, ho permitted to second the above rethought there should be no distribution. Many of our Protestat word and stay the advancement of another the impressions of kitualists and Jesuits who had no milk and water set of men, ho permitted to second the above rethought there should be no distribution. Many of our Protestat word and stay the advancement of the origin or origin of the origin of the origin of the origin of the origi who had political axes to gnd. norance of the origin of the Orange were the men who, while clmInstitution and the facts which caust guardian of "civil and religious libing that the Orangemen had no rits, it to spring into existence. One huallowed Roman Catholics to turbut dred and eighty-seven years ago, a laborated over the contract of the following resolution to move, and he was looking back to the many of it mort heartily:—

Twelfths he had spent when he was looking back to the many of it mort heartily:—

Twelfths he had spent when he was looking back to the many of it mort heartily:—

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Twelfths he had spent when he was looking back to the many of it mort heartily:—

Twelfths he had spent when he was looking back to and parade the streets as they ight English king (James II.) occupied a think proper. It was difficult tind English throne. At his coronating our what they wanted, but he uld be faithfully promised to maintain them. To avenge the Revolution and the intervolution a tell his hearers that whatever ders civil and religious freedom, but e cation of the Edict of Nantes and the lotestants of England, Ireland and tions were those days when the might say, they should remembe the soon became Judas-like, and barterly bragonnades of Alma and Parva, and fight for civil and religious lirty to the King of France the honors missionaries of that ilk, he made derived of their civil rights despoil. fight for civil and religious lirty to the King of France the honorf missionaries of that ilk, he made dprived of their civil rights, despoilwas not over yet. The peoplerom England for money, and the libery Buffalo were unable to displayheir of Europe—devoted all his efforts o To put an end to the intolerance lierty. When they saw, as in the banner in the procession, becau as restore Papal power. The result ws they were walking down the seets that the poor Protestants were dair of Buffalo to the railway statione persecuted and oppressed—the nation of the flannel mouthed for relief; their prayers and the sufferings in Ireland, the procession, becaute as restore Papal power. The result ws they were the principles of Spain, to stamp out the cruelty of the June of Queen Mary, the Archbishops and Bishops, tradesmen and methods they had imbibed with their mother's milk, and they were true to the principles of the British constitution.

There was not beneath the sufferings in Ireland, the principles of the British constitution. the Pope threw stones at the and injured their banner. (The lamer was here displayed with a hole the was here displayed with a hole the was here displayed with a hole the commonweal out his wishes, and he came as the latter of the commonweal out his wishes are commonweal out After justice had been done to the edibles, the speaking was commenced, Ald. Adamson acting as chairman.

The Chairman briefly congratulated

The Chairman briefly congratulated as the personal acting as the hole was first a flotter for the protestant of the hole was first a flotter for the protestant of the hole was first a flotter for the protestant of the hole was flot a grander Province that they will a flotter for the protestant of the hole was flot a grander Province that they will a flotter for the protestant of the hole will a flotter for the province and the flow of the province should maintain the rights they now enjoy. Those rights were poration of the Orange Society, and the province should maintain the rights they now enjoy. Those rights were province should maintain the rights they now enjoy. Those rights were province should maintain the rights they now enjoy. Those rights were province should maintain the rights they now enjoy. Those rights were province should maintain the rights they now enjoy. Those rights were province should maintain the rights they now enjoy. Those rights were province that they resolved t the Orangemen on the splendid dis- in prison. He then read the fllow- generals and bravest army failed to menaced, and of a people's liberty I It was in his reign, you know, play they had made, and expressed a ing telegram handed to him by Bro. subdue and enslave its gallant people. which was trodden under foot. He tat most terrible plan was formed to do so to the end of the chapter nope that no unseemly conduct would F.G. Bailey, of the Orange Sentinel, William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, heard and he came, he saw and he the Papists to destroy the King, occur to mar the proceedings of the day.

which he had just received —

"Montreal, Jily Ith.

Mr. Jos. Campton, of the District

Mr. Jos. Campton, of the District

Lodge of the Orange Young Britons, in the blad through the Sential Conduct of the Reformation, and a lover of human liberty, his fame had been destroyed by the King, was Captain-general. A veteran in arms, one of the ablest generals, a child of the Reformation, and a lover of human liberty, his fame had been destroyed by the King, was Captain-general. Brethen and fellow conquered. Brethen and fellow arms, one of the ablest generals, a child of the Reformation, and a lover of human liberty, his fame had been destroyed by the King, was Captain-general. A veteran in arms, one of the ablest generals, a child of the Reformation, and a lover of human liberty, his fame had been destroyed by the King, was Captain-general. A veteran in the came, he saw and fellow conquered. Brethen and fellow arms, one of the ablest generals, a child of the Reformation, and a lover of human liberty, his fame had been destroyed by the King, was Captain-general. A veteran in the came, he saw and fellow conquered. Brethen and fellow arms, one of the ablest generals, a child of the Reformation, and a lover of human liberty, his fame had been destroyed by the King, was Captain-general. A veteran in the came, he saw and fellow conquered. Brethen and fellow arms, one of the ablest generals, a child of the Reformation, and a lover of the Reformation arms, one of the ablest generals, a child of the Reformation, and a lover of the Reformation arms are conquered. The came and fellow arms are conquered. The came and fellow arms are conquered. The came arms are conquered and the came, and the came arms are conquered. The came arms are conquered and the came, and the came arms are conquered. The came arms are conquered and the came, and the came, and the came arms are conquered. The came arms are conquer that we want twenty thousand mn in Mon- ed many lands. No wonder that the Puseyites and Romanists; if we see le next come to the period then treal on the next 12th July." While reading that telegram the oppressed Protestants of Britain and principles at work which challenge (angeism had its first history, 1688.)

The protestant ascendnoble Protestant Prince, and that their eign Lady Queen Victoria, it is not any was established. And what do hearts throbbed at the sound of his increasingly necessary that a loyal v mean by Protestant ascendancy? name, and that their cry was, "Come organization of some sort should be be mean the ascendancy of that to the spread of Orangeism in the Buffalo would willingly send a leover and help us." He answered to maintained? and where will you find pre form of christianity, which was gation to Montreal with them. Ap- that call. He came and conquered one better adapted to that duty than eablished in England when Roman In that struggle immortal Derry did Orangeism, which has survived so Ctholic James was driven defeated Major Bennett, after expressinthe its duty. But on the banks of the many trials, and is more vigorous topleasure it gave him to see the lion Boyne, on July 1st, 1690, victory was Jack and the Stars and Stripes uted crowned. Freedom and liberty lifted is attached to the religion of the ad immortal memory. It was then glorious Reformation. Our motto is, the Protestant ascendancy was

How they celebrated the deep accorded to ex-President and been accorded to ex-President Grant in England, and in conclusion the fervent hope was expressed that the day which, 200 years ago, was frought with so much interest to the Toronto have held in honor of the illustrious champion of their faith. The day was to a great extent observed as a general holiday, and but little business was done in the stores. The stir began about ten o'clock. From that hour gaily-decked horsemen and neverelecasing bands paraded the streets, making their way northwards to the general rendezvous on Grenville St.

The celebration of the 12th of July was quite equal to any previous demonstration that the Orangemen of Toronto have held in honor of the illustrious champion of their faith. The day was to a great extent observed as a general holiday, and but little business was done in the stores. The stir began about ten o'clock. From that hour gaily-decked horsemen and never eceasing bends paraded the streets, making their way northwards to the general rendezvous on Grenville St.

The celebration of the 12th of July was quite equal to any previous demonstration that the persecuting spirit of fery carried out by clerical councils and boyal attent of Orange in England, the he was te Confederation, of which he was te founder, has existed among Protestant religion and of the Orange Institution. The tounder, has existed among Protestant religion and of the Orange Institution. The material and sell it not."

Three cheers were then given for the Buffalo visitors.

Mr. Douglas, Master of Lodge, No. 80, Orange Young Britons of Months and the day which, 200 years ago, was fraught with so much interest to the Protestant religion the fervent honoured forefails to the day which, 200 years ago, was fraught with so much interest to the Protestant religion to the under should be protestant religion and of the Orange Institution. The founder, has existed among Protestant fellower with it in England by and in this data and sell with the same of Confeder presecuting Roman Catholics, but for the purpose of preventing Roman har when William crossed the Byne, ever since the hour that the gilant Apprentice Boys closed the gres of Derry, the Papists have thrsted for revenge. They are not ataid to tell us in our own day that th struggle between Protestantism and Popery is not over; that it is n' a thing to be passed by; that it nfst go on until Protestantism is inct. But because we know that Fotestantism never can be extime, and persecute us most severe-(as she is now doing to our brethn in Montreal) this should stir us I up to increased exertion. If we ould have no Popish ascendancy in his free country we must maintain rangeism, which is true Protestantsm. We maintain that Orange Societies are essentially necessary at Jesuits and their blind followers from

is an order to Yonge, there down Yong to Queen, along Queen to Sherbourne, to King to Yong, down Yonge of Porta, along Front to Bost, up Breck to Jonge, the Portage of Portage in Down with them." And what was a diagrae, the right and liberties of an interior of the Pathern and the right and liberties of an interior of the people for the advented and up the Arenue to the Pathern and up the Path

and down Yonge and down Yonge and how Not good and the forest to Yonge and down Yonge shown. So far, he thought the common Catholics, had been frought to Yonge and By attack count the proper of King and Bay streets was 35 minutes, and by attack count the properties of the propertie the were leard in the were leard in the afternoon, but no rain followed to break off the enjoyment of the park. Towards six the bands began to leave, and along with them the people, so that the park was quite vacated.

The were leard in the were called upon as a good many telegrams had gone across the border indicative of Toronto, now in 1877 ten times ten thousand or the great principles to across the border indicative of the sort. Towards six the bands began to leave, and along with them the people, so that began to leave, and along with them the people, so that the were called upon in view of those great principles to the sort. Protestants. Nothing of to their God. They were called upon as a good many telegrams had gone across the border indicative of trouble of the work of the sort. Protestants and the sort of the work of the work of the great principles to the sort. Protestants unity. Unity was the bands began to leave, and along with them the people, so that the world in 1795, but on the sa good many telegrams had gone in view of those great principles to on their God. They were called upon in view of those great principles to work for the morning to the sort. Protestants. Nothing of to their God. They were called upon in view of those great principles to work for the morning to the sort. Protestants unity unity. Unity was the Bible does. When called out the sufficient own land in the sort. Protestants in the sort. Protestants in the sort. Sheldon, of Buffalo, in which he at the sort. Protestants unity unity to the Orange beautiful or the great principle of unity was the Papal watchword. Unity to a pologize for our Protestants unity unity. Unity was the Bible does. When called upon in view of those great principles to work for the morning to the sort. Protestants in the sort. Protesta

TRUE BLUES.
Fife and Drum Band.
Derry Lodge No. 1.
Fife and Drum Band.
Enaikillen Lodge No. 5.
Fife and Drum Band.
ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS.
Fife and Drum Band.
Derry Lodge No. 1.
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ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS.
Fife and Drum Band.
Fi the side of liberty, but on the other hand the better the Papist the poorer the citizen. That he believed was and how deep the poorer and how deep the poorer than to be the poorer and how deep the poorer than to be who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an tose who protested against the edict there is strength in union—such an analysis and the edict there is strength in union—such and the edict there is strength in union—su the citizen. That he believed was the rule because it was impossible to find a Roman Catholic in any country on the face of the earth who did not owe a higher allegiance to did not owe a higher allegiance to do it there would be Williams at the country of Rome than to the country of Rome than to the country of the citizen. That he believed was the rule because it was impossible them of their rights? The Orangeism presents to the world. But we are often told that orangeism is unnecessary in this country, and that it ought to be left on the other side of the Atlantic. In the country who are not there as if nothing would disturbed there as if nothing would disturbed there are not the diet of Spires. In its popular them of their rights? The Orangeism is unnecessary in this country, and that it ought to be left on the other side of the Atlantic. In the country who are not the country who are not there is strength in union—such and how dare the Papists try to be in the diet of Spires. In its popular them of their rights? The Orangeism is unnecessary in this country, and that it ought to be left on the diet of Spires. In its popular them of their rights? The Orangeism is unnecessary in this country on the face of the earth who do not one a higher allegiance to be fore; and if they were obliged on the other side of the Atlantic. In the country who are not there is strength in union—such and how dare the Papists try to be in the diet of Spires. In its popular them of their rights? The Orangeism presents to the diet of Spires. In its popular them of their rights and how dare the Papists try to be in the diet of Spires. In its popular them of their rights and how dare the Papists try to be in the diet of Spires. In its popular them of their rights and how dare the edict of Spires. In its popular them of the diet of Spires. In its popular them of the diet of Spires. In its popular them of the diet of Spires. In its popular them of the diet of Spires and how dare the edict of Spires. In its popular them of the diet of Spire on the other side of the Atlantic. In may be by some regarded as Trucky of Rome than to the country of Rome than t

Mr. Metcalf seconded the resolution.

urged his hearers to have unity of the pleasure of being with the Orange-Park, in which they had grand tines Wherever North of Ireland we'e, they carried with them the principles they had imbibed with their mother's fair play to support them milk, and they were true to the reasonable demands; and There was not beneath the sun a tendered to those members of the Legislature ours; there was not a grander Province than this Ontario of ours and who voted for our Act of Incorporation." the ascendancy in Ontario they had (hear, hear)—as he believed the Orbetter not only hold their own, but angemen were only asking for what lend a helping hand to their weaker was their right. Other societies were brethren in other portions of the incorporated without any trouble. Dominion. It had been his lot to but the Orangemen were thwarted live in Montreal, and he knew the by a few Roman Catholics in the city well. There were no people House. from one end of the Dominion to the other who were more worthy of the sympathy of the Protestant community than the Protestants of Mon- have the government under his thumb treal. They were in the midst of was Mr. Fraser. He (Mr. Bell) had the most compact Romish system in appealed to the Roman Catholic the world to-day. The Protestants who were living in Italy had more rights and liberties to-day than the Protestants of Quebec. It should not be forgotten that Popery was the erality of sentiment, but their reply

eablished, not for the purpose of same all the world over. It might be very smooth and nice in Toronto and Ontario; but if it had the power Ctholic ascendancy. Ever since the it would crush Protestantism out before to-morrow morning. Protesthat the rights they held were maintained, and that no truckling politicians should take them from them Legislature. The resolution entrusted to him was one which would commend itself to all present. It was

Whereas, the Romish Church is possessed, in portions of this Dominion, with powers intaguished, even though Rome may in the ascendancy in the world for to impose and collect tithes from her adherents by legal process; And whereas, the cruel treatment received from her hands by the Oka Indians is striking

> mination, wherever practicable, to coerce, by physical force those who may differ from her read: Resolved, -"That we shall contend for the

evidence of her intolerance, and of her deter-

fullest and most complete separation of Church and State in every Province of this Dominion, as the means best calculated to ensure equal and just taxation of all property in the State, the present moment to prevent the whether church or secular; And Resolved, -- "That we desire to express

lice, who at the dead of night took the Indians out of bed, abused them, and arrested them. He wanted to know if men in Ontario were to stand that? (No, no.) He wished to know whether we should not have the same law in Quebec as in Ontario? (Yes.) He wanted to know if Mayor Metcalf could call out the forces in the City of Toronto and protect the Roman Catholics when they walked, why the Orangemen should not have equal protection in Montreal as Roman Catholics had here? He did not ask that Roman Catholics should have no rights and privileges. If they wished to walk they should be allowed to do so, but the Orangemen of Montreal claimed the same privilege, and if they did not get it the Dominion Government would hear of it. What was the telegram from Montreal? They wanted 20,000 men to go down there. Oh, how those Frenchmen would get into a frenzy. Five hundred Fermamanagh Irishmen from Enniskillen would sweep them from one end of the city to the other. He then referred to the loyalty of his mother to Protestantism, and the pleasure it would give her if she knew he had spoken from that platform. There vere none more loyal than women, and he need hardly remind, not only the mothers and the sisters, but the sweethearts—the pretty Irish Canadian girls who delight to go along with the procession on the 12th of

Derry, Aughrim and the three more for the men which were given with earty good will.

Mr. Tizard seconded the resolution. The resolution was carried.

Bro. Bell, M.P.P. said it was the thirty-second time that he had had

Whereas, the Government of this Province, at the last session of the Legislature, again rejected the just and resonable demands of the Loyal Orange Association for an Act of Incororation suitable to the requirements of the order, thus denying them rights which are accorded to every class of citisens, be it Resolved, -"That we, the Orangemen of of our Order, by the passage of the Act, are permitted to enjoy privileges they are justly entitled to, and they appeal to all lovers of

Resolved, -"That the thanks of all loyal

A voice-Who? Mr. Bell said the principal gentleman among them who appeared to members of the House to give justice to the Orangemen, He had pointed out to them what a splendid opportunity they had of showing their libat first was the Orangemen in the lo cality had not petitioned for the measure. Well, last year the House was flooded with petitions for it, and they had no excuse then, but some of them tants had therefore better look to it managed to shirk the vote, others stood up boldly and opposed it. He (Mr. Bell) could respect a man who stood up boldly and opposed a meaeither in the Provincial or Dominion sure, but he could not respect a man who shirked the vote. He had much pleasure in commending the manly action of Mr. Bethune respecting the Orange Bills, and he hoped the Orangemen would not forget him. He had no doubtalso that they would remember Bro. Robinson, of Kingston, who threw cold water on those he knew to be his friends for the sake of pleasing the Government party. In concluding he read the following telegram which some one had asked him to

> "An Orangeman named Hackett has just peen killed, and three or four wounded. Police armed to the teeth have possession of Victoria Square now. Excitement intense." Bro. John Hewitt seconded the esolution. In doing so he condemn-

We desire to inform the officers and members of the Orange Institution gene rully, that we are now prepared to supply surers' Books, Certificates, Summons, Receipt Books, and all kinds of printing required for the proper working of Lodges. We intend making this a special feature of our business, and all books, forms, &c., will be according to the Constitution of the Order. All orders will receive immediate attention.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from a post office, whether directed in hi the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Two Dollars per annum, invariably in

liberties in those days and are the eneant sentiment has been to give the religious liberty to every man and every name or another's, or whether he has sub- and secure the civil and religious liberty 2. If a person orders his paper discon- we had indulged the hope that Rome tinued he must pay all arrears, or the pub. had at least accepted the situation in lishers may continue to send it until pay countries not subject to Romish powers; ment is made, and then collect the whole but we are now persuaded this is not so amount, whether the paper is taken from nor never will be so, so long as Romansts anywhere have the power to prevent those who differ from them from enjoying the same liberties they claim for hemselves. The stand taken by Ronanists in Montreal and Quebec this year in opposition to Orange processions s sufficient proof of the fact that they do not accept the principle of civil and advance. No Subscription taken for less religious liberty, except in so far as i than Six Months. Each subscriber who applies to themselves. It is certainly writes to us should state the name, not of deplorable that a large element in the

can rightfully claim under the constitu

tion, and more rights in fact than their

hemselves. Let us look at the contrast

between Protestant Toronto and Roman-

go, when the Church of Rome had

ordered a series of Sabbath pilgrimages,

he devotees of that system swept our

bath after Sabbath, and when at last

pposition was aroused to this kind of

thing, an Orange Mayor took the neces-

ary steps to protect the pilgrims from

the assaults of a lot of thoughtless, fool-

sh boys, and they were protected to the

ot backward in standing up for the

great majority of the Orange order in

tendency to curtail the civil and religi-

as liberty of our Roman Catholic fellow

invented by Rome for the torture and

destruction of heretics, so that the very

appearance of a Romish display would

TO ADVERTISERS.

Protestant fellow-citizens enjoy or asl Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders for in this country, cannot accord to to discontinue advertisements must be others the same liberty they claim for given in writing.

Mr. Carmichael, late of the Globe, has ist Montreal. In Toronto, a few years been engaged as Canvassing and Advertising Agent for the ORANGE SENTINEL.

The Orange Sentinel streets, centre, sidewalks and all, Sab-AND PROTESTANT ADVOCATE.

F. G. BAILEY, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER, 42 Queen Street West.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877. JAMES A. McGOWAN EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

187TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE principles of civil and religious liberty, BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

this city and country were with us in It may be safely said that the anniversary of the glorious victory of King William at the Boyne over James II. and Romish intolerance was never cele-citizens. How unlike this is the treat-city weak as Hackett was brated more generally, or with more ment received by the Orangemen of by those who endeavorspirit, than it was upon the past 12th of Montreal this year, and yet how similar July. In every land to which Anglo-the circumstances? The Orangemen in Saxon influence has reached, there were that city are in a minority, as the Roman to be found those who gave practical Catholics are in this city. Here Roman evidence on this anniversary occasion. Catholics were protected in their rights. that they held in grateful remembrance. There Orangemen had no rights that on the sidewalk, and as the great deliverer of their race and the the authorities felt bound either to relation spirit was passing memories of the Boyne.

We are living in an age when very will have to cease if our country is to of one whose crime is many who ought to be friendly to the rank among the free lands of the earth, known to the Maker of principles of Orangeism stand afar of, and the Orangemen of both Montreal vengeance never fails. and never cease to fling dirt at the and Quebec will have to be secured in association. That class of men, though their full liberties, as citizens of Canada. going by the name of Protestants, pro- and if the authorities do not do their fess to be great lovers of peace. They duty in the matter in those cities, the don't see the use of commemorating Orangemen of Canada will have to do that one juror who saw what they acknowledge to be a great theirs. Civil and religious liberty is too it afterwards said, with deliverance, because it may be offensive great a boon to be surrendered to Roto Roman Catholics. What exceedingly mish bigotry in Montreal and Quebec. nice feelings they have upon this point, In speaking of Quebec, we cannot but and how considerate they are about the notice a Mr. John O'Farrell of that city, feelings of those who never allow the who has been spreading himself upon feelings of any class in the community the Orange Young Briton question, at to stand between them and any of their a meeting called to put down a fancied Romish celebrations and jubilees! We Orange procession which was to take think that this class of men would show place there. This very remarkable legal a better spirit if they treated Orangeism prodigy has undertaken to send every and the feelings of Orangemen with the Orange Young Briton out of public life same consideration as they treat Roman. for ten years, if any one can be found to ism and the feelings of Romanists. reveal their oath. This is surely very However, it makes very little difference hard upon the Orange Young Britons, what position those people may take. and we would advise Mr. O'Farrell, be-They may be ready to surrender the fore proceeding further, to get a comrights enjoyed by Protestants in Anglo- mission from his holy father the Pope. on the occasion of the interment of the re Saxon lands to appease Romish bigotry, It may assist him very materially in the mains of one who was literally martyred in if such a thing were possible short of the Romish Province of Quebec in wiping his heroic defence of a comrade. The characteristics of all opposition to have decreased out those obnoxions Britons and Orange, steristics of an Orange funeral were merged in surrender of all opposition to her dogmas, out those obnoxious Britons and Orange-But we can assure all such that this is men by legal process. We shall, hownot the view taken of the situation by ever, commend this gentleman to the of thought and feeling. From every street the Orangemen and Protestants worthy of the name. Whatever others may do, they will maintain the full liberties won the wish that they will see that he gets streets were thronged with hundreds of the for them by noble sires, and continually comfortable apartments in the Beauport hold in grateful remembrance the name. Asylum when his over-taxed brain beof William, Prince of Orange, and the comes turned with the great weight of great deliverance worked out for our legal lore necessary to accomplish the towns, delegations of the Orange Order added fathers and us under the Providence of work he has undertaken. God, at the Boyne in Ireland. It will Some thoughtless persons say, "If subject of unusual comment and excitement not be out of place for us here to refer Orangemen are not permitted to walk in spread abroad, which had no little effect i to an insignificant element in the Orange. Montreal, we wont permit Romanists to keeping up the agitation. However, the en-Order, who have a weakness for of walk here." This is folly, and we know tire to our procession and ranking high among their brethres at this sentiment is held by very few to half-past two, when the huge procession and the

in the lodge-room; but don't ask those cangemen, as revenge has no place in brothers to identify themselves with the principles of Orangeism. We sime order "Move on," the large crowd being most Order in public. You see it might do ply claim our rights, and if necessary orderly and apparently respectable. them harm in their business or political will fight for them, but let it be dis Among the Orangemen from Ontario were relations. This class of Orangemen are tinctly understood that while we do this Bro. C. M. Porter of No. 122; Bro. Butler, the best developed down in Montreal, we seek to wrong none. We respect the W. M. of 124; Bro. Forde, County Master of and it is unnecessary for us to refer to rights and liberties of all in the comthe harm they have done the Order and munity, no matter how we may differ the cause of civil and religious liberty from them, and we only claim the same in that city, by their cowardly, cringing consideration at the hands of our fellowcelebration of the 12th July in that city. Such men as we refer to are an incabus upon the Order, and the sooner we are displease whom it will. The general rid of them the better for Orangeism and Protestantism. We now come to our Romanist fellow-citizens, and we find and intend giving in the SENTINEL for County. they also object to Orange processions, some weeks to come. We know that it and where they have the power they put will be cheering to every good Protesttheir objections in operation by physical ant heart to learn of the great progress force. They say that the anniversary that is being made by the Orange order of the Battle of the Boyne arouses un all round the world.

pleasant recollections of defeat and sub- One of the most pleasing features con- on the wharf. At each of the landing stages pleasant recollections of defeat and subjugation, of centuries of oppression and nected with the celebration in this city furled and cheer after cheer was given by those from 1rs. Jno. Horsman. Among the flowers any amount of untold indignities. Well, was the blending of the Union Jack and furled and cheer after cheer wa it is too bad that their feelings are so the Stars and Stripes in one, and we are tender, and we assure them that it would sure that the Buffalo brethren went away visited the room in which the body of Hackett caske. The young ladies of the Witness ser be very unfortunate for them if the feel from us, feeling that in Orangeism and was lying in state. The hall was heavily a tastul immertelle, composed of tiger lilies ings of Protestants were so tender. If Protestantism we are truly one people. draped in mourning and innumerable flowers tea rees, and other fragrant and pretty flow they were, what a terrible indictment Long may the union continue, and we in wreaths, crosses, and bouquets, among ers. everal other offerings were there, but they could formulate against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church strust that the bond of Orange Brother substituted ever the silver mountain against the Church substitute a of Rome. We would see in every Romish hood may grow in both countries until display the fagot, the rack, the thumb severy true Protestant is safe within its the table. The only inscription was one at Georg Smith, Past Grand Master; Rev. C. for if they are suggested to the mind, they are suggested

citizens who differ from us, and if this

consideration is not freely granted us, it

only remains for us to assert our rights,

character of the celebration will be

THE MURDERED VICTIM POPISH INTOLERANCE.

We present our readers this week with a i fortune it was to know Bro. Hacke be the signal for revenge and bloodshed. correct likeness of Bro. Thomas Lette in giving him the character of an un all Lodge requisites, in the shape of Roll But, thank God, we live under a better Hackett, who fell a victim in the City of ming, friendly young man, whose views Books, Degree Books, Secretary and Treat system than Rome gave the world, and Montreal, on July 12th, 1877, to Romish e religiously inclined, and he was every Mr. (x, Treasurer. The pall bearers were intolerance. Our late Brother was but a ly's friend. This foul deed will mark by our fathers at the Reformation to the had barely reached his 20th epoch in the history of the Province 413 H. Brown, of 224; Mr. Morcom, year of age, was not tall, and was of slight Quebec, which will, we trust, prov those who were the enemies of these build; but, young though he was, he had itful in securing equal rights for the 1,26 behind the hearse walked made a reputation for sterling worth that mority in that Province. mies of liberty to-day, even the Romish was recognized by all who knew him. His

Church. The development of Protest peaceful walk through life, his silent in The story of his death will remain as uence for good, gave him a place in the sting memorial in that city of the desire broadest and most impartial civil and ranks of the world's benefactors, and causes a Popish majority to crush out every religious liberty to every man and every one to regret that a fellow-man so good mblance of civil and religious liberty, and control of the standard religious liberty. and so young, whose general characternd will stand boldly forth as a land-mark class of men. Hence, the more Pro-testant the country the more Pro-entitled him to a place among those who show to future generations the cruel and testant the country the more perfect. testant the country the more perfect control the fates of nations for good should loody extremes went to by a bigoted and secure the civil and a linear control the fates of nations for good should loody extremes went to by a bigoted snatched from the scenes of time and ajority to trample on the rights of scribed or not, is responsible for payment. of every citizen. And we might say that usefulness in such a way. Those whose inority in that Province.



The Montreal Witness has the following in reference to the murder of etter; and upon that occasion we were Brother Hackett:-In many breasts there is a feeling of sympathy. when brutal strength atand we are happy to believe that the tacks weakness, and in a large number of strong en, such as that which owded Victoria Square ndemning any action that would have on Thursday last, some rrounded and abused ursued by hounds, this young man was kicked, cognise or respect. This state of things ied by the heavy boots

What a crime that was

whose evidence was the

crime was that of attempting to defend on who was being brutall was. He was not foo hardy, as has been said and wore no signs his connection with the Orange Order, and tl unjustifiable in eve respect as it was brutal T. L. HAKETT to resist all encroach. which will never be alfirst act in this direction is to insist that speedy action be taken to bri to justice those who had and that our authorities be urged to act in the most active manner t this end. But previous experience teaches v

IN MEMCY OF Thomas Lit Hackett, Who was brutally mulered in Montreal on the Twelfth of uly, 1877, by a cowardly, Priest-dden horde of to protect British

HACKETT'S FUNERAL.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION. w the Citizens' Feeling was Manifested— Honor to the Remains of the Mob's Vic-tim—Appearance and Composition of the Procession—Services at the Cathedral— En Route to the Grave.

Seldom has such an imposing demonstration en witnessed in the streets of Montreal as charitable consideration of the Orange and lane of the city, Protestant men, wom Young Britons of that city, and express and children collected, while in addition th don, Prescott, and Ottawa backwoodsmen and armers, while from the capital of the Domin

o the numbers. Naturally the event was the angemen, as revenge has no place in was being formed, all was peaceful, and the

Russell; Bros. Botterill, Clark, and Hines, eputy Masters from Ottawa; Bros. Alex. iddles, Jas. Bar, Huntington, and John Busnall; Dr. Gascoigne, Bro. Jackson, Past Maser, and Bro. O'Rourke, present Master, brookville; Bro. Capt. Elliott, C.M., Bro. the lack followed, including a large number ammon, Past Grand Master of O.Y.B., Bro. of mmbers from Brockville, the British colo obinson, M.P.P., and Bro. F. Robinson, from born by a sturdy Orangeman, came next shown by the extended report we give, Kingston; Bro. Broder, M.P.P. for Dundas. The No. 951 Pine Grove and Nos. 293 and

> As the Orangemen from Ottawa passed the Queen's statue on their way from the depote a reresentation from the I.O.G.T., Bro. Geo. ach man took off his hat and gave three rous. Hode, D.D., senior officer. ng cheers for her Majesty. At Oka they gav ne chagrin of the Provincial Police, who were and he coffin within was richly decorated.

> During the morning the visiting sing the remains, and on the black cloth of Grand aster of the Province of Quebec; Col.

white letters on the black ground of the pery. It was as follows: "THOMAS LETT HACKETT,

that they must be urged

ust take a person

terest in the matter

With the execution

e criminal the wo

of disgrace will begin t

"No SURRENDER!" By half-past one that part of St. Jam ert Hill was crowded with strangers, ci ngemen and a few ladies. As the minute d the concourse increased, and by two ock the sidewalks were impassable, a lestrians to a great extent filled the roadv as well.

At a quarter to three THE FUNERAL PROCESSION an to form. Owing to its immense size an street, it was found necessary to organi andly and get the procession started. Accord-

ales street, westward, as follows: all told. The marshals were : Bro. Manson Bro. McGowan, Bro. McMullan, Bro. Meadow Marshal, Thomas Robinson, mounted

the ght breast, turned out one hundred or ne undred and fifty strong. Then came the ity Drange Lodges in no particular order. A er this point the lodges were not distinct.

Ha lock, No. 90; Franklin Centre, No. 69 He ningford, No. 44; Huntington, No. 369 4,or Bell's Corner Lodge, Ottawa District ncliding altogether 307 members. Then cam

stawn by four horses, caparisoned in black,

any kind occurred on the way out. In tont of the hearse were Mr. Breadner,

and Treasurer, &c.; Mr. D. Grant, Master; Mr. A. Mackey, District Boyne Lodge, to which deceased be ng, was largely represented. Its office. ad he hearse; among them were Mr. A. Master; Mr. J. Hamilton, Secretary Scott, of 350; John Johnston, 1,37 F. Percival, of 401, and A. Leckie, o

eats of every kind made against them.

eties. The Mayor of this city impl

n to dispense with any public displaying them to understand, at the same tire

them. The magistrates applied to refuse

they were little better than outlaws.

int, gravely suggested that the "leaders" e Orange order should be arrested, and he

at, as members of secret societies, we a

ble to twenty-one year's imprisonment

tooked in vain for any of the most ority stepping forward and asserting the sty of the law against those who breathed ats of carnage against orderly and law ing British subjects. Many Orangemen

fore, felt that, however unjustly ar

ely, they would be held responsible for disorder their celebration might provoke

when, on the same day, they were

ached by deputations, one from the Ci

meil, guaranteeing all necessary protection

ow how to value—they urged

breen to yield, for the time being, the erepf an undoubted right, by simply

sow to have been one of the party

nction. I felt this was the only cou

howy us has effectually turned public pinicin their favor. They have won reatectory than if they had walked

hurcher heaps of slain. But there i

ad rrse to this pleasing picture. The

bledgeven for protection by the civathors have been so recklessly broke

hat no few of us have exclaimed, "It

till thid principle, that no faith is to tept wheretics." We have kept our agree

heir's? Whilst the streets and squa

warme ith armed ruffians, ready for ar owardlnd bloody deed, the authorities r

nained ctive, paralyzed by the inactivith the mthat could, and should have tak

once tmost vigorous measures to disper the murers and arrest their leaders.

The co quences any one but a fool cou

e preted. First testing their courage

alroyabble attacked our late brother,

a few saults on unprotected women, th

ndred one. What resistance one m

ith his is to the foe. Would that we couraw a veover the brutal scene, the horr

ery behder, whose heart is not utter

olden time i was truly said that marty

ath will ald hundreds of members

e Order whih his foes would destroy

Mayof this city to resign a position

n Canada

fficer of a city like ours; we call

Wh a graver of steel, let the occur

n, and may be even here dogg

r Protestant, we Orangemen offer thanks for their presence here to

less we cannot take.

eng divine service in the same un

ng enough to break up the proces

ewise to authorize the calling out of itary force—church trustees denied

ing the determination of the Orang

THE CHIEF MOURNERS, Jes Hackett, of Ottawa; Mr. Henry act of Montreal; Mr. J. S. McCracken of Ota: Mr. Charles M. King, of Goderic Mr. D. McLellan, uncles of deceased St. orge's society was largely represented Amorhe members present were Mr. Kerry Prest; Mr. J. Heath, Vice do., Mr Her haw d Vice do.; Mr. F. H. Reynolds, Sec Messr. Lyman, D. Stroud, H. Clare, Baudj. F. Kidner, &c.

Thrish Protestant Benevolent Socie so ted out largely. Among those presen ere, J. McMaster, President; Mr. A. A. url Marshal; Rev. Mr. Dixon, Messrs. cMo, Irwin, Dnnn, Mooney, Thomas, &c. The Andrew's Society also turned out ell.ler its President, Mr. McLennan, and

inf the City Police, under Chief Penton by Chief McLaughlin and twenty water police. The general publi ly represented. Among those noti A. Ogilvie, M.P.P., Mr. A. Perry, ession moved slowly off toward

ch Cathedral, the band of the Fu aying the "Dead March in Saul." The the street were thickly lined with while the windows of every hous and perpite: ine utmost quiet rei

d annest the spectators, but while the Sotiewere passing St. John street

A SMALL PANIC tioway in which christians attend it ordiy circumstances. I cannot say that s eated by a row which commenced be eenwo young men, presumably on the Ornge uestion. One statement is that or allor by my office as a christian minist and sed, as many here may remember, t clthe other because he had snatched at Onge emblem worn by a lady, and that our st enemy was not the hostile rab droping it he ran down St. John Street, whice could meet with lead and steel, h rsul by a crowd of boys. The police, un-subly the Dominion. Events have proer th Chief, left the line of the procession that; view was a right one. I think the ad arched down St. John St. at the doub the ne self-denial and spirit of conciliat ut fling to see any sign of the continuan f throw in Notre Dame street, they march d bak along St. Peter street, and rejoin the min body. The procession then quiet ontined its way to the Cathedral, th owd of spectators still being very great, bu eepig the best of order.

service, and his only k Anneident not calculated to chime in with e seemnity of the funeral occurred in th part i the street near the Orange Hall. woma, considerably under the influence liquor or the weather, began talking loudly boutOrangeism, but was soon silenced.

Anther disturbance occurred in front Messs. Henry Morgan & Co.'s, on St. Jam treet two men began to fight and the excite rentbecame intense. The crowd, ladies and It is proposed to raise a signtlmen, swayed backward, and screan monument to him. We from ill parts of the street and square carrie the wild fright to Radegonde street. Here erected to make firm the the cush was alarming, and through the determination of all our squares the rush and screams were frightful. of citizens to unite as a ladder to see that all will. Ladies begged admission to the stores as if c fixed bayonets, which perhaps had some co nection with the panic. In the crush which was bally bruised at the same time. During the scene of excitement on Beav Hall Hill several shots were fired into the air

from the ranks of the procession. The St. George's, St. Andrew's and Irish Protestant Benevolent Societies are to be congratulated on the public spirit which they fade from our city, and manifested in attending the funeral. EVEN THOUSAND IN PROCESSION.

A getleman who counted the numbers cesson, places it at about 7,000 strong, a able-boiled men; this is exclusive of about 000 of the militia, while the spectators mu have umbered at least eighteen or twenty

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. This Cathedral was draped in black, the ulpit, eading desks, gasaliers and standard ng evered with crape. In the front sea were fuale relatives of the deceased. Diffeent clergymen of the Church of En ne arval of the body. There were Very lev. Ian Bond, Revs. Canons Baldwin Evans, llegood and Anderson; Revs. Messrs. aylis, armichael, Dumoulin, Empson, Bel

her, Ldsay and Godden. On the arrival of the corpse at the gate i vas meby the clergymen, and Canon Balo win reathe solemn words, "I am the resu by the first division was sent along St. rection id the life." The coffin was carried to the hd of the aisle, and almost in med OTHE MARCH TO THE CEMETERY.

Befor the procession started from the Park Boevard and the Cemetery Avenue and the wals at the lower end of Fletc Field, to nen taking it easy under the sha

and a apany of volunteers brought up th Rev. lames Carmichael read the 39th Psalm, ad Rev. Mr. Dumoulin the 90th

Canon Anderson read the lesson from 1 The han beginning,

O od, our help in ages past,

was then given out by the Rev. Mr. Baylis, i and sung v the choir and immense audience. Gnon Baldwin read the sentences reparator to committing the body to the detachments, one posted at Place D'Armo

rayers, and the ceremony concluded. The serice concluded, the coffin was lifted and reverently carried out again into the glad vice was being read in church, a report got Mackenzie having given instructions to cal bout that a large body of Catholics were them out if thought necessary. stationed in Fletcher's field, and that they Returning from the cemetery the military would there attack the procession. The accompanied the Orangemen, and when the

ORATION AT THE GRAVE. The Rev. Charles A. Doudiet then deliver ne funeral oration in the following words:-rethren of the Orange Order and Christian riends,—I have seldom felt more at a loss to uitably address an audience of my fellow itizens than I do to-day. Words expressive of the deep grief we all feel cannot be found, was given by the Orangemen, soldiers, and

fore a speaker in my position is fully aware of fell out, and the Orangemen proceeded to the ting rink, where refreshments awaite m. The volunteers remained on duty until e events which, for the past few days, have owded each other upon our attention. The angemen of Montreal had decided to kee ll o'clock, marching to the station to preser er while the Kingston, Cornwall and To the anniversary by what in military term to Orangemen embarked on the wester known as a church parade. Meeting i eir lodge room, and putting on the badges o eir order, they intended to walk peaceful There was a large number of peop mbled to see them off, and hearty che he House of God, and af er divine servi vere given as the train moved out. The Hemeturn quietly to their respective hom ogford, Sherbrooke, and Ottawa County angemen remain in the city over night. piracies were formed, arms and ammi purchased with murderous intentions, a ay be stated that not the slightest attemp e day of the celebration drew near, a fee versally prevailed among the citizens th the contemplated procession took placere would be riot and bloodshed. The pr treets, but they were as a rule respectablepress, Catholic and Protestant, united

raig street taverns. The only fight of the day occurred abou at if they persisted in their design of walk-g, no special protection would be extended ine o'clock, when the Point St. Charle of their buildings-altogether, an impar l observer might have thought, if he ha en ignorant of what Orangemen really are assault them was made. Three of their mber, however, had dropped about iter to the Press, calling himself a Prote undred yards behind the main body, and as hey entered the bridge a volley from ements, another no less gravely warned

scepting a few dozen ill-looking loafers abou

ere sent after them. Wm. Elliott was sho n the neck and back and dropped on the oot. His two companions ran up to the mai ody, which on hearing thl shots turned abou and the fire was returned. Elliott was place in a cab, and driven to the hospital, where h now lies in a precarious condition. The Poin St. Charles men did not attempt to maintain the fight, and after scattering the crowd, the sion marched on. No further disturb

MARKS OF RESPECT.

The Orangemen have been fairly inundated v the number of beautiful flowers wreaths sses, &c., which have been sent in by ladi f Montreal, te be placed on the coffin of poo Hackett, and they desire to express their nest sincere gratitude for this mark of respe their late comrade.

SISTER SOCIETIES.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. A very large meeting of the above society was held in the morning of the 16th, at which the following resolutions were unanimous

"The St. Andrew's Society, after the outus manner in which our civic authorities ed, desires to express its opinion that if the Mayor had taken the ordinary precautions of the occasion no loss of lifewould have occurred nd they condemn in the most severe mann the action of Mayor Beandry and Chief Pent nd consider them morally responsible for th eath of Mr. Hackett.'

"This Society deeply deplores the death the late Thomas Lett Hackett, and the mann in which it occurred, and we hereby tender to his relatives, friends and associates, our heart lt sympathy and condolence at the loss they have sustained.' "That in view of the unfortunate occurrence

of the 12th of July, and the circumstance which caused the death of the late Thoms Lett Hackett, this Society attend at the

The President, Mr. MacLennan, spoke of tend to the due ordering of religion and Christald malhe bravely made, but soon fe the efforts he had made to sustrin the resoluion of the various national societies, in conlous andost to shame. And thus it come ere in possession of the mob and no action ing taken to disperse it he had reason to body of Stephen, the first martyr, fro believe that bad faith had been shown. With ed him, they carried him to the grav ng is true nw: Thomas Lett Hackett ha but his nemory shall not be lost, an ir dead before our eyes, we call upo er possible. The Mayor acknowledged that was committed against the undoubted rights are city was in possession of the mob, and and liberties of loyal British subjects, which at he could not keep the peace. He would indees it and the could not keep the peace. Mr. A. W. Ogilvie said that the terrible of July, been approached in a different spirit, not with threats, but with the comments of the said that the terrible of the said that the said m and honor which are required good azens to give every assistance e w will track the murderers and brin r the sol purpose of riot and murder, unle itentions We want no "Molly Maguires"

arge body of men only, but by the Chief of colice with five or six men. There had been The resultions of the Orange Lodges, sub-equent this murder have declared that ciot had gone over the length and breadth of encefort thay will exercise their rights, the land. Millions of dollars could not cover the loss the city had sustained through it. e future We would have healed the sore

sior of the past, and how have we been The rooms of the St. George's Society were Lethe spirit of Thomas Lett Hackett wer frn the grave where we have laid the conduct of Mayor Beaudry on Thursday e of the past few days be written on the nite oldisk that will mark his last restingand holding him morally guilty of the dea of Hackett, and that the Societies attend th ce, thatin days to come our children may rly unerstand the origin of the coming aggle in the equal rights it is our glory to neral in a body, were unanimously carried Ald. Mercer said he was in the City Hall wi im, to ight for, and to die for, under the Ald, Stephens, when the Mayor received a clegram from the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, referring to the anticipated trouble, and asking him if he wanted any assistance. The Mayor the the telegram, with the Crange brethren from Buffalo, with the wanted any assistance. The Mayor their magnificent Band, seranaded Bro. F. G. Ald, Stephens, when the Mayor received enstitution of the British Empire, ors arewise in time that struggle may be policiof protection to one party and no ectio to the other, let the consequences upor the heads of those who choose to protested against such an answer being sent re the value set by true Britons upon regious ad civil liberty.

To thefriends and relations of our deceased ther we now unitedly offer the most sinhey put on their hats and left the City Hall will not mourn like them that have to draw out a requisition for military protection themselves, and the result would be known immediately. He concluded by de-claring that at all hazards the civil and sleep in Jesus. To thee, dear e bid farewell until we meet again wicked cease from troubling, and lare at rest." Who knows but that eligious liberty of citizens must be upheld Ir at hand for one or other of us

Many other members spoke at length, all giving the Orange Order the highest meed of aise in that their members had uniform! acted in a manner to provoke none, but that THE REFUSED PROTECTION.

July next, on the ground that they are not angeism. way to this happy consummation is ne city police are present at such procession ere imitate the constant policy of nor ngemen of Montreal have always given

ery recently of the Papal Delegate, and the hem the example. More we do not want pecially incorporated ?) and not only presen vere splendialy handled, the orders being hem into the side streets and threatening to rrest them when remonstrated with. Is that issued by Mr. A. W. Ogilivie, M.P.P., who acting as chief magistrate, had full control of e purpose for which the people of all creeds ay them? You confidently appeal, you say, o the loyalty and patriotism of the Orange en to avoid any breach of the peace by ab ght to go peaceably to church, either in ody or individually. Why not, then, hav eir malignant persons? ese rowdies (we say rowdies because all re-ectable Roman Catholics should be willing give to others all the liberty they desire for

I have the honor to be, sir,

To His Worship the Mayor.

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) John Hamilton,
Secretary of the Committee.

Defence, not Defiance.'

vere struck up A TREMENDOUS CHEER RESOLUTIONS OF COUNTY ORANGE At the annual meeting of Orangemen held ast evening in the Orange Hall, 81 St. James treet, Montreal, at which the Lodges, under the jurisdiction of the County Lodge, L. O. A, were represented, the following resoluons were unanimously adopted :-

FIRST.—Whereas the Orangemen of Montreal, with that Christian forbearance, so characteristic of the Orange Association, and at the carnest entreaty of the representatives of the various national and benevolent societies of this city, determined to forego the eties of this city, determined to forego the elebration of this day by a public procession; And Whereas, the aforesaid representatives dged their word of honor that they would take such steps as would prevent any insults returning from church, and also to restrain their co-religionists from making any demonration of an insulting or riotous character.

And, whereas, the aforesaid representatives awing failed to keep their word, so sacredly but, on the contrary, allowed ets of the city to be monopolized by a rabble of disloyal and disorderly ruffians, organized for the special purpose of insulting and assaulting peaceable and loyal citizens, male and female, and, finally, committing the nost dastardly and cruel murder, ever per-petrated in the city,— We, the Orangemen of Montreal, declare that

re can no longer place the slightest reliance non any profession of peace and good will that may at any future period be addressed to is, and that we shall take such measures as will effectually protect us from the assaults of ch cowardly and bloodthirsty ruffans; and se, the right to parade the streets of Monnd, further, no threats of violence from enemies, or entreaties of false friends, shall ever nfluence our counsels in the future.

SECOND, - Whereas, the Orangemen of Mon eal, in the exercise of their rights to hold a occession to shurch, were threatened with plence and proofshed by the members of a ertain Roman Catholic Society, known as the ish Catholic Union, and having made application to his Worship the Mayor, and several other magistrates, upon sworn affidavits, for

vil and military protection; And, Whereas, both Mayor and magistrates efused to grant such protection, and allowed lawless rabble of ruffians to congregate in nousands in the streets and squares of the ity, during the greater part of the day, men

ople, and endangering the peace of the city: And, Whereas, no measures were taken to isperse these crowds, consequently, riot and nurder resulted from want of proper measures eing taken by the Mayor to preserve peace

We, therefore, hold the Mayor to be in nighest degree culpable for all the evils that ave occured, and morally guilty of murder erpetrated in our midst.

LETTER TO THE PUBLIC OF THE DOMINION.

As many mistaken ideas prevail about the range order, we state here by way of prenble and in the very words of our printed nstitution, that "The Loyal Orange Assocition is formed by persons desirous of suporting to the utmost of their power, the priniples and practice of Christian religion, to naintain the Laws and Constitution of the ountry, afford assistance to the distressed embers of the Order, and otherwise promote uch laudable and benevolent purpose as may an charity, and the supremacy of Law, Order

and Constitutional freedom. equence of which resolution he believed the And Whereas, When we had intended this Orangemen had given up their procession. 12th of July, 1877, to celebrate the day, by great deliverance He granted the nation on the day of the Boyne, in 1690, we have been met by threats of violence, and, in conthe Police station and found the Mayor, the Sequence, have asked the authorities of Mon-Chief and sub-Chief of the police, and the Police Committee sitting together, and sending out now and then a man in plain clothing to see if there was any disturbance. They were like Noah in the Ark sending out a dove to see if the waters had abated, so that they could go out without fear of trouble. The deputation was received in the coolest manner possible. The Mayor acknowledged that was committed against the undoubted rights

imbecile and criminal negligence on the part alities here, that, for motives of Christian of the authorities. He blamed the Chief of charity, we should abstain from the said hubslie procession, this year, we have, after consideration by our brethren in their Le come whimay. This was to be expected. It the loss the city had sustained through it prequest, at the same time hoping that our any brinstormy times, but even storms are eeded to ear the atmosphere. Much as we storm as me with the honor and peace of the early had sustained through it prequest, at the same time hoping that our and while the disgraceful events were occur, example may induce others to likewise above peacend good will, many of those who the city in charge were lunching in the Police wound the susceptibilities of Protestants of Protestants of Protestants of the entire we would have healed the also to express the hope that Catholics as well as Protestants will show their sympathy with filled on the morning of the 16th by its men our resolve by sternly discouraging any ap-bers, at which resolutions strongly condemning proach to rowdyism of which they may be On behalf of the Orange Association of

July 12th, 1877.

rew out a message in answer to the telegram, their magnificent Band, seranaded Bro. F. G. tating that if Mr. Mackenzie expected trouble Bailey, proprietor of the ORANGE SENTINEL, He might take what measures he thought fit. At his office, 42 Queen Street West, on Friday, He (Mr. Mercer) with Ald Stephens, strongly forenoon, previous to their departure for protected against such an answer being sent. empting to shirk the responsibility of the Walker House playing "Protestant Boys," tuation. The Mayor then absolutely responsibility at the "Boyne Water," On arriving at the ised to call out the volunteers, whereupon hatel several hundred persons assembled, and much in the past for the advancement of July that Orangeism would extend its borders, not only in his own beloved Canada, but SIR, -I have the honor, by direction of the elebration Committee, to acknowledge the that during the pilgrims riots in Toronto, he ceipt of your letter of the 4th inst., declining pleaded for toleratian towards the Roman to afford them protection on the Twelfth of Catholics. He demanded the same for Or-

corporated. In that case how comes it that The assembly next called for three cheers for the Rev. Bro. Coleman, who was present. as that of the "Fete Dieu," and the reception The Rev. Bro. responded in an eloquent speech. He gave a fine elucidation of the sequent processions in his honor (are they tyranny, intolerance and persecuting spirit pecially incorporated?) and not only present and practice of Popery. He showed that the ut actually impeding the passage of peace. Popish system, worked by priests and others, has destroyed by fire, sword and many other forms and means of torture, an immense number of human beings; not less than Fifty taining from exercising what even you must from its invention down to the present day; de to them, however reluctantly, the and while its professors boast with pride that Why not, then, have it is unchanged and unchangeable, its votaries ddressed your beautiful and touching appeal take occasion, from time to time, to afford those even you acknowledge to be threaten pregnant proof (as they have recently done in ng open violence, and not to us who have no uch intention. Is it that your recent experience leads you to doubt both their loyalty unfounded. But Syren Popery (continued the nd patriotism when they come in the way of Rev. Bro.) still finds it expedient to sing her or malignant persons:

Sir, you have aided greatly in encouraging To speak without metaphor—if the encroachuotid) was a most exquisite anchor and cross Victoria Rifles and Stevenson's battery were head of Bleury street was reached, about 7 functions as Chief Magistrate of this city, and ment (exclusively Romish) will be set up in therefore sent ahead, but arrived on the companied the Ot we now turn from you to invoke military protection through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot tawa deputation struck up "The Boyne we will trust to ourselves, and prepare to the protection through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot the companied the Ot the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates, failing which the companied the Ot through the magistrates of this city, and the companied the Ot through the magistrates of the companied the Ot through th selves) by the virtual abdication of your tween England and Canada—and a govern-Water," the Orange Young Briton band "The defend our rights from all comers threatened being accomplished, an armada may be pre-Protestant Boys," and continued playing the as we we have been (and the recent lever allows tunes right through Bleury and St. James as to do this); of course you have read it, and the invasion of this beautiful country, the substreets to the Orange Hall. When the airs sequences we always remembering our motto. dees, we always remembering our motto, jection of its heretical people to the Pope, and their conversion to the worship of the wafer, by the gentle persuasions of thumb-screws, tacks and gibbets. Nothing but universal domination will satisfy the restless and aspiring spirt of Romish ecclesiastics.

OKA.

o the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner. Your correspondent, the Rev Mr Rogers, loubtless a warm friend of the Okas and with pen and tongue is not only ready to prove that they have been basely wronged, but equally ready, if called on, to go out with his brethren of the Protestant faith to turn public attention thruout the Dominion to the down-trodden tribe, yet his sympathies can be scarcely right adjusted when, with the same breath, he expresses thankfulness for your interest in the sufferings and then seeks to shelter from your reflections and censorship those of whom the Indians are wards. If Mr Rogers was one of a crew ready to start to the help of a sinking ship, and those who had the ordering of the lifeboat, either from lack of courage or apathy, delayed sending him and his willing men to the rescue till it was too late, we should understand how he could express indignation for one party and sympathy and deep senti-ment for the other, but if he would cover both with the one garment of charity, its breadth would not be compatible with fair judgment. With my good brother, I have an instinctive respect for our rulers in Church and State, but it is so allied with conviction of their responsibilities to defend the wronged and protect the helpless that, if they fail in taking up these accompaniments of power, my regard for Justice more than halves the respect I should willingly culti-

vate for their honor. For the Indians of Oka there are two strong parties entitled to speak: The Dominion Government and The Governing Officers of The Methodist Church. The Indians are joint wards of each, and the authority of these Parties surely brings with it responsibilities to speak out if their wards, from any cause, are unjustly oppressed. That these wards are oppressed, and helpless to avert the oppression, a visit to Oka will convince any impartial judge. Two seigniories, or townships, set apart 160 years ago for their support by the King of France, when they were Romanists, under the care of 21 priests, called the Seminary of St Sulpice, are now claimed and seized by a larger body of priests calling themselves by the same name; the Indians may not take timber for building or repairing their tumble-down houses, or for fuel, their forests are cut down before their eyes and sold as firewood to strangers, and their lands are being rapidly transferred to French Canadian occupants, That the existing so-called Seminary, with Machiavelian skill, has begirt the original arrangement for the Indians with great diffi-culties, is painfully apparent, but that to solve those difficulties and enforce with impartiality the original compact is "ultra vires" beyond the wisdom, power, and conrol of the governing officers of this Dominion, we don't allow. The question raised by the Civil Defence Alliance, "Have the Indian wards any rights?" is as yet unanswered, because the voice of the Government has not been heard repeating it. "The Sem-

inary" afraid of the question and afraid of

examination about its own rights, has acted the

part of the Irish obstructionists in the British Parliament, and hitherto no brave "Speaker" has first warned and then used his power to remove them. The Government, from political inducements no doubt, has avoided collision with the Priests, and twice has sought to compromise the matter by engaging to remove the Indians to lands of the Upper Ottawa or Lake Huron. But if the Government of the Dominion has shown a lamentable timidity in dealing with this subject on its merits, has the governing body of the Methodist church come to the rescue, determined to strengthen the en-feebled political knees, and used its extensive influence and power for the helpless wards rovidence has assigned to its charge? 'Tis petitions from it have asked for redress,

true it has appointed a strong man from its body to look after and do battle for the one man can de, but if a commander-in-chief of a well-ordered army would be content to appoint one man out of it, even his bravest, to do what the united army together was barely sufficient for, could he expect either success or applause. Not a few times in the past 25 years, as my friend Mr R. knows, educational and collegiate matters have been deemed worthy the attention and good will of the general public. Was a one-man-effort reckoned sufficient to secure the ears and hearts of all? Did not the call of Conference go forth and deputations of great name sound it in towns and cities, and, it may be, men of lesser name echoed it thru village and township, and the pens of ready writers took it up and public prints and pamphlets were made to reiterate the arguments, and Canada saw and felt that The whole Methodist Church had laid the subject it advocated to heart and was in earnest about it, and its many friends looked on well pleased and said, "bravely done." Let the same means and machinery, without stint, be put in motion at this time for Oka. Let the question raised by the Civil Defence Alliance, argued out by Dr Borland, obstructed by the so called Seminary, not yet lifted up by the Dominion Government,let it be put, not by Conference merely, but as the request of Conference by its adherents from every town and city and village and hamlet of Ontario, "Have the Indians of Oka any right on the lands set apart for their use ?" Let its organ, the strong tongued Guardian, ring out with the intimation that it shall not cease making the demand till a judicial answer be returned. Let the Methodists wake up at the honest call for action, and get on their feet, and there is not a Protestant congregation in the Dominion that would not join, or a municipality that would not back us, and the question honestly taken up everywhere outside the doors of Parliament by us will, from necessity, be put within its Halls, and the obstructionists, if ten times stronger than they are, will be warned, and must go backward, downward, before a church demanding only fair play and equity for its members.

Less than taking up the matter by the machinery of the whole Methodist church, is but triffing with great issues and courting overthrow for the Indians and for ourselves. Better far, Bro. R., that we acknowledge we have been derelict and somewhat delinquent, and, in the name of our Master, begin again. If we can show a united Church, all in action, there will be seen to follow a State in action, ending the controversy by swinging with-out partiality, expediencies or compromise, mbline of right between

THE OKA QUESTION.

We print this morning a letter from Mr. George W. Beers, the acting secretary of the Civil Rights Alliance, concerning the famous letter of the Minister of the Interior on the subject of the Oka Indians. Will Mr. Beers be good enough to take counsel with his own antecedent utterances, and then say whether in common honesty he is justified in adopting the tone which he ventures to adopt in his letter, to which we give high this morning? His place toned horror of the suggestion of any party politics being mixed up with this affair, is hardly respectably put on. He says he kept back the letter of the Government on purpose, without any suggestion from any one connected with the Government, and simply with the object of preventing the subject being dragged into the arena of party conflict. Perhaps so. But in that case is it not remarkable that he should have been willing that the public should know that a letter had been written by the Govern-ment, and that that letter was not at all satisfactory to the friends of the Indians. Mr. Beers has this merit, and it is a rare one: he has the courage of his convictions. When he wants to say something he never hesitates about taking the whole responsibility for it. We wish there were others as manly in this respect. The letters G. W. B. at the foot of a communication are as well understood by the public as if the name was printed in full. Well, on the 22nd of April the GAZETTE contained a letter with those initials, from which we make a couple of quotations :-- " A lengthy docu-" ment has been received from the "Government on this question, which for "gross and unjustifiable impertinence " and undignified threatening has rarely "had a rival." And further on again, "If the Government has determined to " champion the claims of the Seminary "and ignore those of the people, it is " well that the country should know it. "To my mind this is its intention; and " free from any political or party animus, "I believe it is a policy which its own " justice loving friends will not permit it " to carry out." That is rather remarkable language for one who was determined that this question should be kept clear of politics, and that no use should be made of it by either party in the elec-

We have no desire to criticise very closely Mr. Beers' letter, for the reason that we know him to be influenced by an all-controlling interest in the cause of these poor Indians. But were we disposed to do so, we think our readers will admit that there is enough in the letter to justify the remarks of the GAZETTE. We are told that the letter, although bearing date the 23rd March, had to pass through the hands of the agent at Oka, by whom it was copied, had then to be sent to Mr. Borland, had to be submitted to a meeting of the Alliance for its action, had to go to a special committee for the drafting of an answer, had to await consultation with the Indians at Oka and their lawyer, had to await the action of another meeting of the Alliance called to ratify the reply to it, and that, therefore, "there is nothing "at all wonderful in the delay of four " weeks to do all this." If that means anything, it means that the delay was the result of these proceedings, and yet almost in the next sentence, Mr. Beers says, "I wrote the reply myself, " submitted it to the Council, and sent it-" direct the next day, without waiting to " transmit it through the agent at Oka." We are not given the date of this, but it must have been some time before the elections; for Mr. Beers says that "a few "days afterwards" he had an interview with Mr. Mills, and it is certain that on that occasion the party use which was being made of this question was the subject of conversation. After that interview, Mr. Beers had "a three hours' disc' cussion with a Government official," and here we have this remarkable statement, "There it was again said to "me that those of us who were Conserva-"tives, desired to embarrass the Government by bringing on this question on " the eve of the elections. There again "I assured him that no use would be " made of the document until the elec-"tions were over." Surely it is not necessary to say anything further to prove that this letter was purposely held back until after the elections, and that it was so held back as the result of communication, directly or indirectly, with members of the Government. As to our statement that it was held back at the request of

he Government, we have to say that it was made on the authority of Mr. Green, whose interest in this question is only second to that of Mr. Beers himself; and most people will be disposed to agree with us that the letter which we publish this morning is very far from justifying the strong terms in which the statement is contradicted.

What we think is that the withholding of this letter, by whomsoever it was done, was a wrong to the people who are interested in this question, and that withholding it because the elections were pending was in fact standing by with the proof in hand to dispel the illusion, while people were exercising their franchise under the impression that their Protestant interests were safer in the hands of the Liberals than of the Conservatives. We do not believe the publication of the letter would have had the slightest effect upon the elections. The Protestant Liberals of Montreal, from the Witness down or up, whichever may suit best, are not the people to be influenced by anything of this kind. It might have affected some Protestant Conservatives and made them feel how utterly dishonest were the appeals made to them on religious grounds to support the Liberals. But even that we doubt. But whether it had any effect or not, the Civil Rights Alliance, if, as it says, it is free from party bias, had but one duty to perform, and that was to take the public into its confidence, altogether irrespective of whether there was an election going or or not. By the way, there is anothe little matter that the public would lik to know about. The lawyer for the Ir dians has complained that he has bee unable to get a test case before the Courts, because it can only be brought in the name of the Crown, and that has hitherto, as we understand it, been refused. Now that there is an Attorney-General in Quebec, after Mr. McLaren's own heart, has any application been made to him on the subject? Or are we to have another illustration of the fact that the interests of the Indians must not be permitted to embarass the Joly Administration and its friends?

mod 1878

interest.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH, Deputy Minister of Finance.

John McGirr, Esq., Indian Agent, Oka, P.O.

ANSWER OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ALLIANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MONTREAL, 23rd April, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—As the legal defence of the Oka Indians, and the settlement of the questions between them and the Seminary of St. Sulpice have been transferred from the Methodist Church to the Civil Rights Alliance, the letter from the Department of the Interior of the 23rd ult., respecting certain proposals made by the Seminary of St. Sulpice had to be submitted to the council. The Civil Rights Alliance is composed of all political and religious creeds, organized to secure the civil and religious rights of any creed or class, and is not a body to "interfere between the Government and the Indians."

The Council of the Alliance regrets that the letter of the Minister of the Interior is a plea in defence of the Seminary, containing not only an undignified threat as to the removal of the agent placed in Oka, but a further retraction of concessions proffered by the Government. The Alliance has no political or religious animus. It simply seeks to secure certain rights for a people to whom these rights were given, and which rights were recognized for over a century by the very corporation which now aims to reject them. The questions between the Oka Indians and the Seminary of St. Sulpice are not mere questions of sentiment, but of momentous fact and inalienable legal claims. It may have happened, that in the multitude of advisers, voluntary and even official, who have persistently urged the Government to do justice between these claimants, that some conflicting opinions have obtained, as to the real claims and demands of the Indians.

It does not appear that "the best possible legal advice" taken by Government, has been directed to the real question at issue, inasmuch as the letter of the Minister of the Interior declares that this legal advice "has uniformly been that the Indians have no legal title to the soil, that the Gentlemen of the Seminary are not trustees for the Indians, but absolute proprietors of the land, and that no suit against the Seminary to obtain possession of the property for the Indians could be successful." Eminent legal gentlemen have given the opinion that the titles under which the Seminary claim an absolute ownership of the Seignories, destroy instead of establishing their claim; that the ordinance of the Special Council of 1840, merely confirmed the original grants with the same obligations; that the Act abolishing the Seignorial Tenure put the Seignories under the common law, as it did the Seignory of Sault St. Louis, the abolition being for the Indians respectively, who should receive the constituted rent in lieu of cens et rentes, and the indemnity for the abolition of lods et ventes, or the interest of the capital set apart for such indemnity. The 16th section of the ordinance in question (3 and 4 Vict., cap. 30, now cap. 42 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada), preserves the rights of the Indians.

them is accepted, would arrange all minor details connected with their removal, c pable of being converted into canoes: when the Indians require any, we respecting which Mr. Borland makes enquiry, as he might find it best in their allow them to take them, but on the condition that they will not sell them. In general we cut wood on the lands reserved for the Indians at their demand only, either to enlarge their fields or to make new ones; and if sometimes we have cut some without consulting them, it was on unoccupied or deserted lands." Again on page 36, in a letter dated 26th February, 1870, he repeats, "The Seminary has always allowed the Indians of the Lake to take firewood in the forest for their own use. They have also been allowed, when asked for, to take timber for building purposes." Again in the "Historical Notice" of the question published in 1876 under the names of the present Curé of Oka and the advocate of the Seminary, pages 17 and 26, the admissions are made: "Each head of a family of these tribes of Indians has had permission to take in the Domaine of the Seminary all the wood necessary for building and heating purposes."

If these statements were at all correct, one of the most serious grievances of the Indians could or would have had no existence. But they are directly contradicted by the plain facts that in every instance where the Indians have attempted to cut wood for these purposes, the Seminary has invariably caused their arrest and prosecution since they have seen fit to change their creed. It has also been stated that permission had to be asked from the forestkeepers; but it is a fact, known to residents of the Seigniories, that these forestkeepers were solely appointed for the purpose of keeping the French population at the rear of the domaine from cutting wood. They never interfered with the Indians until within the last eight or ten years, but frequently arrested French residents for trespass and cutting wood. It is also wholly incorrect that since the Indians have changed their creed they have been allowed to cut wood. The residence of the Methodist Missionary, owned by an Indian, had to be repaired with lumber bought by private gentlemen; many houses are badly in want of repair, and the Seminary will not let the people cut wood for this purpose; houses have fallen into decay from age, and hundreds of the Indians and their families have been obliged to leave Oka for want of house and home, and are now residents in various parts of Quebec and Ontario. Several families are crowded into small dwellings for want of sufficient houses. The necessary firewood has only been obtained by purchase, and by using decayed stumps found on the lands or canoed from across the Lake. These matters are here enlarged upon to show the Department of the Interior, that the statements made by the Rev. Mr. Baile are utterly disproved by facts; and that in no instance have the Protestant Indians of Oka enjoyed the ancient privileges, which have been continued uninterruptedly to the few Indians on the Seigniory who are Roman Catholics.

The Alliance and its advocates do not consider that the Government has any such relations with the Okas as with other Indian bands. The Seminary of St. Sulpice voluntarily assumed the same direct Trusteeship of these Indians of the Interior wish it to be understood that the Government has no fund to for these Indians what it has done and is doing for others?

"leaving the responsibility of the consequences to the friends of the Indians," beyond dispute, according to the original title, but place themselves in a much that it is willing to expose the Okas to the annoyances and open persecutions worse position, and remove themselves from the sympathy and support of they have endured for so many years? This must inevitably follow, and the friends who have done more to educate and enlighten them in ten years than Alliance urges the Minister of the Interior to reconsider the position in which the Seminary of St. Sulpice with all its wealth and power did in a century. these people would then be placed—one dangerous to the peace and prosperity This view is that of the people themselves.

to have been offered in the interest of the Indians, the offer was made by the the Alliance, the head-chief of Oka, with one legal Counsel of the Seminary previous Government, but no case has been secured under which the questions and one of the Alliance, to discuss the claims of the Indians, the best and at issue could be tested, and the Seminary has refused to agree to such a case most peaceful arbitration or settlement, and to present a signed report to the as will make this possible. It has been the constant aim of the advisers of the Department of the Interior. In the event of disagreement, the Alliance will Indians to obtain a legal settlement of the difficulty, but the Seminary has then pray the Government to enter a test case to finally settle the difficulties in systematically resisted every effort to bring a proper test case before the Courts, the Courts. by harrassing the Indians by criminal proceedings and arrests, without ever yet having secured a verdict,—these arrests having been almost exclusively for some settlement. attempting to exercise the privilege of cutting wood, which the Rev. Mr. Baile declares they "have always been allowed to exercise."

No such judicial opinion has been solicited as that expressed in the letter of the Minister of the Interior, viz., that "the Department is convinced that the only result of taking the case into Court would be to confirm the Seminary in what they claim to be their rights," and "that in that event the Indians would Hon. David Mills, receive nothing." This, it seems to us, is the jurisdiction of the Courts to decide, and it is the earnest desire of the Alliance that if no fair settlement can otherwise be made, such a test case be entered in the Courts by Government as will finally settle the disputed points. It does not appear to us probable that if the Seminary believed the Okas "have no legal rights," they would offer them even \$20,000 "for what rights they may have."

In the consideration of the proposal to give the Indians \$20,000, the fact stated in the letter of the Minister of the Interior that "out of this sum lands would have to be purchased for the Indians elsewhere," at once renders such a compromise impossible. The fact, too, that Cockburn Island has been deserted by less civilized Indians is certainly no inducement for the Okas to remove there. The letter of the Department speaks strongly in the interests of the Seminary. It offers very poor encouragement to the Indians. Removal under such circumstances would reduce these Indians to the condition of pauperism, which the Department says it is undesirable should occur. Not only is the sum offered wholly inadequate, but the Alliance speaks the earnest desire of the Indians themselves, and speaks it authoritatively, that they be secured on the lands where they have lived so long, the rights' they claim, and previously enjoyed undisturbed.

In conclusion, the Alliance cannot advise the Indians to accept the very small sum offered by the Seminary, and the conditions of removal imposed by Does the Department intimate that by withdrawing its agent at Oka, and the Government; and thus not only create the Seminary absolute owners

The Alliance would respectfully suggest and urge the appointment of a In regard to the Test Case, said in the letter of the Minister of the Interior | commission, composed of three gentlemen of the Seminary, three members of

The Alliance trusts that immediate action will be taken to bring about

Soliciting an early reply,

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

> W. GEO. BEERS. Secretary pro tem. Civil Rights Alliance.

Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The incompetency of the Parliament at Ottawa to deal with the trade difficulties is daily becoming more and more apparent. The Governor General's speech, the accounts, the estimates,—all of the most ordinary routine character, -have occupied the attention of the House these ten weeks or more, and still the ineffectual palaver goes unblushingly on. The active population in general, you may imagine, are very differently employed; those of them at least having any responsibility in merchandising, manufacturing and producing, are absorbed in a death-struggle to keep their heads above water; but their strenuous endeavours, too frequently proving unavailable, they are swept along to the shades of dishonor and bankruptcy, without hardly a sign of sympathy for the general condition being manifested by their representatives at Ottawa. And yet, in a few weeks, if not already, these same majorities of hopeless deadheads will have the effrontery to present themselves to their outraged constituencies for re-election! What grievance can compare in magnitude with having this fine country-unrivalled in natural resources-sacrificed to the stupidity and indifference of men possessed of little or no business training for the discharge of public duties they have had the temerity to assume? Not a man on either side of the House has ventured an explicit explanation of the adverse balance of trade. If the statement of that simple but important fact is beyond their capacity, what can the country reasonably expect from their handy-work?

The Alliance is unaware that any hint of making the Okas "pensioners upon the country" has been made by their friends. Societies by the hundred for the relief of the poer of enfranchised communities are necessary; yet the relief which it has been found necessary to extend to the Okas, has been solely in consequence of the curtailment by the Seminary of the privileges and rights they always previously enjoyed to maintain themselves. The people were independent of charity until the Seminary infringed upon their rights. Government has been frequently solicited to relieve communities of white people. Whatever the faults of the Indians may be—and they bear no comparison to those the of more privileged pale face public—an Indian mendicant among the Okas has not been known within the last eight or ten years. In their present distress they have suffered without themselves soliciting aid.

It would be a cruel blow to the interests of the Indians to remove the Agent appointed by the Department. The Alliance is fully satisfied that his presence alone has tended to peace, and is confident that his personal observation and inquiry will convince the Government, that the reports and statements made by the Alliance are fully borne out by facts; and that statements prejudicial to the conduct of the Indians are unworthy of belief. The Alliance would rather suggest that her the interval of the settlement of these questions, the Agent now at Oka, who have evidently familiarized himself with both sides, be given higher discretionary powers, so as to secure to the Indians the acknowledged right to cut what wood they require for building and heating purposes. A serious grievance wo uld thus be removed. The Minister of the Interior will see, that if the Seminary is sincere in its expressions, as represented by the Rev. Mr. Baile, a simple plan is here presented to prove it, and one to which it is hoped the Seminary will consent.

In reply to the questions in the letter of the Minister of the Interior, as to "whether the gentleman, who are interfering between the Government and ruarantee that the Indians will not lose by rejecting the Indians are prepared to \$ c., the Alliance is satisfied, from the statements the offer of the Seminary," & at if they are secured in the rights they enjoyed challenge contradiction. of the Indians themselves, the are not persecuted by the Seminary for daring to change their religious creed, t

a certainty.

various branches of mechanis, it is necessary to secure the civil and religious as to the causes and cure of the depression of trade. capacity. To accomplish thiety of capital invested, and the retention of the a rich and talented body of its advocates, more especially ny legal rights in the Seminary. to deny that the Okas have an

I take the solitary and abortive attempt of Mr. J. McDonald, Toronto, as a fair example of what we mean. You would expect from a gentleman who has been successful at dealing in dry goods to a large extent, some little comprehension of the subject. Judge for yourself. He takes the customs' records for four years, out of the last ten, and assumes on these figures that imports are ninety-one millions in excess, and calls that a solution, blaming the importers, bankers, and British manufacturers no less, for their confiding credit! Mr. McDonald's own leaders reject all confidence in the mere figures—uncorroborated—but he does not appear to know that much.

Since the advent of Confederation, over a hundred millions dollars cash capital has been imported; the question in point is, Where has it gone to? It does not appear to have been invested in foreign securities, nor have capitalists been importers of Canadian securities from London. If industry is inadequate to pay for the goods imported, then of necessity the capital is consumed; in other words, exported to pay for imports. Canada has a foreign cash account, as well as a foreign merchandise account. If in the latter, exports paid for imports, the cash borrowed by the Government and Loan Societies would be still circulating in the country, which capital would tell decidedly in a reduction of the rate of interest. But no such change being perceptible is additional proof of its absence from the channels of Canadian trade. The sum of cash imported added to the unsettled balances against Canadian importers make up the adverse balance of trade,—the excess of imports! This principle of arriving at the adverse balance is the true one, being supported, not by illusory customs records, but undeniable facts. As regards the principle, we simply

The unsettled balances of goods are what is pressing hard on the trade just for over a hundred years, and heir content and material progress will be almost now. The banks of this country have doubtless assumed a large share of it, depending on the retail trade meeting their obligations at maturity. As to the ly see the Government relieved from anxiety in cash account, we are informed by the Finance Minister that he contemplates The Alliance would glad cond any fair and reasonable effort to this end. effecting another loan to extend maturing bonds between now and 1880! this whole matter, and will see Indians will be secured by themselves once they What we have been describing is the actual condition. The question now The "personal wants" of the undisturbed. Responsible gentlemen are willing arises, What are those causes which force trade into the customary channels, are allowed to live and labour te the social and material progress of this special leading to excess of credit, excess of imported goods, the borrowing of large to try experiments to promo ll cost the Government nothing, and be of deep sums of money by the Government, and the consequent commercial difficulties? band,—experiments which wif the Interior. It is desirable to engage them in If any one imagines that the trade of the country naturally seeks these chaninterest to the Department ocal industry, for which they have shown special nels irrespective of legislation, he is ill prepared to give an intelligent opinion

We may save ourselves the trouble of seeking for those causes beyond our rights of the people, the saf nient proximity to the metropolis. No movement own mismanagement. In one word, the sole and adequate cause of excessive band in their present convers their behalf without first consulting their Chiefs credit and excessive imports is to be found in the present banking law, which is made by this Association of The Alliance would feel it a deep injustice and rejects the investment in real estate, and confines the trade of the country to and obtaining their approval. It to their own untutored opinion, in a dispute with the use of the investment of the capital in the personal property. The consewrong, were the Okas to be lef gentlemen like the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and quence is that 400 to 500 millions dollars' capital is ruled out of use, and has as the Department of the Interior seems disposed no more bearing on the money market than if it were at the bottom of the sea. Under the present law you start a bank with so much paid-up capital, which is

"Nothing in this Act or in the ordinance aforesaid contained, shall extend to destroy, diminish, or in any manner to affect, the rights and privilegss of the Crown, or of any person or persons, society, or corporate body, excepting such only as this Act and the said ordinance expressly and specially destroys, diminishes or affects."

Yet this is not the present question between the Okas and the Seminary, and no such desire has been officially expressed to the Government by this Alliance, as the dispossession of the gentleman of the Seminary, and the installation of the Indians as absolute proprietors. It seems evident that the legal advice taken by Government has been directed to an issue not now in question, and one likely to prejudice public opinion against the interests and real claims of the Okas.

The simple questions are these: 1st. Has the Seminary of St. Sulpice obligations to fulfil towards the Indians? 2nd. What are these obligations? 3rd. Will the Government or the courts compel the Seminary to fulfil them?

The Minister of the Interior will perceive that the legal advice received by his Department, as expressed in his letter of the 23rd ult., has no bearing at all upon these questions, and that much of the argument contained in his letter, therefore, fails to meet the real issue.

The Alliance recognizes the fact that the Act of 1840 confirmed certain obligations imposed upon the Seminary by the concessions of the King of one hundred and sixty of which have been in Oka. The Government occupy France. It rather sees therein an explicit confirmation of those obligations. a certain relation towards the Caughnawaga, St. Reg. would fix his attention upon a few undeniable facts. 1st. The Act of 1837-38, Sulpice, by the original deeds of concession and the funds. The Seminary of St. which sought to confirm the Seminary as absolute owners with no obligations to a similar relation towards these Okas, which has gie ordinance of 1840, occupy the Indians, was disallowed by the Crown. 2nd. The Act of 1840 was only of the funds belonging to the Okas. allowed by the Crown because it contained the very obligations towards the Indians and others which the disallowed Act was made to evade. 3rd. Until they are a tolerated people. Government seems the legal rights in Oka; that within the last forty years or thereabouts, the gentlemen of the Seminary faithfully fulfilled the obligations this Alliance now seeks to have continued, to wit: anywhere else. Thus they are placed in an inference clearly they have no rights Erecting house and home for the people, or at least permitting them to erect which no other band of Indians occupy. If the orior and anomalous position, house and home for themselves with timber from the seignories; prosecuting in alienate the Indians rights, it was a wrong and an indianace of 1840 was meant to the name of and as the guardians of the Indians, trespassers who cut wood on had or has a legal power to perpetrate, and for whipjustice which no Government the lands; permitting the people to cut what wood they require for fuel or responsible. Nothing is clearer, however, from the ch Government must be held building purposes, as well as for the small industries upon which much of their as well as from the petitions presented to the Free original deeds of concession, existence depends; providing means for moral and religious instruction, and than that these Indians were specially chosen for

of the Seminary, in his letter of the 12th October, 1868 (Parliamentary Return, funds belonging to the Oka Indians," and has no rhat the Government "has no Third Session, First Parliament, 33 Vict., 1870, page 13), in which he says, them. Supposing now, as the letter of the Departneans of purchasing land for "We allow them to take what wood they require for building purposes or for event of the refusal of the Okas to accept a mone ment intimates, that in the firewood, but we do not allow them to sell it." Also to his reiteration of this nary to leave the Seignory, and they are ultimately inducement from the Semistatement on page 23, same Return. "If they want any firewood or timber for circumstances of annoyance and restriction which

and the lands, which the Government now occupy towards other Indian bands. Proof of this is apparent from the statements in the letter of the Minister of the Interior, that "there is no fund in the possession of the Government belonging to the Oka Indians," and that "the Department have no means of purchasing these or any other lands for the Oka band, other than such as the amount given by the Seminary."

The Okas occupy a peculiar legal position by no fault of their own. The Seminary petitioned the King of France in 1717 for the Seigniory of the Lake "as a Mission to these Indians," plainly expressing the desire to secure it for "the advantage of the Indian Mission, not only because of the conversion of the Indians, who being further from the city would also be beyond the danger of becoming drunkards, but also to the colony, which in this way would be protected from the incursions of the Iroquois in time of war." It must be remembered that when England took possession of this country, this band of Indians were then under the guardianship and special care of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on the very seigniory where they still remain; and that from that period till the confirmation of the Seminary Title in 1840, the highest legal opinions held that the estates of the Seminary were being held illegally, having become by the capitulation the property of the Crown. It was no fault of the Indians if they were placed by old legislation in this pecyaliar position, and left by the ordinance of 1840 under the Seminary trusteeship instead of exclusively Government control. In fact, the Crown is directly responsible for this peculiar relationship, as it disallowed the Act of 1837-738, by which the Seminary tried to get rid of their obligations to the Indians, and put their care upon the Crown.

The plain reason therefore why the Government has no fund belonging to the Okas is that the Seminary of St. Sulpice; hold and have always held this fund claims of the Seminary. It does not, however, recognize any revocation of the in trust; have held the position towards the Indians for over two hundred years, To satisfy the Minister of the Interior that this position is tenable and just, it which gives it the exclusive control of these Indian bands, iven it the exclusive control

hch King by the Seminary, Attention is requested to the admissions of the Rev. T. A. Baile, Superior The letter of the Minister of the Interior declares t eal from Iroquois invasions. as well as a special defence of the Island of Monty special instruction and care, building purposes, we allow them to have it." "We have but a few pines others to leave, and then there is "no fund forthcoth have forced hundreds of ming," does the Department

OKA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,-Your correspondent who writes from Ottawa under date of 19th inst., seems to be very much surprised at your accepting as facts the reports current in that city, in regard to the removal of the Okas to the wilderness of Muskoka, and at the same time attempts to exonerate the conduct of Mr. McGirr in the matter. But he also admits that Mr. McGirr, during his six weeks' sojourn in Ottawa had daily interviews with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs with the object of making some kind of arrangement for the removal of the Indians. This is the verything that Mr. McGirr is accused of. Why should he set secretly in his negotiations? Why should not the arrangements be made with the Government by the Indians through their chiefs, Mr. McGirr representing the Government, whose agent he is? But this course is not to be followed. Nobody is to know of Mr. McGirr's arrangements, neither of the "issue thereof, no, not even yourself, Mr. Editor, nor your telegraphic correspondent; nor other person can yet tell," and I presume that by this is meant that not even the Indians themselves must know anything about the matter. This must be a very dark transaction, Mr. Editor, when nobody is allowed to see through it; except Mr. McGirr, your Ottawa correspondent, and I may presume the Gentlemen of the Seminary. Now, I hope that your correspondent who has been initiated into the mysteries, and who seems willing to lend his pen to the service of his fellows who are in darkness will answer the following questions that they may be enlightened in some slight degree.

1. What was Mr. McGirr's object in acting as he did at the Council meeting of the band in Oka on March 1st last? At that time a general council was called, at which Chief John Tiwisha presided. Mr. McGirr read a letter purporting to be from the Government, in which the Indians were asked to make an estimate of the improvements on their farms. After a long discussion the matter was brought to a vote, but Mr. McGirr objected to those who intended to go away voting, saying that he had a letter from the Government for them. The Indians voted that they did not intend going, and therefore it was needless to put a value on their improvements.
Mr. McGirr at this time, in reply to a question
from Chief Tiwisha said that the Government was not prepared to make the Indians any offer, but it would be better for all the Indians to go, because the land is not theirs, and "as I am their agent I will try to get them good farms." In the evening he held a private meeting with those Indians who had consented to go away, and there reported to their friends that the Government were to give them the choice of 60,000 acres of land out of nineteen townships, provisions and clothing for three years, all

Witherss 28 July 1881

NESS.

their household requirements, a good farm horse, a milch cow for each family, all the implements requisite for farming, a steam saw and grist mill, and even a certain amount of money yearly. These grand promises induced several of the other Indians to decide to go. Mr. McGirr knew that the Indians were circulating these promises as coming from him, and when ample opportunities were given him to contradict these stories he did not do it.

2. How can Mr. McGirr account for his action in the following instance: After visiting Muskoka with three of his Indians in April last he reported favorably of that place and told his party to be ready, that they were to leave immediately for their new reserve; those who had been induced to promise to go, having faith in his word, sold out their cattle and effects for whatever they could get, and even made boxes to pack up the articles they would have to take with them; and when, as the days passed, and there was no sign of going, and June had nearly come, some of them went to sow their farms, Mr. McGirr forbade them in the name of the Government?

3. How is it that after an absence of some six weeks, during which these Indians who had promised to go to Muskoka, every day were expecting the word to go, has not Mr. McGirr informed the Indians what they may expect?

When these questions are satisfactorily answered I may have some more to ask, for I am in a position to know what is passing in Oka. QUERIST.

Oka, July 20th, 1881.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,-I saw by a recent issue of your paper that the Seminary of St. Sulpice have offered to pay the Protestant Indians of Oka to give over their lands and homes to their vast landgrasping and religious corporation, and leave them landlords at Oka. According to this the Indian claim to the reserve must be good, and why should they sacrifice it for a trifle? I have it from good authority that last winter alone the Seminary cut and sold some eighteen hundred cords of hardwood on the reserve. This is nothing to the wood that was sold in previous years, while a large quantity of land has been occupied by French-Canadian settlers. Why not hold this religious body responsible? Must the Indians be deprived of their own? Does not the sun shine for them, loyal subjects to our Queen and country? If the Government of this so-called free country is powerless, let us see that the Indians are not deprived of their

But a few months ago the Government Indian Agent at Oka, Mr. John McGirr, reported that the Indians were settling down to farming; that the Government had provided seed, and means for repairing their buildings, and that he probably might teach a school near by and still retain the agency. But now we hear of his being at the head of affairs, influ-encing the Indians to favor the Seminary by removing to Muskoka.

A PROTESTANT.

Hudson, P. Q., July 19, 1881.

THE PROPOSED PICNIC—THE NEW SCROOL LACROSSE—A LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

This afternoon three hearty-looking Indians from Oka arrived in town on business in relation to the proposed picnic to be held there. They paid a visit to this office, and showed that a great deal of interest is being manifested among the members of the tribe in the proposed gathering. The great difficulty arises in connection with the landing at Oka, the Seminary, which professes to control the wharf, having denied permission for any excursion to land. Various means of overcoming this difficulty have been suggested, among them being a proposal to land right oprosite the picnic grounds. In any case the Seminary cannot prevent ordinary passengers from landing, and as the Saturday rate is only \$1 return there is little doubt but that many would take advantage of it when the time arrives, but the other plan is much to be preferred, as it saves a long and dusty walk. The Indians speak of many attractions, such as canoe races, lacrosse matches, &c., and a demonstration in Indian costumes.

One of the Indians this afternoon said, with regard to the new school house, that Mr. Mc-Girr had arrived at Oka from Ottawa after a six weeks' stay there but, could give them no definite news. They had made application to be allowed to cut wood for the new school heuse in the village, but the Government had replied that it would be better to bring the lumber from somewhere else, as the proprietorship in the standing wood was not yet decided. Until the Seminary's claim to it had been disproved, they would have to take it at their risk. The Government would not forbid their taking it, but would not guarantee that they would be undisturbed in taking it, The Indians were very desirous of having a suit-

able school-house.

When asked if there was anything further known regarding the removal of the band to Muskoka, the three replied that Mr. McGirr could give them no further information about it. Said one of them, "There are only twentyfive families who would agree to go, and there are eighty families who wantto remain." There are also about thirty families scattered away from the seigniory, who are waiting for an op-portunity to come back to it as soon as they can get house and lands.

Being asked whether the young men of Oka have played lacrosse at all this year, one of them replied, "Since all these difficulties we have not played at all, except some of the little

The following letter has been received from

"I am very much surprised to see by editorials and articles in your paper that you deem it expedient to accept as a fact all the unfounded and sill rumors that become current in this city in regard to the Oka Indisas. Every item that appears in this case in any of the papers here is only a conjecture, and merely gathered for the sake of appendiculon, as it is a well-fact that no body knows as yet what arrangements are being arrived at between the Department and Mr. McGirr. The whole matter as yet is absolutely confined to the Government and its agent at that place. A great deal has been written and said in regard to

fined to the Government and its agent at that place. A greatesal has been written and said in regard to Mr. MicGirr being faverable to the gentleasen of the Seminary, but I know that such is not the case. Rumors that have been current to confirm this feeling have been alto ether without foundation, and I think a great injustice has been done to Mr. McGirr, in for one moment entertaining the thought that he was unfavorable to and working against the Indians. I also know as a positive fact that he is dong all he can to further their interests. It is true that he is here at present on business in this connection and has daily interviews with the Superintendent of Indian Afairs, and it would further appear that arrangements of some kind are being made, but what the issue will be neither you nor your telegraphic correspondent nor neither you nor your tele, raphic correspondent nor

any other person can yet 'c'l.

'I thought it recessary to make this explanation as I am in position to 810 w most of what is passing and to diffuse any erroneous ideas people may be entertaining in regard to this maiter.

ARE THE OKA INDIANS TO BE TURNED OUT?

SIR,—It appears that the negotiations between the Government and the Seminary of St. Sulpice with respect to the Oka Indians has come to this:

1. The Seminary will give the Indians \$20,-000 to leave Oka, and thus leave the seigniories its absolute property.

2. The Government will grant the Indians an island in Manitoba.

It is remarkably kind on the part of the Seminary to give a people \$20,000 for nothing. It maintains that the Indians have no claims or rights in the seigniory, yet it is anxious to give them \$20,000 to go away. Here is a hint for impecunious editors, office-seekers, and such people, who may make something handsome by making themselves obnoxious. Yet it is far "too thin," to use an Americanism, and only serves to show that the Seminary fears a legal contest as to the proprietary rights of the Indians.

I am very sorry that any influence should be brought to bear to induce the Indians to accept this proposal. It is no credit to the Government at all, to do now what could as easily have been done without its intervention. That is no satisfactory way of settling it, by creating the Seminary absolute owners, where now we maintain it is only a trustee, under pretence of benefiting the Indians, who will then be sent back to savage life among the wild and uncivilized red-skins of Manitoba, and on an island by themselves at that, far from the Christian and civilizing influences which have brought about their conversion.

This Oka question is a great national question, and every man in the Dominion is interested in it. The Oka Indians are needed in this Province. They have silently suffered many years; their influence has been shown in the very jail where they were confined. As a French Catholic gentleman [once a bitter opprenent catholic gentleman jonce a bitter opproment to them said to me in Ste. Scholastique,
"The Seminary fear the prolonged contrast of
the conduct of this people with the ignorance
and superstition about them. They (the Indians) are civilizing the bigoted Cytholics of this
county (Lake of Two Mountains), and I hope
their friends will keep them where they are."

An effort can be made to reject the processor

An effort can be made to raise the necessary funds to test the legal right of the Indians and the claims they have to maintain themselves on and out of the Seigniory. It may take a year or two, but victory is certain. It is natural to weary of hard work, but this work is a great national duty, as much our own interest and that of our Roman Catholic friends who do not want to be oppressed by an overpowering ecclesiastical grip upon the prosperity of the Province, as it is that of the Indians.

I think, from present appearances, that the Okas will not have to depend so much upon their friends for support as formerly, as various means are being used to get them work. But it will be a lasting disgrace to us if we now give in, and acknowledge by our withdrawal that the defence of persecution and wrong in our Province

is a hopeless task.
P. S. - Why is there "No Report" of the Oka agency in the last blue book of the Department of the Interior? The Government is afraid to publish it!

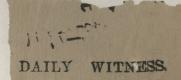
Okh.—(Editor Witness)—Siz.—"Shall wonpromise a long read offer to buy—sell highly infallivis corporation offer to buy—sell highly infallivis corporation offer to buy—sell highly infallivis corporation to the "Oka Indis". Would be the test term—out the Oka Indis shall and reme them to the north pole. I ask shall and repeate of Oanala quietly submit to the band the people of Oanala quietly submit to the band, ishment of the original owners of this continent, ishment of the original owners of this continent, ishment of the original owners of this continent, ishment of the original owners of fitty years?—out of the last one hundred or d fitty years?—Orta. Montreal, 13th March, 1878.

letters of gold in their houses and in their hears. and the poor would come in for more general SANTA CLAUS. generosity.

THE OKA MISSION.

The Rev. J. A. Dorion, Methodist missionary at Oka, is very glad to be able to form the friends of this mission of the Wirness, that there are now two day schools in good working order on his mission, one in the village of Oka, with 65 scholars in attendance, taught by Miss Ella Akin, a graduate of the McGill Normal School of Montreal, and the other school in the country, about four miles from the village, with 23 scholars in attendance, taught by Miss Charlotte Catherine, an Indiaz woman, who has been educated in the mission school at Oka. The English is the only language taught in the schools; there is also a very good Sunday school in con-nection with this mission. He also acknowledges with thanks the receipt of building materials that he received from friends in Montreal last fall to build the new school house in the country, as follows : Four windows and a door from Mr. James Shearer; door hangings from Mr. Tabb; one keg of shingle nails from Mr. Watkins; one keg of board nails from Mr. Hersey; one box of nails from Mr. Parks; one can of turpentine and a can of putty from Mr. Millen; one box of glass and a can of linseed-oil, and two cans of paint from Mr. Kimber; two thousand feet of

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lumber from Mr. Ward; one thousand feet of lumber from Mr. Warn; one thousand rest of lumber from Mr. Grier; seven hundred feet of lumber from Mr. Maxwell; eight thousand shingles from Mr. Henderson; a stove from Mr. Gurney; twenty lengths of stovepipe and two elbows from Mr. Prowse, and a large door-lock from Mr. Walker, and also a box of clothing and one dollar from M. E. G., of Quebec, and one dollar from Mr. W. H. Taylor, of Moulinette, per Mr. J. A. Mathewson, of Montreal.

OKA NEWS.

Mr. McGirr left Oka rather suddenly last Mr. McGirr left Ora rather suddenly last Saturday evening, and it is reported by some of the party who wish to leave Ora, that he has gone to Ottawa to negotiate with the Govern-ment for the immediate removal of the Indians. Others say that he has gone to Toronto with \$10,-000, given to him by the Seminary, to purchase the sixty thousand acres in Muskoka.

Chief John Tuvisha, accompanied by Mr-Ignace Attonion, started for Ottawa this morn-ing to have a conference with the Hon. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, about certain matters which concern the Okas.

St. Catharines, Feb, 7th, 1880.

THE OKA INDIANS.

AN IMPENDING EVIL.

SIR,-It was with much regret I read the appeals for relief to the suffering Indians of Oka. I have done what I could in answer to the call, as I believe all are bound to do who hold the faith dear for which these Indians are now suffering, and which places them peculiarly in the position to which our Lord's words apply, viz Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me," Matthew 25th chap. 40 verse. After making the noble stand these Indians have done on the Lord's side, it would be grievous to see them fall into a state of pauperism, degrading eventually their religious and moral character, and I write to enquire if any plans have been thought of to rescue them from such evil, and by which they could be put into the way of maintaining themselves, and so avoid the necessity of periodical appeals to the charity of others, which would have but one result, that of lessening their principle of selfrespect and self-reliance.

AN IPTOTIMAN ON IRELAND.

sidered a very crude measure.

WHY THE OKAS MUST GO.

Curé Roysselot announced yesterday at the Church of Notre Dame that several of the French Order of Monks recently expelled from France, and known as the Trappiets, were one route for Canda. He intimated that they would probably decide, with the permission of the diocesan authority, to form a branch of their order at the Lake of the Two Mountains, where the Semicary offered them a "magnificant prothe Semicary offered them a "magnificant properig."

THE OKA QUESTION. A DECIDED EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OKA, June 7.

A meeting of the twelve Councilmen was held this evening, the two Chiefs Jean Tiwasha and Michel Frett in the chair, with the object of protesting against and denying the "news" which has appeared in the newspapers, alleging that all the chiefs and Indians are willing to leave Oka and live in Muskoka. It is absoluteleave Oka and live in Muskoka. It is absolutely false. They have never entertained the idea of leaving their Seigniory of Oka which was given them by King Francis (Onontero). It is for this that they forbade the Seminary to buy the land of those Indians who wished to leave Oka. The law says that no white person has the right to buy the land of any Indian. As to the Government agent, Mr. McGirr, they are convinced that he is the author in conjunction with ex-Chief Sanafion of all the trouble which exists. ex-Chief Sanation of all the trouble which exists among the Indian tribe in Oka, he being in fayor of those who wish to leave. Ninety dian families at least have never desired to /e the place.

THE OKAS.

Mr. McGirr, who was sent by Government to protect the interests of the Oka Indians, seems to have become the agent of the Seminary to get rid of them. A telegram says he is in Ottawa completing the arrangements for the removal of the Indians to Muskoka. The Indians are, according to this, to leave their seigniory eighteen miles long by eight or nine in breadth, where they now have reasonably comfortable houses and partly cleared farms, and to accept ten thousand acres, equal to about a hundred acres apiece, of rough land in a wilderness; the most of which is uncultivable, along with an unknown quantity of provisions and farm implements. This land is bought t om the Government at fifty cents an acre by the Seminary, | g

> 16 Luly 1881 Witness

THE MONTREAL

which also undertakes the whole cost of the transfer. Mr. McGirr says some of the Indians decline to be removed on the ground that they "do not approve of "the scheme," but he thinks their objections will soon be got over. What are the facts? Simply that the Indians know as yet nothing about what is to be done for them. Some few of them talk of going, giving the fear of further per-secution from Brother Philippe as one principal reason for desiring a change, and are under the impression that Government is going to give them sixty thousand acres. The majority of the Indians have no thought of moving. They have not expressed any disapproval of Mr. McGirr's scheme, since it has never been communicated to them. Statements were indeed made which have since proved false, and the Indians were asked to place themselves in the hands of Mr. McGirr and trust to him that all would be well, to which they naturally demurred, seeing that the only thing they had any assurance of was exile from their present homes. They declined to bind themselves till they had a business-like offer which they could lay before their friends. This did not suit Mr. McGirr, and he thenceforth recognized in his negotiations only such Indians as were not averse to a change. Mr. McGirr's opinion that all the Indians will go when the proper time comes is not based on any present intention or feeling of the Indians, who are more and more attached to their present homes, in which they are beginning to prosper, and who are less ready than ever to flee from persecution, The bane of Indian communities is their tribal form. Government should by no act perpetuate it, but should encourage the Indian in every way to aspire to the position of citizen. If the Oka Indians could sell their present farms for value, they would probably one by one find their way to Manitoba and elsewhere, where they might have an equal chance with others to grow into wealthy and leading citizens.

HE WELL PAID WITNESSES AGAINST THE OKA INDIANS.

MORE FACTS. 29 Lily (To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,-The Gazette correspondent who writes about the payment of \$1.50 to the Seminary's witnesses at Alymer, knows not of what he speaks. The statute quoted by him distinguishes between those Crown witnesses who make affidavit before the Judge, &c., that they are poor and needy, and who are allowed one dollar per diem above their actual expenses, and those who are neither poor nor needy and who have failed to make the affidavit in question-these latter

are neither poor nor needy and who have failed to make the affidavit in question—these latter being entitled to their actual travelling expenses and their actual disbursements for board and lodging, not exceeding one dollar per diem, (U. S. L. C., c. 107, 32 ¶ 1-2.)

Now, to come to the facts. The Crown witnesses in the Oka trials made no affidavit of poverty or need. They were allowed the price of first-class passages from Oka to Ottawa, notwithstanding that the majority of them were steerage passengers, and that arrangements had been made between the Seminary and the steamboat line for a reduction in their case. The Attorney-General ordered the payment to them of one dollar and fifty cents per diem, notwithstanding that their actual disbursements were seventy-five cents. It is idle for anyone to deny the above facts, as the writer speaks from personal knowledge. Many a poor farmer has been dragged during the haying season to the Court House at Aylmer, and kept there as a witness for eight or ten days, and because he came in his own waggon and stopped at a friend's, he was told at the end of the time that he was, under the statute, entitled to nothing, as he had expended nothing for travelling expenses or for board and lodging. Contrast such a case with that of Louis Nikarantasa, who received twenty-one dollars and a first-class steamboat passage from Oka to the Court House, in order to enable him to mutter perjured statements, until the Judge begged of the Crown Prosecutor not to allow him to blacken his soul any longer, and to make him leave the witness-box.

Eye-Witness.

OKA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,-Your correspondent who writes from Ottawa under date of 19th inst., seems to be very much surprised at your accepting as facts the reports current in that city, in regard to the removal of the Okas to the wilderness of Muskoka, and at the same time attempts to exonerate the conduct of Mr. McGirrin the matter. But he also admits that Mr. McGirrid the interviews with the Superintendent of Indian his six weeks' sojourn in Ottawa had daily interviews with the object of making some kind of arrangement for the removal of the Indian Affairs with the object of making some kind of arrangement for the removal of the Indians. This is the very thing that Mr. McGirris accused of. Why should he act scenative in his negotiations? Why should not the arrangements be made with the Government by the Indians through their chiefs, Mr. McGirris arrangements, neither of the "issue thereof, no, not even yourself, Mr. Editor, nor your telegraphic correspondent; nor other person can yet tell," and I presume that by this is meant that not even the Indians themselves must know anything about the matter. This must be a very dark transaction, Mr. Editor, when nobody is allowed to see through it; except Mr. McGirr, your Ottawa correspondent who has been initiated into the mysteries, and who seems willing to lend his pen to the service of his fellows who are in darkness will answer the following questions that they may be enlightened in some slight degree.

1. What was Mr. McGirr's object in acting as he did at the Council meeting of the band in Oka on March 1st last? At that time a general council was called, at which Chief John Tiwisha presided. Mr. McGirr read a letter purporting to be from the Government, in which the Indians were asked to make an estimate of the improvements on their farms. After a long discussion the matter was brought to a vote, but Mr. McGirr objected to those who intended to go away voting, saying that he had a letter from the Government for them. The Indians voted that they did not intended on go away voting, saying that he had a letter from the Government for them. The Indians who had consente very much surprised at your accepting as facts the reports current in that city, in regard to the removal of the Okas to the wilderness of

THE OKA TRIAL.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.

THE Oka trial has passed into the future and will never be resurrected unless the Seminary once more brings it to life.

Many ask, What will be the next play on the programme? Echo answers, a change of venue. The Seminary asked for a change of venue, which they got at Aylmer, and what then? why the jury could not agree, nor will any jury agree unless a straight colored set of twelve men be found who will be obliged to believe a charge similar to the one given to the jury at Aylmer. We know for a fact, that before the charge to the jury, on last trial, the twelve men, honest and true, stood eleven to one for acquittal. I would simply ask, why should eleven men (honest and true) agree upon acquittal before the Judge's charge? Was the Judge biased, or was it because of the address of the Attorney for the Seminary? Perhaps the learned counsel can inform us. The Attorney for the Seminary did his best to influence the Jury by referring to creed, nationality, &c. Contrast his address to the Jury with that of Mr Maclaren's, attorney for defence, who said not a single word in regard to religion, creed, or nationality, but gave a clear statement of proof as given by the several witnesses, and then left the whole matter with the Jury. Mr Foran, Mr Maclaren's associate for the defence, in a forcible speech, made the case very plain to the Jurors, and to him much credit is due. Mr Foran is a rising lawyer of our good city, and will be sure to make his mark.

There is one point on which the taxpayers of this poor Province of Quebec have much to say, and it is this: You have been taxed to the tune of some \$10,000, for three trials, and will you submit to a fourth, merely to satisfy the desire of some one to convict these poor persecuted Indians? I think not. So far, there has been no evidence but that of the man Perillard, of whom many witnesses swear positively he was not at the point of observation he (Perillard) swears he was, just when the fire was set. Also, it is a well-known fact that several of the witnesses for the prosecution were absent from Oka at the time of the fire, yet they swear positively as to facts. Further comment is not necessary, as British fair play

seems to be getting played out in this our Province of Quebec.

SAKOTANARAS, Chief.

Montreal, Feby. 17th, 1880.

[The trial was an expensive one for the Okas. Over fifty witnesses had to be taken all the way from Oka to Aylmer, and kept there for a fortnight, while Mr Foran received his well-earned fee. A number of warm friends of the persecuted tribe have subscribed liberally to pay these expenses of the defence, but there is still a balance due of \$110. Any subscriptions left at the Gleaner office will be forwarded. The Indians, wearied of always being the prosecuted, have turned the tables by causing the arrest of Bully Fauteaux for cutting wood on their reserve. He has been committed for trial at the first assizes—ED. G.]

WEATHER REPORT BY DR SHIRRIFF.

cannot be increased, the public will come to their aid by supplementing it, but so long as there is an expectation abroad that an exception will be made in their case, the funds, the voluntary subscription will make slight progress. If the officials in charge of the fund knew the importance of letting the public know at once what they mean to do, we are sure they would During the past week we have received and \$2 from Daniel M'farlane, \$2 from a lady, making \$26 in all received at this office.

A DAY AMONG THE INDIANS—THE FARMING COMMUNITY—FULFILLED PROMISES.

On Saturday evening a Witness reporter took the train to Vaudreuil, thence drove along the viver shore to Como, crossed over to Oka, and there received a hearty welcome from Rev. Mr. Dorion, the missionary of the reserve. Mr. Dorion had nothing but favorable reports of the great majority of the Indians. They have been clearing more land; their houses are much better looking, and more comfortable than for years past, and the ones recently built have enabled the Indians to live in a more civilized manner than they had been accustomed to do. But, perhaps, the most pleasant sign of all was the garden which stretched out in front of or behind each house, and in which the universal potato forms the principal feature.

In the morning the first order was a drive out to

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

in "the country," about four miles up the river from the village—amongst the farmers. This is now the only public building the Indians possess, and is a very substantial and comfortable place of meeting, but altogather too small for religious services. The drive to it is a very beautiful one. From the top of the sand hill the view is one to excite admiration. Right below glide the waters of the Ottawa, hemmed in by verdure clothed banks, rising up behind which are eminences graceful in form and rich in color. Down the river on the opposite side the steeple of Vaudreuil Church is visible, and the green waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the north side, the Back River, beyond which rises Mount Royal, A cool, invigorating breeze comes up from the river. We are now on the Indian common, which stretches for some distance. In it were seated some twenty Indians waiting for the teams which their friends from the country are accustomed to send to bring them to the church. The common is fenced in, and has a gate guarded by one man so that no cattle may trespass on the cultivated land. The caretaker is recompensed for his trouble by the free enjoyment of a house and plot of ground. On passing this gate we are

IN THE FARMING DISTRICT.

house and plot of ground. On passing this gate we are

IN THE FARMING DISTRICT.

The division between properties is rather indefinite, there being no fences or any visible evidence of boundary. Some farms are fairly cultivated after a primitive fashion, but much more might be made out of the majority of them, if not all. The Indians, however, are settling down to farming for a livelihood, and the probability is that they will turn out excellent farmers. A sad evidence of official bungling was the farm of ex-Chief Louis Sanation, which, last year, had been cleared for him, the Indians making a "bee" for the purpose. This year it has been neglected, and as a result is overgrown with saplings. In a subsequent conversation he said that the reason he did not cultivate nor let it on shares was that the Government had forbidden him to do so. The same policy seems to have been pursued in regard to the whole of the Indians who expressed their intention of going to Muskoka. They were

NOT PERMINATED TO SOW THEIR CROPS:

they have sold their household effects; the money obtained for them has gone; the Government agent has been away for a month, and the majority of those who have trusted to the promises of removal are in very straitened circumstances.

The school-house was filled to overflowing, some worshippers having to sit on the steps outside. The total congregation would number about 130 persons. A great improvement was visible in the dress of both the men and women. The younger men had white shirts and Byron or Shakespeare collars, and suits of respectable black were visible here and there. One, a man of middle age, who, however, has taken as his consort a Frenchwoman, had assumed the dignity of a black silk hat. It is a much less expensive matter for the Indian women to dress in the height of fashion than the men. With many and bright-colored shawls and a good pair of boots, or with slippers which show the least bit of a bright colored stocking, an Indian belle is happy. But amongst the congregation on Sunday mornin

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Uredit Foncier is uncont; it grants a monopoly
utional lawwere nt; it grants a monopoly ditutional lawyers think be-dit arrogates jurisdiction be-f the province. Did that pre-arried with a high hand? These PLES OF QUEBEC LEGISLATION

to show the kind of laws our promakers pass. Such being the case, ordinary that they should be losing a public estimation? When to that is he fact that not a few of the leading power have been strongly suspected of t personal practices; when some are a to have been offered, and one to have ted, bonuses from parties to whom had secured special, unusual and persuncenstitutional advantages; with scandals the Tannery land swap and St. Lin unasantness; with the admission made by a temier to the Lieutenant-Governor, that the egislature was ruled by a railway ring; with bankrupt appointed to the charge of the most aluable provincial asset, is it strange that honst men should look askance at the powers who tale in the Province, and that the local Legisature should be rapidly falling into contempt? Mr. Church, if he wishes sincerely to know why the Legislative Assembly is losing ground in public estimation, will find there are other and stronger and more unpleasant reasons to assign for the fact than their modesty in not protesting against the encroachments of the Federal authorities. Mr. Marchand, with great truth, pointed out another reason for which the Provinces have lost ground, and that is the attachupon the autonomy of the Province, made by the removal of Mr. Letellier, in compliance with a petition, signed among others, by Mr. Church himself. Mr. Mathieu said that the removal of Mr. Letellier was the carrying out of the principle of responsible government, and it is needless to say, alluded to Mr. Lafontaine and Lord Metcalfe. There is, of course, not the slightest resemblance between the two cases, but as probably not one in twenty of his hearers knew exactly the point at issue between Mr. Lafontaine and Lord Metcalfe, and still fewer are aware of the little political intrigue which was at the bottom of Mr. Lafontaine's resignation, and which was defeated by the Governor's firmness, the comparison, no doubt, was most effective, Mr. Ross put the question on the proper ground. For himself, he said, he did not ver

neighborhood. The men, however, indulged in no such luxury.

The service was especially interesting. The Rev. Mr. Devion preached in French, his subject being the Temptation of Jesus. His remarks were interpreted by the interpreter into Iroquois, not sentence by sentence, but half the sermon at a time. At the conclusion of the preaching service a class meeting was held, in which there were evidences of much interest and spirit. The singing was especially good.

In the evening a united prayer and class meeting was held in Chief John's house, which also was crowded. Here, so interested were the Indians, on several occasions two stood up and spoke at the same time, but still the meeting was very orderly and there was

AN ABSENCE OF SNUFF.

AN ABSENCE OF SNUFF.

AN ABSENCE OF SNUFF.

Yesterday morning a Council meeting was called for the early hour of 6.30 to protest against the disposal of the land of the reserve to any not members of the Indian band in whose interest the reserve is supposed to be held. Chief John in introducing the subject of discourse said that the band first was settled on the Island of Montreal, and thence moved to Sault au Recollet and afterward to Oka. They are quite satisfied with their present reserve and intend to remein on it. Some thirteen years ago, when they had some trouble with the Seminary, a deputation was sent to Ottawa and was informed by Mr. Sprague, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, that the seignory belonged to them and that the Seminary were simply their guardians. They, therefore, have resolved that they would from this time resist the settlement of any whites amongst them in violation of the law regarding Indian reserves. This resolution being put in form was passed by a unanimous standing vote of the Council.

While the meeting was in progress the "Princess" arrived in sight and our reporter left on it. On arriving at Montreal the wharves presented a striking appearance from their bareness and the want of life on them.

MR. GAULT'S GIFT

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881.

The French residents at Oka are very sore because the Indians have not gone away, and there is no sign of them leaving. Many of them were all ready to take possession of the Indians' farms. A French mechanic from Montreal visited Oka in June to select his house. He told the Rev. Mr. Dorion that it had been given out in the French parish church in Montreal that the Indians were all going away, and the Seminary invited members of their congregation to go there to reside. Oka was pictured as a most important place, which yet would rival Montreal.

Those Indians who thought of going away seem to have no plan of action. Chief Louis returned from Ottawa at the close of last week, where he had been searching for information. His report, according to general rumor amongst his adherents, is that all is ready now except the \$40,000 which the Seminary are to pay the Government for the Indians. When this is paid everything will be all right.

The Indians are very anxious to have their Montreal friends pay them a visit, and are about preparing the grove for a picnic.

THE OKA QUESTION ZETTE

TO THE EDITOR OF

SIR,-If the statements

today on the Oka questi Louis afford more mater did " scandal;" but whatever certain parties or papers would like to make of this matter, be they Conservative or Liberal, it has friends enough on both sides who care more for justice than they care for party, and who will expose any attempt to use it for "party purposes." It is perfectly consistent with one's political attachments to keep this Oka question unspotted from party purposes. If not, then it is better to be no partizan, and honest

1. The reasons why the Government letter was not published "until after the elections" are very simple. Though dated ter was not published "until after the elections" are very simple. Though dated 23rd March, it had to pass through the hands of the agent at Oka, who, after copying it, sent it to the Rev. Mr. Borland at St. Johns. A meeting of the C. R. Alliance was then called, a special committee appointed to frame a reply. The Indians at Oka and the lawyer here had to be consulted, the reply had awger nere nat to be construct, the reply had to be written, and another meeting of the Alliance called to ratify it. There is nothing at all wonderful in the delay of four weeks to do all this, especially as the former Secretary of the Alliance had, in the meantime, got into public difficulty, and I had to assume his office, pro tem, and get the Alliance books and papers out of seizure. There was every excuse here for delaying the whole matter excuse here for delaying the whole matter "until after the elections," but there was no delay whatever.

2. It is absolutely untrue "that the publication was delayed at the request of the Government until the elections were over." The falsity of this charge might have been obtained by of this charge might have been obtained by one minute's inquiry from me, before making such an accusation. I wrote the reply myself, submitted it to the Council, and sent it direct the next day to the Hon. Mr. Mills, without waiting to transmit it through the

agent at Oka.

A few days afterwards I had a private interview with Mr. Mills in Ottawa. I think I removed some wrong impressions he held. He certainly paid great attention to what I had to say, and showed an impartial desire to have the question settled. He did not say one word about the "elections," made no allusion to the question being used for "party pur-poses," but without any hint nom him I as-sured him that certain rumors we untrue, that those of us who were Conservatives trying to make political capital out of the letter of the Government. I had been told this in Ottawa, and Mr. Bowell, when intro-ducing me to Mr. Mills, remarked that "it was certainly not a Conservative movement, as the largest proportion of the Council were Liberals." I do not fear to say here that I Liberals." I do not fear to say here that I was personally solicited by leading Conservatives to publish the Government letter before the elections, just as I am sure some leading Liberals would gladly do, if the tables were turned. When there are partizans eager enough to use the vilest tool they can hardle to harm harm "the other party," it is no wonder that even mild partizans should be eager to use this Government letter. this Government letter.

It is a fact that some Liberals in the Alliance opposed the publication, but no party arguments were used on one side or the other. It is a fact too, which common fairness compels me to state, that most of them urged its publication—not likely tor "party purposes."

After my interview with Mr. Mills, I had a three hours discussion with a Government official well posted on the question, but this discussion was with a few friends in the evening, and had no official meaning. There it was again said to me that those of us who were Conservatives, desired to embarrass the Government by bringing on this question on the eve of the election. There again, I assured him that no use would be made of the document until the elections were over. So that instead of a Liberal scheme to keep back the letter, it was solely my own doing, and I did it simply because I saw that an attempt would be made to use it at the time. The Government had no more to do with delaying its publication than the man in the manon. I might have easily sent it to the papers in time to cause the profound sensation at its arbitrary and undignified tone, which it has since caused. I took upon myself the responsibility of keeping it back, and am willing to be blamed for doing so. What I personally think about the letter has been made public; but I do not wish to see the question used either to embarrass or exonerate one party or the other. Any excuse is used now-a-days to have a fling at a party in or out of power, and I know many would be glad to make such use of this question.

It ought to give you satisfaction that the Okas' friends "roar as gently as any sucking dove." You have yourself strongly con-demned "strong writing from the friends of the Okas." To-day you are disappointed at not finding it, and pay us the compliment of sarcasm for now discussing the matter in the very dispassionate way you yourself suggested it should be discussed. The reply of the alliance is strong in its facts. It can afford to leave "strong writing" to people who have no facts to deal with

Your allusion to "the Jesuits" is irrelevant. In the correspondence with the Government, no such language has been used against the Jesuits as has been editorially produced in the GAZETTE. It once suited the policy of the GAZETTE to say rough things about the Jesuits. It may yet suit its policy to say great and good things about the Okas. People who cannot separate a question like this from politics are not the friend of the Okas. I think I would rather have the reputation of being their fees than their friends,

W. GEO. BEERS.

May 9, 1878

GOVERNMENT OKA AGENT'S REPORT. INDIAN

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIF,-In one of your recent issues is a report to the Government from Mr. John McGirr, their agent at Oka. I desire to call attention to two statements in it, which, because of their defectiveness, are calculated—designed, I fear, for such an end-to make a false impression. On the arson case, Mr. McGirr remarks: "It is hoped that this unprecedented case will soon be brought to a termination, and save the Indians further trouble and expense." What expense Mr. McGirr would have them saved from is hard to determine, seeing in each trial all their expenses have been borne for them, even to providing them with passage to and from the place of trial, supplying them with provisions and a place to stay in, while in certain instances their families at Oka have had to be supplied with provisions. Again, "referring to educational mattere," he says, "some twenty-five families, residing about four miles from this village, finding it impossible to send their children to the village school, have decided upon erecting a school house in their own neighborhood, where the wants of over forty children of school age will be met in the way of learning; operations have already been commenced, and it is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupation in a few weeks. It is a commodicus one, and will be useful for other purposes as well."

Now, in reference to the school-house here referred to these are facts—some of them of a Mr. McGirr would have them saved from is hard

Now, in reference to the school-house here re-ferred to, there are facts—some of them of a painful nature, in which Mr. McGirr figured ferred to, there are facts—some of them of a painful nature, in which Mr. McGirr figured—which render it out of the question that he should be ignorant as to how this school-house was built, at whose instance, and by whose means; and that to none of these the report should have the slightest reference is a strange fact when viewed alone, and separate from other facts to which I must refer. When at Oka last September I called the attention of the Indians to their need of a school at the place where these forty children lived. Further, I said to them, if they got out from the forest the timber necessary for the body of the house, we would get them the other materials necessary for the building. This they agreed to, and Mr. Dorion accompanied me to Montreal and was successful in collecting lumber, planed and rough shingles, door and windows, with glass, paint and putty, with brick and lime, &c., &c. In a word, all that was needed for the house beyond the rough timber which the Indians got out of the woods. And further, Mr. Dorion had to supply these Indians with provisions all the time they were engaged in the work.

Why Mr. McGirr can ignore the work of the Methodist Church in Oka in behalf of the Indians is beyond my apprehension, unless it is that I declined giving him our school to teach at Oka, and shortly afterward Mr. Dorion refused to allow him the use of our school material to use in a night school which he subsquently opened for his own emolument. Whether or not to show that the use of our school material to use in a night school which he subsquently opened for his own emolument. Whether or not these are the reasons for Mr. McGirr's conduct toward the Methodists at Oka, one thing is certain that from that time his conduct has been positively that of antagonism, of which I could give a number of instances. One I will give which will speak clearly to the point. From a report Mr. McGirr sent the Indian Department to Dr. Sutherland, our Missionary Secretary at Toronto, and by him forwarded to me, with following remarks: "I have just received a communication from the Department enclosing an extract from Mr. McGirr's report complaining of the non-progressive condition of the school, that the attendance was small and irregular, especially during the last half of the year; that the parents express great dissatisfaction with the English teacher, Mrs. Dorion, that she has been careless and unfaithful in the discharge of her duties." Now I felt persuaded the whole statement was a misrepresentation. I had oxbeen careless and unfathful in the discharge of her duties." Now I felt persuaded the whole statement was a misrepresentation. I had examined the school in the presence of a number of friends, Indians and others. I never saw the school at Oka in a more efficient and progressive condition. And testimony to this fact was given by the Rev. Mr. Carson from the other side of the lake; while Chief Louis said, how thankful they ought to be that such instruction was given their children.

However, I tockfDr. Sutherland's letter and went to Oka, and made enquiry of a number of Indians if they had heard from anyone a complaint about the school, and of Mrs. Dorion's attention to her duties as a teacher, and they all declared they never had, and looked surprised at such questions being asked.

Ere I left Oka, I copied from Dr. Sutherland's letter the portion referring to the school and left it with Mr. Dorion. Shortly afterward I got a letter from Mr. Dorion. Shortly afterward I got a letter from Mr. Dorion, shying he had called on Mr. McGirr, and showing him the extract from his report asked how he could make such a statement about the school. He at once admitted that he had no knowledge of the school himself, but had drawn his report from the statements made to him by several Indians. When asked who those Indians were, he said for peace sake he would not give their names.

But, said Mr. Dorion, you once visited the school during Mrs. Dorion's absence, she having gone to see her mother who was dangerously ill at the time. Yes, he said, I did visit the school at that time; and examined the children in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography, and was much pleased with them.

Comment on the above, I submit, is unnecessary.

Granby, 5th April.

necessary.
Granby, 5th April.

CHURCH PARADES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.) SIR,-We do not raise the question of church parades, although in the case of a volunteer force or citizen soldiery their necessity and utility is questionable. But we think the band is an unnecessary accompaniment on such occasions. If the parade is at the usual hour of service, and the military get out a few moments before some neighboring church, then the music disturbs some congregation at the celebration of communion or some other part of the service. If it is held in the afternoon, the temptation to the boys of the Sunday-schools to be late or to absent themselves is very great. In this city we

TUESDAY, APRIL 26. 1831.

think we have quite enough of Sunday processions and parales without regiments going to Protestant services in a fashion which disturbs the solemnity of the Sabbath. It is worthy of note in this connection that in Halifax, N. S., and in gerrison cities in other parts of the empire, more especially in Scotland, the regimental bands do not play on the march to or from church. We hope our volunteers will follow the example of courtesy and consideration for the feelings of others, thus set them by their brethren of the regular army.

OBSERVER,

WHY IT

THE OKA ARSON CASE.

CHAPTER OF NOTE-BOOK JOTTINGS, ILLUS-TRATED.

A reporter's note-book at any interesting trial lmost invariably contains many items which, brough haste in the preparation of his daily roll manuscript, or other reason, never see the light. this occasion, however, advantage is taken of portraits which appear in this number of the Interest to collect a few of these straggling ins, which probably will prove of some interest.

*Livithstanding the statement made at an early ge of the trial that the character 8, often seen in e Indian names, represents the consonant sound the English w, it doubtless has proved a stumbling block to many in the pronunciation of these names. The Iroquois language was first written by a Frenchman. Meeting in the Indian the consonant sound represented by the letter w in English, which is not indicated in the French, he was forced to represent it by some character not in their alphabet. Perhaps not knowing English or more probably being too proud to lorrow a letter from the alphabet of the traditional foe of his country, or because he preferred ogo farther back to the Greek, he adopted the haracter 8. It is said that this is a corruption of the Greek 8 or ou, and in support of this the the statement is advanced that some of the earlier representations of the Indian language were in Greek characters.

Regarding this language, some good things were get off during the trial by His Honor Mercenter of the property of the pro TNESS to collect a few of these straggling

in Greek characters.

Regarding this language, some good things were got off during the trial by His Honor Mr. Justice Johnson. The Indian witnesses were, like the rest of the race, naturally phlegmatic and very slow in speech. The delay in giving their testimony from this cause was aggravated by the fact that the questions to them had to be



REV. FATHER LACAN.

REV. FATHER LACAN.

translated from English or French into Iroquois, then back into French by one interpreter and into English by another. His Honor, who had expected the whole trial to last but a few hours, was naturally enough disappointed to see before him an array of some forty such witnesses, and on one occasion, during a dispute as to the proper translation of evidence, expressed himself somewhat as follows: I do not think there is any place in the world except Lower Canada where such a mode of trial would be allowed. First a question is asked; then it is translated by an interpreter who is sworn to tell the truth—a very proper man I have no doubt;—then the witness makes a noise of some kind which we may infer is speech; then it is diluted into French; there is a dispute over it; it is again turned over into English; and you call it—evidence. Well I suppose it's all right, but it would be allowed in no other country in the universe.

would be allowed in no other country in the universe.

Speaking of the witnesses recalls an extraordinary difference in the treatment between those for the Crown and those for the defence. At the beginning of the trial Mr. Mousseau moved that all witnesses be removed from Court. The Crown witnesses were then placed in a hall or room opening out from the Court room from which every word intended for the jury could be heard while the witnesses for the defence were locked upin a small room downstairs in which they were almost stifled by the heat from a huge stove, while no ventilation could be obtained until Mr. James A. Mathewson, one of the incarcerated, managed to break open one of the windows.

statute, but under it the whole jury could be English-speaking, the only limitation being as to the number who spoke that language. But not-withstanding this agreement only five of the jury were English-speaking, which was made the subject of a protest on the part of the defence, which, in the case of a conviction, would in all probability have upset the trial. It is interesting to learn something of how these jurors were selected. Two, at least, out of the English-speaking jurors at first summoned, Messrs. Watson, of the Lachute Road, and John Smith. of Cushing, were over age, and in the case of Smith the clerk of the municipality had previously given due notice of that fact. But, nevertheless, they were summoned, and, of course, refused to serve. Their selection in the first place may have been a mistake, but it is remarkable that the name of but one English-speaking juror was added to the supplementary list to fill their place, that of the twelfth English-speaking juror being filled by one whose language is French. This English juror, whose name was added to the supplementary list, with two others, was challenged by the Crown when the time for selecting the panel in the arson case came, no cause being given. The reason subsequently advanced by a court official was that the three stayed in the same hotel was that the fure stayed in the same hotel was that the jurors put up at the same hotel as Mr. Mousseau, the counsel for the prosecution, and he could easily understand that the counsel for the defence was quite as wideawake as himself. However, he made two slight mistakes, for he challenged a man from his own hotel, evidently in mistake, and Mr. McLaren kept his self-respect entirely above suspicion, as far as influencing the jury by any but legitimate means was concerned. But to come back to the juror whose name was on the supplementary list. He is Mr. Dudderiddge, carriage builder of Lachute. His portrait is one of the illustrations of this article, and is given to show the kind of man who would not suit h



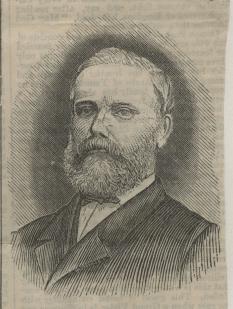
JOSEPH PERRILLARD.

assisted in the cross examination of the witnesses for the defence. Thus the prosecution in this crown case was fully represented by a member of Parliament, and two ex-members. But this number caused a little disagreement when the time for speech making came. There could only be two speeches, one in English and one in French. There are many surmises as to how the matter was arranged, but when the time for speech-making came Mr. Cayley was absent, and Mr. Prevost addressed the jury in French in a manner which set them on fire, his descriptive and dramatic power being so great, that the scene as represented by him was actually more vivid to the minds of his hearers than—even it such had occurred—they had seen it with their own eyes. He appealed with Mr. Mousseau and his antagonists honorably abstained.

It was a common subject of remark in the

abstained.

It was a common subject of remark in the Court by those who understood both languages that the Judge, in charging the French jurors, omitted a number of points in favor of the prisoner which he had referred to in English, while he seemed to lay even greater stress on the evidence for the presecution. Surprise was expressed at the omission of all reference in the charge



MR: DUDDERIDDGE.

(A JUROR REJECTED BY THE CROWN.)

in both languages to what seemed some of the strongest points for the defence. For instance, three witnesses, two for the Crown and one for the prisoner, were immediately after the firing of the cannon at the same tree as Perrillard, who swore that for fifteen minutes after the cannon was fired he was there, and on the same side as they, but not one of them saw him, while all swore that if he had been there they would have seen him. Again Perrillard swore he was at the tree for fifteen minutes after the firing of the cannon, and was fully dressed, while two witnesses, one for the Crown and one for the defence, who were not contradicted or attacked, swore that immediately after the cannon was fired they saw him near his own house a quarter of a mile away from the tree, without either hat, coat or shoes, and rubbing his eyes as if he had just got out of bed. The Judge never alluded to this testimony, He also strangely omitted all reference to the firing of the cannon as something which could serve as a point of demarcation as serving to distinguish what passed before it was fired from what happened after, although clocks and watches might vary as to the exact time it was fired.

During the last day of the trial your artist was was fired.

and watches might vary as to the exact time it was fired.

During the last day of the trial your artist was the admired of all admirers. His sketches were glanced at and admired by all the officials in the court room and unanimously approved of as correct. Perrillard was taken when the jury had retired, and around him were an admiring crowd of rustics, some of whom stood on the chairs and desks to obtain a glimpse of the rapidly-made sketch. As has been narrated, Father Lacan, when told that his features had been immortalized, consulted legal authority as to what means might be put into force to prevent this honor; but being informed that the picture was not a caricature but a life-like portrait, and consequently no libel, he contented himself by remaining out of danger's way for the future.

Mr. Mathewson had a narrow escape of getting into a trouble of another kind. When the Indian prisoners were brought up to be arraigned, Chief Joseph, who had been released on bail, was on his way from Oka. Immediately on his name being called, Mr. Jules Berthelet, the clerk of the Crown, began giving the usual peremptory calls to Mr. James Adams Mathewson to produce the body of the missing prisoner or forfeit his bail. Mr. McLaren explained that the chief would be present in a few minutes, and His Honor restrained the impetuosity of the Crown's over



BROTHER PHILIPPE. (BERNARD LACASSE.)

zealous clerk. Mr. Berthelet also gave evidence of his zeal in many other ways. For instance on one occasion an Indian witness in answer to the usual question as to his occupation, mistook the question, thinking it referred to his business in the court, and said that he was there to give his testimony. The Clerk of the Crown, turning to the jury, translated the answer as follows:

—"This one says he's paid to give evidence," Another man, a laborer, believing that he was asked his trade,—a trade being their highest ideal of usefulness—replied that he had none. This was translated as follows by the indefatigable clerk. "This one's like all the rest—he does nothing."

It was this same clerk who on being requested by His Honor to transcribe the arrangement in regard to the mixed jury on the back of the indictment, wrote down that it was agreed that "the jury should be one half English and one half French." His Honor had dictated as follows: "A jury half of whom should speak the language of the defence, to wit English." The latter is not only according to the wording of the

tiful old tunes, well-known to church-going Protestants. One of the jurors said he ne eer remembers hearing music so beautiful, and certainly none ever affected him so much, for it reminded him of Paul and Silas, bound and in prison, yet singing praises unto the Lord.

The hilarity of a portion of the jury was not altogether natural for they united their funds to

The hilarity of a portion of the jury was not altogether natural, for they united their funds to buy a choice assortment of whiskey, beer and other kinds of spirituous and malt liquors which added considerably to their liveliness, and which they considerately offered to their English-speaking friends to partake of.

A very interesting case of disputed interpretation came up in Perrillard's evidence which was given in French and rendered into English by Mr. Bernard, the Court interpreter of Montreal. Perrillard was recounting the conversation he says he heard between the prisoner Karentatisi and Anerente in the guard-house. Perrillard says that one of them made use of an expression in troquois, which he rendered into French as "Quand le feu a été mis, et quand on a mis le feu." This ambiguous expression was translated, "When the fire was set and when we set the fire." Mr. McLaren at once objected to this translation, and on the ground that the prisoner should have the benefit of the doubt—after the witness stated that he could not give the original Iroquois on account of nervousness—the expression given to the jury was, "When the fire was set."

This Perrillard is a most interesting study. When asked to sit for his portrait he at first refused, but soon after came in, set himself in a good position, and struck attitudes. The result is to be seen in the picture given to-day. Father Lacan was an unconscious subject for the penciller's art, and would have been an unwilling one had he known of his danger before it was too late. His portrait indicates his character. He is one of those ascetic, conscientious in his way, narrow-minded, unsophisticated cloister ecclesiastics, who were never meant to battle with the world. He is a very different man indeed from Brother Philippe. The latter represents another class of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, but both types will be recognized and appreciated. During the whole of the trial these two men were in the court house with their eyes fixed on the jury, and during the addresses of the counsel for the defence and prosecution their

anxiety was very perceptible.

There was some little interest occasioned in Court by these addresses. Mr. Cayley, Q.C., is the Crown prosecutor of the District, and as such in a case brought by the Crown it was his duty, and his only, to attend to the business of the court. But by some means or other the Quebec Government did not seem to think that Mr. Cayley was heavy enough for a case in which the Seminary was so deeply interested, and Mr. Mousseau was engaged by them to attend to this special case. But it was noticed that Mr. Prevost was also present on the same side and almost invariably

THE ICE BRIDGE which formed opposite the city on Thursday night broke up near St. Lambert long wharf, and clear water is now to be seen as far down as the lower end of St. Helen's Island. It is evidently not safe to cross at Longueull yet, as the water has risen since yesterday morning, and the noise of ice cracking along the shore shows that it is still rising. Several habitants came in early this morning by the Grand Trunk Railway with fresh butter, &c., rather than risk their lives on the ice. Now is the time to avoid the fatal accidents that occur annually, particularly as crossing is later this year, and more dangerous than it has been for many years back.

Garaggi Riot 185-3 MONTREAL HERALD AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZ

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

(Reported for the Montreal Herald.)

TWENTY FOURTH DAY—Monday, July 11.
The Inquest was resumed at a quarter from

two, P. M.

M. Morrison, Esq., addressing the Coroner, said—During my absence from the city, I have read in the public prints a report of several depositions, in which my name has been mentioned, implicating my carry seriously in this very unformal control of the control of t

positions, in which my name has been mentioned, implicating me very seriously in this very unfortunate 'business. In these circumstances I claim at your lands and at the hands of the Jury right which has been granted to others, ose names have also appeared as accused parties—the right of adducing some evidence to contradict the statements made. I have wifparties—the right of adducing some evidence to contradict the statements made. I have witnesses in Court to prove, 1st, That at Zion Church I had no fire-arms in my possession, the stick which I now produce being the only thing I had in my hands; and 2nd, That, at the time of the firing and long before, so far from being between the two divisions of troops, or speaking to the Mayor, or crying "Fire! Fire!" I was at the Church door, and within a few feet of the unfortunate Mr. Gillespie when he was shot.—Mr. McGibbon was standing close beside me the whole time.

Mr. Johnston submitted that there was a great

Mr. Johnston submitted that there was a great distinction between the case of the parties who had been permitted to adduce exculpatory evidience in this Court, and the case of Mr. Morrison. When it was said that Mr. Esdaile or Mr. Heward had discharged a gun, it was but right that they should have an opportunity of proving that the accusation was false. Their position was one involving criminal responsibility, but, so far as he knew, there was no law against any one carrying a double-barreled gun where and when he pleased.

Mr. Devlin said he considered it an extraordinary thing that such comments should be Mr. Johnston submitted that there was a great

nary thing that such comments should be permitted upon the evidence which had been adduced.

The Coroner intimated that he would take the application into consideration before the Court

S. MEDILL was again examined.—The firing took place immediately after the reading of the Riot Act. The only orders we received from our superior officer while drawn up between the two divisions of troops, were to remain steady, and take orders from no one but himself. He told us to turn our eyes away from Colonel Ermatinger, so that we wight receive no orders from him. take orders from no one but himself. He told us to turn our eyes away from Colonel Ermatinger, so that we might receive no orders from him. It was after the shots were fired at the Enginehouse that we received these orders. The Mayor read the Riot Act immediately after the firing of base shots. The reading of the Riot Act occupied about a minute. There was time enough between the firing of the shots and the reading of the Riot Act to receive our orders. Bryan was standing near the men. I did not hear the words "ready—present." If they had come from the same place as the word "Fire!" I would have heard them. I did not see a woman near the Mayor. After the firing I heard Mr. Coursol accuse the Mayor of murder. The Mayor replied that he had read the Riot Act but had not given the order to fire. When assisting to repel the mob from Zion Church, I struck a man, who had his hand raised to throw a stone, over the wrist with my baton. Serjeant Flynn told me to take it easy and not to do so again. The man I thought was about to throw the stone at the Church. Mr. Flynn, I presume, considered it more prudent to flatter the mob than to use violence.

Jas. George Shipway, auctioneer, deponed:—

JAS. GEORGE SHIPWAY, auctioneer, deponed:—
I was in Zion Church on the evening of the 9th
June last. I saw Mr. Augustus Heward there.
He was not armed at the time I saw him. Mr.
Heward remained in the Church till after all the Heward remained in the Church till after all the firing was over. There was no firing after he and I went out. The troops were just coming on the ground as Mr. Heward and I went out. I was with him, close by him, the whole time I was in church, from before the lecture commenced, till we went out together when the troops were coming on the ground. I did not see him discharge any fire-arms. I saw none in his possession. Mr. Heward could not have had a gun or discharged it without my knowledge. see him discharge any fire-arms. I saw none in his possession. Mr. Heward could not have had a gun or discharged it without my knowledge, that the time I was with him. I saw a gentleman named Spence in the church in the early part of the evening, near where I was standing.

The Coroner having intimated that he was now prepared to listen to Mr. Morrison's witherest.

now prepared to listen to Mr. Morrison's witnesses,
Mr. Devilin said that, if evidence was to be received to clear Mr. Morrison, he would insist on witnesses being examined to clear Michael Devanny and Garret Barry.

Several of the jury having expressed their opinion that there was no evidence before them criminating Mr. Morrison, of which they had any right to take cognizance, Mr. Morrison's witnesses were not heard. s were not heard.

Mr. Mack stated that he had five other witnes-

ses to prove that the officers had given the com-

mand to fire,
Mr. Rose, that he had other witnesses to prove

that the Mayor had cried "Fire! Fire!"

Mr. BETHUNE, that he had others to prove the exact contrary, and Mr. Devlin, that he wished to bring forward Mr. Homier to give important evidence as to the shots fired from the church, but the Coroner intimated that he had now decided to close this long protracted investigation, and no more evidence could be received as to facts which had already been sufficiently investigated.

The Court then adjourned for half an hour.

On resuming,

Mr. Coroner Jones delivered the following Charge :-

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,

ed the double barrelled gun or rifle, it will be for you to declare: the evidence on this point affords no means of identifying the slayer, but clearly relieves Mr. Esdaile and Mr. Heward from all imputation in that respect. The law as applicable to this point, may be summed up as follows:—Where homicide is committed in prevention of a forcible and atrocious crime, as, if a goal has a summed to the committed of the committed in the committed of ble to this point, may be summed up as follows:—Where homicide is committed in prevention of a forcible and atrocious crime, as, if a man attempt to rob or murder another, and be killed in the attempt, the homicide is justifiable and the slayer shall be discharged. Where one kills another in a sudden rencontre in self-defence or in defence of his wife, child, parent, or servant, and not from any vindictive feeling, the homicide is excusable. Voluntary homicide is where on a sudden quarrel, two fight, and one is killed, or after great provocation, accompanied by some personal violence, and where, immediately on provocation being given one kills the provoker, the homicide becomes manslaughter.

But malice will in all cases be impiled, if one kills another suddenly, without any, or without considerable provocation, but no provocation whatever, can render homicide justifiable, or even excusable. The instrument of homicide is always considered as governing the amount of provocation, and it must be great indeed to justify the use of a deadly weapon. In this respect it is laid down as a general rule, that no words or gestures, however opprobrious or provoking, will be considered in law to be a provocation, and sufficient to reduce homicide to manslaughter, if the killing be effected with a deadly weapon, or if the wound

sidered in law to be a provocation, and same set to reduce homicide to manslaughter, if the killing be effected with a deadly weapon, or if the wound had been given after the party had desisted, or if an intention to do the deceased some grievous bodily harm, be otherwise manifested. It is probodily harm, be otherwise manifested. It is proper to add, that if one is killed in attempting to break open a house in the day time, with intent to commit any forcible or atrocious crime, not only the party whose person or property is attacked, but his servants or other members of his family, and even strangers, present at the time. tacked, but his servants or other members of his family, and even strangers present at the time, are equally justified in killing his assailants; but in all these cases, whether of provocation or of attack, or of attempt to commit a forcible crime, as above stated, there must be an apparent necessity for the killing, for if resistance has ceased, or if no reasonable necessity existed for the violence used, the killing would be manslaughter at least. With reference to the casualties from the firing of the troops, it must be borne in mind as a settled rule of law, that soldiers are merely armed citizens, and may like other citiat least. With reference to the casualties from the firing of the troops, it must be borne in mind as a settled rule of law, that soldiers are merely armed citizens, and may like other citizens interfere to suppress an affray or riot; and, if resisted, are justified in killing the resister; and like other citizens they are subject to the law and its punishments, for the manner in which they may conduct themselves upon such occasions. In case of any sudden riot or disturbance, any of Her Majesty's subjects, without the presence of a peace officer of any description, may arm themselves, and of course may use any ordinary means of force, to suppress such riot and disturbance. And what Her Majesty's subjects may do, they also ought to do, for the suppression of public tumult, when any exigency may require that such means be resorted to.—Whatever any other class of Her Majesty's subjects may allowably do in this particular, the military may unquestionably do also. By the common law, every description of peace officer may, and ought to do, not only all that in him lies, towards the suppression of riots, but may and ought to command all other persons to assist therein. However, it is by all means advisable to procure a justice of the peace to attend, and for the military to act under his immediate orders, when such attendance and sanction of such orders can be obtained, as it not only prevents any disposition to unnecessary violence on the part of those who act in repelling the tumult; it induces also, from the known authority of such magistrates, a more ready submission on the part of the rioters, to the measures used for that purpose; but still, in cases of great and sudden emergency, the military, as well as all other individuals, may act without their presence, or without the presence of any other peace officer, whatever. But in these and all similar cases, the necessity for the killing must be evident, and the law in this respect, is positive and distinct. In case of a riot, or a rebellious assembly, officers and riot act, if the riot cannot be otherwise suppressed, and it is laid down that private persons may justify killing dangerous rioters, when they cannot otherwise suppress them, or defend themselves from them, inasmuch as any person seems to be authorized by law, to arm himself for such purpose. Upon this portion of the enquiry, it has been admitted that the military force was called out upon the requisition of the civil authority, the Mayor of the city, under the immediate orders. You will determine whether the public pace was sufficiently disturbed, by a subsisting riot, to justify the application for a military force, whether any civil means at the disposal and command of the Mayor, had behn previously exhausted by him; whether notice of the employment of military force had been given by the usual proclamation for silence, as required by the statute, and the reading of the riot act by the Mayor in the presence of the people; whether reasonable time was allowed to elapse for the people to disperse; or whether circumstances of extreme necessity compelled him to bring the military into immediate collision with the people.

You will find upon these circumstances, bearing in mind that Mr. Wilson as Mayor would not be justified in transferring his civil authority to the military until it became necessary, nor before any disorder was sought to be quelled by the legal precaution of making the proclamation, which is intended to intimidate rioters, and to separate the innocent from the guilty, by giving

wounds aforesaid whereof they died were in the

wounds aloresaid whereof they died were in the Queen's peace.

Second,—That the deceased James Pollock, Peter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally, and Charles Austin Adams, came to their deaths by gunshot wounds inflicted by the other or upper division of the said detachment of the said Regiment on the said 9th day of June last past, composed of the following officers and men, viz. Captain Charles Cameron.

Captain Charles Cameron,
Lieut. Richard Chute.
[Here follow the names of 54 men]
the whole under the command of Lieut. Colonel George Hogarth, C.B., that this last mamed division of troops was stationed in rear of the first or lower division at the distance of 37 military paces, back to back, and either from hearing the order of the Hon. Chas. Wilson, which order the Jury find was not limited to any one division, or section of the aforesaid troops, or in consequence of hearing the fire of the first-named division, the last named division of soldiers fired without any orders from the officers, either, in compand the last named division of soldiers fired without any orders from the officers, either in command of the detachment, or of the division which they composed; that there was no riot or disturbance whatever to justify or render necessary the said order or firing, and the aforesaid James Pollock Peter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally, and Charles Austin Adams, at the time of the infliction of the gunshot wounds aforesaid which caused their deaths, were in the Queen's peace.

peace.
Thirdly,—That both the said order of the said Hon. Chas Wilson delivered to the soldiers, and the firing of the soldiers without orders, were un-

the firing of the soldiers without orders, were unnecessary, culpable, and unjustifiable.

Fourthly,—That the deceased James Walsh came to his death by wounds inflicted either by a pistol or other fire arms discharged by one of a number of persons to the Jurors unknown, who were endeavouring to disperse a mob assembled in the vicinity of Zion Church, including among others the said deceased James Walsh, which mob had previously overpowered the Police Force of the city, brought out for the preservation of the peace on the occasion in question, and whose object it was to attack the said Gavazsi, or the audience within Zion Church. The Jury further state that the Police Force of the city, as well from insufficiency of numbers, as general incompetency, were not only entirely inadequate to the protection of the city on the occasion in question, but is so for every emergency.

gency.

Fifthly,—That the Jury, nevertheless, strongly reprobate the practice of individuals carrying arms under their supposed necessity, and would urgently call on the authorities to take the promptest means for the establishment of an efefficient Police Force, apequate to the maintenance of the public peace on all occasions.

Sixthly,—The Jurors desire farther to express their regret that any body of Her Majesty's troops should be found so wanting in discipline, as to fire without the lawful order of their officers; and they farther express their regret that any occurrent of assumed urgency should have induced the officer in command to have departed from the ordinary practice of directing the solfrom the ordinary practice of directing the sol-diers to load in the presence of those on whom it was intended to fire, and that the soldiers had not been instructed, previous to their coming on the ground, as to how they should act in such an

the ground, as to how they should act in such an emergency.

Lastly,—The Jurors cannot omit finding that, in the course of their investigation, evidence of the most conflicting and irreconcileable character was given, which, however desirous they have been to attribute to the mere erroneous impressions of witnesses, the Jurors cannot conceal has painfully impressed them as wilful and culpable perversions of truth, so injurious and dangerous in their consequences to Society, that they desire to direct the special attention of the authorities to the depositions of

The Hon. Chas. Wilson,

The Hon. Chas. Wilson,
Michel Renaud,
Louis Lacroix,
J. B. Simard, and
Chas. Schiller.

Given under our hands at the Court House of Montreal this eleventh day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Three.

(Signed)
HENRY MULHOLLAND, FOREMAN, CALVIN P. LADD, ROBERT ANDERSON, EBENEZER C. TUTTLE, WILLIAM C. EVANS, THOMAS JENKING, ALFRED SAVAGE, J. W. HALDIMAND.

The undersigned Jurors, sworn ou the view of bodies of James Pollock, Peter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, James Walsh, James Macrae, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally, Charles Austin Adams, and Thomas O'Neil, for the purpose of enquiring and reporting as to the cause of the death of the above named deceased, after having heard the evidence produced at the Inquest, begun on the 10th day of June last past, and thence continued up to this date, before the Coroner of the District of Montreal, in the C House, in the city of Montreal, are of cpinio.

First,—That the said James Walsh came his death from the effect of a gun shot wound received in his body, and fired by a person unknown on the evening of Thursday the 9th day known on the evening of Thursday the 9th day of June last past, on the Haymarket Square in the said city; and, 2nd, that the said Jas. Pollock, Peter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, James Macrae, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally, Charles Austin Adams, and Thomas O'Neil also came to their death from the effects of gun shot wounds received in their bo-

length upon the evidence adduced, and the various incidents connected with the prolonged length upon the evidence addition, and the various incidents connected with the prolonged investigation, to which you have devoted for so many days past, your patient and attentive consideration, but the time already spent, and your anxiety to close the proceedings, induces me to confine myself to a recapitulation of some of the most prominent facts and circumstances of the enquiry, leaving the testimony at length, which must be fresh in your recollection, to be sustained by the written depositions, which will accompany you for reference, in the consideration of the verdict, which the law calls upon you to render. It is proper to observe, in the first instance, that the Inquests of the Coroner, and the judicial investigations which the Law requires him to conduct, are in no case conclusive, and that any one affected by them either collaterally or otherwise may deny their authority, and put them in issue, by them either contacterary or otherwise may deny their authority, and put them in issue, whilst at the same time it is clear, that evidence as well against the interest of the Crown as for it, must be received, for there is no person to be condemned to death by the inquest, but only the fact to be inquired into, an inquiry truly how the death happened rather for information of the truth of the fact as near as the Jury can assert it. truth of the fact, as near as the Jury can assert it on their oaths, than for an accusation; accordingly it has been for the Coroner's Inquest to find the matter as they judge it was. I shall only add, that the Jury must in all cases consist of twelve, at the least, and that twelve must agree in the

It would appear from the testimony, that apprehensions having been entertained, that violence would be used, to interrupt a public lecture lence would be used, to interrupt a public lecture announced to be delivered by a noted individual named Gavazzi in Zion Church, on the evening of the 9th June last, the Mayor of the City, the Honorable Charles Wilson, adopted precautionary arrangements by bringing to the ground the Municipal Police Force, together with a division of Her Majesty's 26th Regt. of foot, then recently arrived in Montreal; the former were posted under their Superintendent and Officers, in the immediate vicinity of the Church. were posted under their Superintendent and Officers, in the immediate vicinity of the Church, and the latter under cover and out of sight, in the Engine-house, at from six to seven hundred yards distance,—the Church having been obtained for the lecture in consequence of the previous permission granted for the use of the City Hall having been withdrawn by the Mayor upon threats of violence, and upon remonstrances. threats of violence, and upon remonstrances made to him that Gavazzi would not be allowed to lecture there; it was at the same time well known throughout the city, that a similar lecture at Quebec, by the same individual, two or three days before, had been accompanied by blood and the dead the continuous co three days before, had been accompanied by bloodched and tumult. On the occasion in question, the church was filled by a crowded auditory, of both sexes, and the lecture had continued without interruption for some time, when a
turbulent mob collected in the street, in the immediate neighbourhood; excited to violence by
the applause given to the lecture within the
church, endeavoured to force an entrance and
with loud shouts and cries "let us have out Gavazzi" assailed the church and the Police force
with stones and missiles and discharged fire-arms
in the direction of the church; the collision bewith stones and missiles and discharged fire-arms in the direction of the church; the collision between the mob and the police becoming alarming, and fears arising that the latter would be overpowered, the auditory were called upon by persons outside to defend themselves; in the interval of time between those occurrences and the terval of time between those occurrences and the posting of the military, two parties came out from the church at different periods, the first at the above call, who returned without having used fire-arms, the latter after having used them: it was in that interval that Walsh, who had been prominent among the assailants, fell mortally prominent among the assailants, fell mortally wounded. The evident intention of the mob was to force their entrance into the church for the wounded. The evident intention of the mob was to force their entrance into the church for the purpose of committing personal violence upon Gavazzi, and if obstructed in that object, it must be apparent, that they would not have failed to assault his supporters and defenders. The troops did not take up their positions until after Walsh had been wounded and the dispersion of the assailants on the church. The upper division was posted facing the Unitarian Church, and the lower facing McGill street. The remaining casualties which you have been called upon to investigate, occurred from the firing of these two divisions. By the firing of the lower division, Macrae and O'Neil met their deaths; and by that of the upper, Pollock, Gillespie, Adams, McGrath, Bonally, Clarke and Hutchinson.

No mob, riot, or excitement whatever, is proved to have existed in front of the upper division when they fired, nor since the troops were brought to that position; the auditory, men, women, and children were quiet, and peaceably leaving the church, and proceeding homewards, and some of Her Majesty's Officers were immediately in front of the line of fire. With respect to the lower division, one or two shots having been fired near the American Church, which caused alarm, and a scattering of the people proceeding across the square,—the Mayor, at that time, deemed it nenessary to read the riot act, and the lower division immediately fired upon the people, and passengers in front of them.

Your investigation will necessarily, therefore

sengers in front of them.

Your investigation will necessarily, therefore be subdivided into three branches. First, the cause or manner of the death of Walsh; secondly, cause or manner of the death of waish; secondly, the circumstances attendant upon the deaths caused by the firing of the lower division; and, thirdly, the circumstances connected with the death of the persons who suffered from the firing of the upper division.

Walsh's death was evidently caused by the fire of persons coming from the Church, and occurred, at from fifty to sixty paces distance between him and them; but whether he fell under the general fire of either of the parties, or of the person who discharged the revolver, or of him who discharged

out any malevolence, are mixed with the multiout any malevelence, are mixed with the multitude to separate from the ill-meaning; and moreover, Mr. Wilson was under double ties for besides the general obligations of duty and humanity as a magistrate, a particular confidence was reposed in him as Mayor of the city, which, at the peril of his life, he was bound to account for and sustain.

To justify a recourse to this extreme necessity, a riot must exist, and to constitute a riot, three or more persons must be unlawfully assembled together; and to constitute this crime, it is not necessary that personal violence should have together; and to constitute this crime, it is not necessary that personal violence should have been committed; it is sufficient that there is some circumstance, either of actual force or violence, or at least of an apparent tendency thereto, naturally apt to strike a terror into the people, or even into one of Her Majesty's subjects, as the show of firearms, threatening menaces, or turbulant are those to the constitute a lent speeches; nor is it necessary to constitute a riot that the riot act should be read: before the proclamation can be read a riot must exist, and the effect of the proclamation will not change the character of the meeting, but will make those guilty of felony who do not disperse within an

guilty of felony who do not disperse within an hour after the proclamation is read.

You will then find under what circumstances the military did fire and whether under the sanction of civil or military authority. It will be scarcely necessary to state that the firing without command and not for self-defence would entail the charge of murder, that the firing even by command would be equally criminal if no apparent or justifiable necessity for the act existed, and in that case the Commanding Officer is equally implicated with his men. That the firing without such necessity, even under a mistake of the command proceeding from the officer would not relieve the soldier firing, from a similar charge, and that the firing by command, whilst it might relieve the soldiers if some necessity did in fact exist would attach that criminality upon the commanding officer, unless it be shewn that in fact exist would attach that criminally upon the commanding officer, unless it be shewn that such necessity was real and apparent, no order from any magistrate whatever can justify the homicides caused by the firing of the troops without necessity. Had the Mayor ordered the officer to fire upon the people when there was no just cause for so doing, such an order might subject the Mayor to the people consequences, which atthe Mayor to the penal consequences which attend murder, but could not acquit the officer who might order the fire, who was not bound to obey such illegal order, and who, therefore, would have acted at his peril.

With reference to the evidence adduced before

you, it is marked with the incongruities and contradictions which are the usual consequences of much excitement, and of protracted investiga-tions into its causes. It will be your duty to weigh it dispassionately, bearing in mind that no negative evidence can take away a positive proof.

I will only add that it is consistent with public I will only add that it is consistent with public interest as well as with that of the parties connected with the subject of your investigation, that a fair and strict enquiry should be made to the end, that power conferred for the preservation of the public peace should not be lightly or from any unjust motive, turned to the destruction of the people, and that whoever shall have so unjustifiably caused so cruel a loss of life, may be made an example to restrain others in similar circumstances from the like dangerous similar circumstances from the like dangerous mis-conducts for the future.

mis-conducts for the future.

The Foreman requested that the Jury should be furnished with the depositions, the list of soldiers handed in by Adjutant Wallace, the plans of the ground and the Coroner's charge. Messrs. Stuart, Mack, and Devlin objected to the latter being given to the jury, but the Coroner acceded to the request of the Foreman.

The jury then retired, taking the charge and

The jury then retired, taking the charge and the other documents along with them.

At nine o'clock, the Jury returned into Court,

At nine o'clock, the Jury returned into Court, after an absence of four hours and a half.

The Foreman, Mr. MULHOLLAND, said the Jury had been unable to agree upon a verdict, but he was now prepared to hand in special returns—one signed and agreed to by 9, and another signed and agreed to by 7, and the remaining 3 had subscribed to an addition to the report signed by the 7. This was the only decision they had been able to come to in the matter. Mr. Mulholland then read the several reports as follows: then read the several reports as follows:-

We, the undersigned Jurors, find-

First,—That the deceased James Macrae and Thomas O'Neil came to their deaths by gun-shot wounds, inflicted by the fire of a certain division of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, being one of two divisions of a detaelment of 103 men of that Regiment, called out by the Hon. Chas. Wilson, Mayor of the City of Montreal, to aid the civil power, in consequence of anticipated disturbances on the 9th day of June last, on the occasion of the lecture then given by one Gavazzi, in Zion Church, in Radegonde Street in this City, which division was composed of the following officers and men, viz.: and men, viz.

Lieut, Finnies A. Quartley,

[Here follow the names of 49 men.]

The whole under the command of Lieut. Colonel George Hogarth, C.B.

That this division of troops fired by the order of the said Hon. Chas. Wilson, Mayor aforesaid, delivered, after reading the Riot Act, by him directly to the soldiers of the said division, and not to the officer in command either of the said division.

recely to the soldiers of the said division, and not to the officer in command either of the said division, or of the detachment.

That the said soldiers fired the aforesaid shots without any order from either the officer in command of the detachment or the divisions; that there was no riot or disturbance to justify or render necessary the giving of the said order or firing; and the said James Macrae and Thomas O'Neil at the time of the infliction of the

dies, neads and imps, and area by the troops who had been called and stationed in two divisions, described at the Inquest as "upper" and "lower" divisions, on the said evening of the 9th of June last past, on the Haymarket Square, in order to quell any riots which might occur in consequence of a lecture being at the time delivered in Zion Church by one Gavazzi. Said gunshots so fired by the said troops and which caused the death of the last named persons appear to the Jurors to have been discharged in appear to the Jurors to have been discharged in consequence of military words of command uttered by a person unknown, other than Col. Hogarth, Captain Cameron, Lieut. Quartley, or other officer in command of the said troops, immediately before the time the said fire took place. mediately before the time the said fire took place. The discharge of the military is the more to be regretted inasmuch as, though the Mayor may have been justified in reading the Riot Act at the time he did it in consequence of an assemblage of persons, who were conducting themselves in a riotous and threatening manner, and discharging fire-arms at a certain distance from the troops, that it was nevertheless unnecessary to have recourse to such discharge by the military to disperse a mob which only threatens at the time the lives of those concerned in it; and that time the lives of those concerned in it; and that such assemblage could have been easily dispersed by other means, without perhaps any sacrifice of lives; more particularly as there was not at the time in any place near where the troops were stationed any riots or tumultuous assemblage. Although the undersigned Jurors do not reproach the military with having acted against the rules of military discipline, they nevertheless think it their duty to express themselves strongly against the precipitation with which the various orders and consequent movements are made by the military on like occasions, and would earnestly recommend that if unfortunately the services of the military should again be required for any similar purpose, the intervals between such different orders should be made long enough to admit of an opportunity to persons likely to be exposed to the fire of the troops to get safely out of reach.

In conclusion the undersigned Jurors cannot force in the consequence of the troops to get a delivered to the fire of the troops to get a delivered for the consequence of the con

out of reach.

In conclusion the undersigned Jurors cannot refrain from suggesting that it would be desirable in future to rely rather on an armed police, than on the military for the suppression of dan-

Montreal Court House, 11th July, 1853. (Signed),

J. Belle.
James Megorian. J. B. BEAUDRY. AMARLE LAFLAMME. Louis Renaud. THOMAS CONWAY.

Neil Doherty.

The undersigned Jurors concur in the foregoing report, with the exception of the last para-graph therein contained, raspecting an armed Police.

(Signed,)
AMABLE PREVOST.
F. X. BRAZEAU.
J. A. LABADIE.

The Coroner then discharged the Jury, remarking that, notwithstanding their inability to agree upon a verdict, he was sure the whole country would feel satisfied that the manner in which they had devoted their time and attention to this long protracted investigation was in the highest degree creditable to them, and that they had acted conscientiously in the performance of the duty which had been assigned them.

MIN MEIEL EHVP To Dry Goods Merchants, &c. I with Cording Apparatus complete; ma together of Iron. 6 St. Sacrament Su WM. MEIKLEHAI

per

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—

brands

brands

brands TESSE TOSELIA

TIV PLATES—1000 boxes IC, IX, DC, IJ and Co sale TESSE TOSEL

ANADA PLATES-500 boxes Canadas FOR SALE.

LUESDAY MORNIN

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GAZETT

MORNING, JULY 12. 1853. TUESDAY

FOR SALE.

CANADA PLATES-500 boxes Canada Plates
For Sale

JESSE JOSEPH.

TIN PLATES-1000 boxes IC, IX, DC, DX and other sizes, both Charcoal and Coke, for

JESSE JOSEPH

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
300 tons No 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON, selected brands
WM MELELEHAM

WM. MEIKLEHAM, 6 St. Sacrament Street.

To Dry Goods Merchants, &c.
FOR SALE, a Double-Geared SCREW PRESS,
with Cording Apparatus complete; made altogether of Iron.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, 6 St. Sacrament Street. 91

June 15. TOR SMLE by the Subscribers—
of the Extra No 1 Hops, in Lots to suit Bakers
London Stout, Porter, pints and quarts
East India Pale Ale
Fine Old Brandy, Pale and Dark
Choice Fresh Teas ex "John Dugdale'
Superior Prize Cheeze
No 1 Butter in tinets
Best Small White Beans
Fresh Oatmeal

Best Small White personal Best Small White personal Bresh Oatmeal Do Indian Cornmeal Do Buckwheat Flour With a Choice Assortment of General Groceries.

CHAS. D. PROCTOR,

13 M'Gill Street.

83

IN STORE—
15 hhds "Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s" BRANDY,
Vintage 1850-51. For Sale by
HUGH FRASER,
11 St. Sacrament Street,
81

June 3.

nd

es

June 15.

Labor-Saving Soap.

150 BOXES LABOR-SAVING SOAP, Barton & Stickney's, (late Barton & Fenn's) just received and for Sale by

JOHN M. GILBERT.

August 17.

Anchors and Chain Cables.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
[A good assortment, of best proved quality.
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
March 12

31

FOR SALE—Now Landing ex "Pearl"—
20 hhds PALE ALE, in draft
E. HAMILTON,
184 Notre Dame Street.

May 18.

A FEW CASES NEW GOODS.
ALEXANDER WALKER.
192 St. Paul Street.

April 5.

ANDING ex Ships in Port—

James & Co's White Paints

Do Dry, White and Red Lead

Cox & Co's White Paints

Do Dry, White and Red Lead

Dry, White and Red Dead Lead and Composition Pipe Do

Shot Bottles, Wine, Beer, Pench, Soda Water, Castor Oil, &c

Refined Iron, Flat, Round, Half-round & Oval Pot Ash Kettles PHILIP HOLLAND.

June 20. Embroideries. SHOST

WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex "Canada Steamer, TWO CASES of

Consisting of CHEMIZETTS, HABIT SHIRTS, SLEEVES, COLLARS, and FLOUNCINGS—all of the Latest Fashion.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF ARTISTS' GRAINING, & GILDERS' TOOLS, EVER IMPORTED TO CANADA,

Comprising every description of Badger, Sable, Camel and Hog Hair Brushes and Pencils, Blenders, Lever Grainers, &c., selected personally in London and Paris, and selling at 50 per cent below the usual rates.

RAMSAY & MGARTHUR,

Oil and Colourmen,

Select McGill Streng

58 & 60 McGill Street.

June 2.

FOR SALE—
Ashton's New Fancy Prints
Thos. Antiboc & Co do do
Holye's do do do
A Choice Lot of Tissue and Silk Check Barege
Summer Long Shawls 25 per cent less than they
can be laid down for
Scotch Tweeds newest styles, Cloth, Cassimeres
and Satinets, Moleskins slightly damaged
Very Cheap Grey Cottons
With a varied and general Stock worth the
attention of all good buyers.

WALTER MACFARLAN,
160 St. Paul Street.
83

FOR SALE-OR SALE—
English and American Grey Cottons
Moles, Drills, Nankeens and Ducks
Hargreave's and Ashton's Prints
Orleans, Coburgs and Moire Antique do
Chambord Coburgs and Embr'd Lustres
Croton Coatings and Lastings
Printed Delaines, Bayadere Robes
Cashmere, Indiana and other Shawls
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins Satinets and Merino Cassimeres Satinets and Merino Cassineres
Brown, Black and Slate Hollands
Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Web Shoes
Linen Threads, Crotchet do, Wire do
Clark & Co's Paisley Sewing Threads
Small Wares in full assortment
ROBERT ADAMS,

227 St. Paul Street. May 21.

Foreign Manufactured Goods, Ex Brig "Robinson," from Antwerp.

THE Subscribers are receiving 150 packages
FRENCH, BELGIUM and GERMAN
MANUFACTURED GOODS, consisting of—
Cloths, Vestings, Cotton and Union Tweeds
Silk and Woolen Shawls, Piece Velvets and
Velvet Ribbons
French Merinos, Damasks, Gala Plaids
Black and Glacé Silks, Black Satins
Fancy & Black Silk & Satin Handkerchiefs
Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery
Fancy Dress Goods, and various other articles
—ALSO,— ALSO,

On hand in Store, a general assortment of itish Manufactured Goods. EDWD. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO. June 21. 96

June 21.

LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE.

93 NOTRE DMAE STREET.

JNO. HENDERSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED:—
New ENGLISH HATS of a superior finish.
A large assortment of YOUTHS' and CHILD-LADIES' RIDING HATS.
And a few of the celebrated Cambridge, Eglinton and Albert HAT, worthy of attention.
N.B.—Wholesale Terms Liberal.
May 7.

TELEGRAPH AND OTHER WIRE.

THE undersigned, Sole Agent in Canada for Messrs. Richard Johnson & Brother, Wire Manufacturers, Manchester, is prepared to take orders for every description of WIRE, Galvanized or othewise. The quality of Messrs. Johnson's WIRE is recognized in England and elsewhere as unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other. It is preferred by the Telegraph Companies which

FOR SALE.

American Manufactures.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale:-

Brown Sheetings
Cotton Yarn
Do Wadding
Do Batting
Do Wick
Do Flannels Do Flannels Shirting Stripes Ticks Denims

Drills
Kentucky Jeans
Fancy Drills
Seamless Bags
Satinets, &c &c &c
GILMOUR & CO.,

9 St. Sacrament Street.

May 14.

RECEIVED

LATEST ARRIVALS

May 6.

DRY GOODS!

OGILVY, WOOD & CO. A
A PRE NOW OPENING, in their NE®4
PREMISES, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
DRY GOODS, consisting in part of:—
50 cases 7-8 and 6-4 Delaines
25 do Silks and Ribbons
100 bales 7-8 and 5-4 Prints
50 do White Shirtings, superior finish
50 do and cases Fancy Tweeds & Doeskira
20 bales Broad Cloths
—ALSO—

Embroidered and Bayadere Robes, Lace)
Shawls, Vestings, Hosiery, and complete assortment of Small

Wares

10000 Two Bushel Twil'd Bags

50 bales Forfar Baggings

Farmer's Harvest Trowsering, a new articl

OGILVY, WOOD & CO,

10, St. Joseph Street,

Near St. Paul Street

56

May 5.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF

British & Continental Fabrics,

By the Ocean Steamers, via Boston and Nev York, and also by the different Spring Vessels per the St. Lawrence.

OUR ASSORTMENT, selected by one of ou Firm during the past Winter, comprises very extensive variety of Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings

A superior supply of Small Wares.
All of which is offered, wholesale, on liberal terms

CARPETING

OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),
Contains nearly every description of CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, HEARTE
RUGS, MATS, CARPET BAGS, and HASSOCKS; and this season, especially, will be found to embrace the most elegant designs in the seve ral grades of quality.

Particular attention has been given to the

A FRESH IMPORTATION.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Agnes", and "Charles Sprague", to Boston, and for Sale at the Warehouse of the Undersigned, St. Joseph Street, rear of Cathedral:—

treet, rear of Cathedral:—

15 bales 5-4 Spring French Cover Grounds

10 do 5-4 do Muslin Fancies

6 do 5-4 Purple Fancies

9 do 5-4 Chocolate and Purple Fancies

2 do 5-4 Turkey Reds and Blacks and

Reds

12 do 7-8 Single Colored Plates — Home

Trade Styles

12 do 7-8 Single Colored Plates — Home
Trade Styles
8 do 7-8 Two and Three Colored — United
States Styles

7-8 Rich Chintzes

1 do 9-8 Eugenies, Bayaderes & Trimming
Edged

do 7-8 Black and White—Silk Finish do 7-8 Black and Dove do 5-4 Black and Dove

To prevent imposition, buyers will be pleased to observe, that the Goods which the undersignto observe, that the Goods which the undersigned hold now, as hitherto, are ROBERT ASHTON'S; that the name ROBERT ASHTON is stamped on every piece, and that no person or persons whatever have, or can have, a piece of them, save through them.

W WHITEFORD & CO.

May 28.

CROCKERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received by the "SARAH MARY," an Extensive and Well Selected Assortment of CROCKERY, and expects in a few days, a further and larger supply by the "WHITE CLOUD," "WATER LILLY," and other vessels, all of which he intends to offer at Low Prices, and particularly encourages the Country Merchants to give him a call and judge for themselves. judge for themselves.
ADOLPHUS BOURNE,

120 St. Paul Street.

May 17.

Gas Fittings!! Gas Fittings!!!

THE Subscriber has Just Received, and offers for Sale, at the Lowest Possible Prices, a

pLarge Assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, dants, Brackets, &c. &c. &c.

Parties in want of FITTINGS would do well o'to make an early call.

CHARLES GARTH,
Plumber, Gas Fitter, &c.,
No. 50, Craig Street.

HENRY CARLETON.

HENRY CARLETON.

Hardware Merchant.

No. 153, ST. PAUL STREET,

Few doors north east of Custom House Square.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH AXE,

of S receiving, ex Steamers from Boston, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield

ARDWARE, and ex ships "City of Manches
Joen," "Water Lily," and steamship "Genova:"—

"Hardware, and ex ships "City of Manches
Joen," "Water Lily," and steamship "Genova:"—

"Hardware, and ex ships "City of Manches
Joen," "Water Lily," and steamship "Genova:"—

"Hardware, and steamship "Genova:"—

"Hardware

"Hardware, and steamship "Genova:"—

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Queen's peace.

Gueen's peace,
Becond,—That the deceased James Pollock,
Beter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Olarke, James
and Charles Austin Adams, came to their deaths
and Charles Austin Adams, came to their deaths
gunent on the said detachment of the said Recomposed of the following officers and men, viz.

Lieut, Richard Chinte.

Captain Obarles Cameron.

Lieut, Richard Chinte.

Chevege Hogarth, C.B., that this last named air,
sion of troops was stationed in rear of the first
or lower division at the distance of 54 men.]

Or lower division at the distance of 37 military
paces, back to back, and either from hearing the
orlower division at the distance of 37 military
paces, back to back, and either from hearing the
orlower division at the distance of 37 military
baces, back to back, and either from hearing the
orlower division of soldiers from division, or
of the detechment, or of the distance of 37 military
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of the descendent, which which they
hatchinson, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally,
Hutchinson, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally,
peace.

Peace and One of the gain detech a dore of the
peace.

have used it, and was chosen from a number of tested samples for the construction of the Cables for the Railway Suspension Bridge, at Falls.

Price lists will be forwarded on application.
PETER REDPATH.
Montreal, April 14, 1853.

ALE, BRANDY, GIN.

THE Undersigned, for many years Manufacturers in the City of Montreal, offer for Sale, at their Office, No. 116, St. Paul Street, the following Articles of their make, viz:—
ALE AND PORTER.
VINEGAR.
CHERRY BRANDY (the kernels bruised and distilled)

BRANDY.
GIN.

RUM (Distilled from Molasses.)
A Variety of Fine LIQUEURS and SYRUPS.

WHISKEY (from the Distillery of A. & T. SAU-VAGRAU & Co.)
PIGEON, SAUVAGEAU & CO.
r 103

G. D. STUART, 154% SAINT PAUL STREET, Opposite the Church of the Hotel Dieu.

FOR SALE—
GIN—"DeKuyper's" and "British", in hogsheads and cases
CHERRY BRANDY, PORTER and ALE, in bottle, and very old in hogsheads
WINES—Port, Sherry and Madeira, in wood and bottle
BRANDY—"Martel's," Sazerac, Dark
Do Pale, Vintage 1838

Do Pale, Vintage 1838
ISLAY DEW-5 Years Old
TEAS-Green and Black, of the various quali-

No. 11, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

MESSRS. LaMOTTE et FRERE

HAVE the honor of announcing to the Public and their Friends, that they have completed their arrangements, and are prepared to execute any Orders they may be pleased to give them. give them.

The celebrity of the Houses, from whom they derive their Stock, is an undeniable guarantee of the Quality of the WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUEURS, and other Articles, consigned to

them.

Messrs. Lam. et F. refer, with confidence, to the names of the following Firms:—

Messrs. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.

"FOCKE & BRANDENBURG, "

DINET PEUVREL & FILS, (Avize.)

"MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay.

"VIVANT-MARTIN & OHAUVOT, Chalons.

Chalons.
C. MAREY, in Nuits.
R. BRUNINGHAUS, in Nuits.
SANDEMAN & CO., Oporto.
PEMARTIN.
HULSTKAMP & ZOON & MOLYN, in

"HULSTKAMP & ZOON & MOLYN, in
Rotterdam.

"HENKELL & CO., in Mayence on the
Rhine.

"LONGUET, PERE & FILS, Cognac.
A Ship is daily expected to arrive from Italy,
laden with WINE and OIL.
The CIGARS at their Establishment are also
of the heat manufacture and Great flavor, prices.

of the best manufacture and finest flavor-prices, according to quality.

FOR SALE IN STORE—
1000 tins and kegs White Paints, Genuine,
No. 1, 2 and 3
500 do do Green, Blue, Red and
Yellow Paint
Dry White Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish
Brown, Brunsk, Green, Chrome Yellow, Rose
Pink, Drop Black, Russian Blue, Paris Green,
English Umber, Brunsk, Blue, Chinese Blue, Raw
Sand Burnt Sienna, Strewing Smalt, Painter's
and Plasterer's Brushes, Sash Tools, Varnish
P&c., &c. рас., &с. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

June 23.

HERRING'S Patent Fire Proof Safe.

BTAINED the Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London, and the large number of unestimonials in their favour received from all unearts of the United States, prove that the Prize 117'as justly awarded, that they are really FIR orlknoof has been proved beyond a doubt—the rorkmanship is superior.

-o. A few sizes still on hand. SAFES made and fitted to order. Apply to

GEO. HAGAR, Agent, 103 St. Paul Street. April 28.

OUNCYTHES— LINLEY'S NARROW CANADA. For Sale by PHILIP HOLLAND eje une 28.

B ALT-LIVERPOOL SALT for Sale, ex barge PHILIP HOLLAND.

sourh ashed, nosuel vector, eigeslie and vector and sources and vector and ve SHAPENTY COMMERCIAL GAZ

and for this purpose our assortment presents the Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheetings
Table Damasks, D'Oylies, Towellings, &c.
to all of which an early inspection is respectfully

R. CAMPBELL & CO., St. Francois Xavier Street.

Wines, Liquors and Groceries. THE Subscribers have on hand and are now receiving, a complete and varied assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c., comprising in part the following Foreign Wines and Spirits, in Wood and Bottle, at prices proportionate to their respective grades; and which, having been carefully selected, can be confidently recommended for their really fine and genuine characters.

SHERRY—Various grades, including some particularly fine old Wine
MADEIRA—Rare old, of choice vintages
PORT—Graham's, Sandeman's, Hunt's, of various

PORT—Graham's, Sandeman's, San

104 Notre Dame Street. 198

October 18.

solicited.

DE LAGRAVE & CO.

No. 38 Notre Dame Street,

No. 38 Notre Dame Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from France, via
Boston, by the Steamer "Canada"—
Gruyere Cheese, Patés Fœis Gras Truffés,
Turkeys do, Chicken do, Tomatos in half bottles,
Truffés do, Small Green Pease, preserved natural,
Asparagus do; Absinthe Suisse, Eau Verte, in
bottles.

2 cases of assorted PERFUMERIES and ESSENCES, all of a superior quality.

DE LAGRAVE & CO.

N. B.—Have always on hand, Chateau Lafitte in cases of 1 dozen, coming direct from the Chateau; Vin de Grave, Hock, Port and Madeira, and Old Cognac in bottle.

January 15.

7

FRUITS! FRUITS!! FRUITS!!!

CROP 1852.

THE Subscriber having purchased at the Trade
Sale of NEW FRUITS, ex
Schooner "ANDERIDA", from MALAGA:
A great variety of FRESH FRUITS.

50 boxes of Digby Herrings
All of which he will sell at moderate prices.

DANIEL LANIGAN,
Sign Three Sugar-Loaves.
Opposite Alexander's Confectionory.

CARTER, HERRY &CO.,

136, ST. PAUL STREET,

A RE now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, ex "Pearl", "John Bull", "City of Hamilton", and other vessels. They have a General Assortment of DRUGS, of fine quality and PURE LONDON CHEMICALS.

Olive Oil, in large and small casks
20 cases Calabria Liquorice
25 bbls Jamaica Ginger 25 bbls Jamaica Ginger
Hemp and Canary Seeds, in sacks
Pickles, Capers, Mustard, &c
Barrels of Sulphur and Roll Brimstone
Black Lead, in 2 oz and 4 oz papers
Lamp Black, in hhds and bbls
Alum, Soda, Saltpetre
Paints, Colours, Paint Oils
Indigo and Dye stuffs
White and Brown Windsor and Honey Soaps
&c. &c. &c.
May 19. May 19.

SELF-HEATING IRONS.

PATENTED, QUEBEC, AUGUST, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

ADIES are invited to call and examine the IRONS. Those who have tried them acknowledge their superiority over every other description of Smoothing Iron, for all laundry pur-

cription of Smoothing Iron, for all laundry purposes.

The large amount of fuel consumed in heating the common Iron causes an uncomfortable heat, and an extravagant expense, both of which are avoided by using the SELF-HEATING IRON.

With this Iron, three bushels of charcoal are sufficient to do the ironing of a common family twelve months. Once filled, you can use the Iron five hours without replenishing. While using it you do not require to suffer the annoyance of a heated stove or fire place. You need not labour so hard pressing with it as you do with the comheated stove or fire place. You need not labour so hard pressing with it as you do with the common iron. The Irons being finely finished, they are easily kept bright and clean, and cannot possibly soil the finest linen.

Manufactured in Canada East only at the Montreal Foundry and City Works.

FERRIER & CO.,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier Sts.

April 7.

April 7.

REFRIGERATORS, various sizes, for sale by GEO. HAGAR. June 20.

OF

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THE OKA INDIANS.

THE SEMINARY'S TITLE to hold the Two Mountain country in fee simple is flatly denied by a correspondent, who seems to possess a good deal of information on the subject. This is the gist of the question which is before the courts, and we shall not attempt to decide it for them. Our correspondent's demands of the Government, however, seem to us to have some basis in reason There can be no doubt whatever that the original grant to the Seminary from the French king was for the purpose of an Indian reserve This grant we should think must have created rights on the part of the Indian community which no act on the part of an English governor, done without reference to them, could extinguish. If the English Canadian Government, to buy the support of the clergy at the time of the rebellion of 1837, gave the Seminary a grant which was incompatible with this claim, it is the Canadian Government that is bound to make amends to the Indians to-day. It seems to us that Government is in this dilemma. A decision of the courts annulling the title of the Seminary would dispossess that institution not only of millions of dollars worth of proporty at Oka, but of vastly larger properties in Montreal. which it holds on similar conditional French titles, similarly confirmed by English authority-a dispossession which would work the coming revolution much sooner than most people have looked for. On the other hand, a decision of the courts confirming their claims would place Government in the position of having forty years ago wronged the Indians in the most tyrannical and cruel manner, and render the redemption of the In-dian lands a necessity. Their present immense value would render this almost as impossible a task as the other. No wonder Government shrinks from the question.

IS THE GOVERNMENT AFRAID OF THE OKA QUESTION?

sing.—The interview of the last Oka delegation with the Hon. Mr. Mills may lead the public to believe that the Okas might accept a money or a land inducement to leave the Seigniories to the absolute ownership of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Once again it may be as well to assure those time-servers, or timid people who fear in Quebec to call their souls their own, that Chief Joseph and his people will be neither coaxed, bribed, bullied, nor forced into leaving Oka. Though the tables for the time are turned, and this old hunting-ground of the Iroquois has become the grand hunting-ground of the Seminary, where Indians are hated and hunted instead of deer, and bullies are used instead of hounds, the Okas intend to stay just where they are. There is, I know, inevitable damage to one's peace, and even to one's business in this Province, to side with the right against the wrong, when the wrong is under the wing of the Church of Rome. One must expect too to be set up as a fool or a fanatic for not minding one's own business, and letting ecclesiastical aggression have full swing. But we have a British birthright to uphold; we are in Canada stewards of British justice and fair play, which extends to man, red or white, as well as the Seminary. The Okas took upon themselves no obligations of loyalty to persons or creeds when the Seminary was appointed the trustees of their lands. The Semmary did take upon itselt conditions and trusts—most of which it has not fulfilled. It was to instruct the Indians, as well as to give them spiritual care. Possibly six out of the thousands during a century and a half were instructed enough to read French. In a few years under their present spiritual regime, most of them have been taught to read and write English and French, as well as to think. Oka has been their home for over a hundred and fifty years. The "intruders" are the French and English, who have no legal right there at all. If the Okas have rights, they want and will get them all,—not a tenth or a third. They have at least the ri

and their friends intend at law to contest. The duty of Government is rather to provide means to contest this, but it will be done before the Privy Council of England whether it provides the means or not. By such an act as inducing the Indians to leave Oka, Government would lend itself to the wrong of raising mere trustees to absolute owners forever, and this under pretence of benefiting the Indians, in whose name and on whose behalf the seigniories were obtained! One day we hear the Seminary declare that the Indians have no rights and are mere squatters, but it forgets the day when it offered them \$25,000 to forego their rights and to leave Oka! Many times it hunts them through the bush, intimidates them with Provincial Police kept on hand, and imprisons them for cutting wood for repairing their huts or for fue!; yet its Superior, the Rev Mr. Baile, recently on oath forgot that he had written a letter to the Secretary of State on the 12th October, 1868, in which he said, "We allow them to take what wood they require for building purposes or for fue!," and had to acknowledge in Court the authenticity of the letter he forgot he had written! Shame on such duplicity! No wonder a Roman Catholic advocate in the Court remarked, "Iam astounded at that sort of memory!"

If Government is sincere in its efforts to get justice for the Indians, it must positively get that justice only by getting them their rights in the seigniories,—not in Oka, only, but all of their rights in all parts of the seigniories. The Indians will not leave Oka. Why does not Mr. Mills make overtures to the Seminary to leave Oka? It has in the aggregate elswhere in Quebec, more land than some of the nations of Europe! Perhaps the gentlemen of the Seminary, the few who have to stay in Oka, would accept in lieu thereof the magnificent reserve among the bears and blueberries of Doncaster, which they wanted the Indians to accept. It would cost much less, too, to move the Rev Mr. Lacan and staff, with Bully Fauteaux, than the Rev. Mr. Parent and perhaps

exclusive property of Government. (See Deed of Concession, 26th Sept., 1733.) It is estimated that over 300,000 cords of wood have been cut and sold by the gentlemen at a profit of at least \$1,000,000. Does the Government not intendeven to look after its own pecuniary interests in Oka?

I can show the Government one of two ways out of the difficulty. The Okas claim rights all over both seigniories, notwithstanding that the Seminary has sold lands, created villages, etc.—all of which, done as it was done, was done illegally. This large question will likely be for the Privy Council in England to settle. But let the Government change its base, and try to induce the Seminary to leave Oka. We will not insist upon it going to Doncaster Let the Indians have, say, five miles square of the Lake of Two Mountains, with river frontage; let them have peaceable possession as have the other Indians of Canada, under some Government control, and I venture to say the contrast in ten years will astonish people who have got into the stupid fashion of calling the Indians indolent. I venture to believe their fences and farms, their houses and families, their cleanliness and their culture, will look amazingly big beside that of the flock of the Seminary. Surely if the barbarous stranger, Sitting Bull, is worth a welcome and so generous treatment, Government can afford at least to do bold justice to Chief Joseph and his people, whose tribe were always faithful and loyal to the British Government from its very first to its very last contest on Canadian soil.

Some people are only convinced by figures. They have dry, practical brains which cannot

Canadian soil.

Some people are only convinced by figures. They have dry, practical brains which cannot reach beyond the circle of arithmetic. I offer them a mouthful,—which may convince others as well that the Seminary have an intense interest in getting the Indians away from the seigniories. Had I been the Superior, I should long ago have given them half a million when

est in getting the Indians away from the seigniories. Had I been the Superior, I should long ago have given them half a million when they were in the humor, with seed and provisions in bountiful supply, and gct them the best of land anywhere else. Let it be remembered that if the Indians in a body should leave the seigniory, they would forfeit their claims.

Now the Seminary have sold land on a low average at \$40 an acre; some less, but some, as in the village of Oka, at \$400 an acre. There are 95 square miles in the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains; 72 in the adjoining seignory. In this is now included the villages of Oka, St. Placide, St. Pierre, Ste. Scholastique, St. Columban, St. Benoit, Belle Riviere, St. Joseph, part of Point aux Anglais, &c. There are 640 acres in a square mile. This gives us 106,880 square acres in the two seigniories. That of Lake of Two Mountains at \$40 an acre is worth \$24,320,000 making in full Forty-two Million Seven Hundred and Fifty-two Thousand Dollars! not including the tithes, taxes and rents. I wonder what body of gentlemen in the world wouldn't be devotedly loyal and courteous to a Government which would maintain them in even one of a dozen such possessions! It is a great crime against the progress and population to a Government which would maintain them in even one of a dozen such possessions! It is a great crime against the progress and population—Roman Catholic even more than Protestant—of this Province, that any Church should have such a tremendous grip upon its soil, and should, moreover, be sending immense portions of these revenues out of Canada to enrich the Seminary of St. Sulpice in France.

Yours, &c.,
W. & B.