

The following "Short Sermon," treating of the first duty of servants to their masters, should have appeared last week in place of the one then published, which treats of their second duty. It was the result of an oversight on our part.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

No. XVI.

"Servants, be obedient to the Lord, as your Lord is obedient to the Father."—Eph. 6, v. 5.

The Apostle St. Paul who has left to Christians of every state of life, most admirable instructions for their sanctification, has not been wanting in his exhortations to servants. Nay, St. John Chrysostom (H. 22 in epist. ad Eph.) says, that he appears to have addressed himself to them with especial care and clearness.—"Servants," says the Apostle, and remember the exhortation of an Apostle is almost equivalent to a command—"Servants, be obedient to the Lord, as your Lord is obedient to the Father, as to Christ; not serving to the eye as it were pleasing men, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart. Knowing that whatsoever good thing any man shall do, the same shall he receive from the Lord, whether he be bound or free."

The first duty of a servant towards his master, is to work. It is for this he is engaged—it is for this he receives his wages. It is true that all men are born to labour—"thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow," said Almighty God to Adam, and through him to his descendants. "Man is born to labour," says holy Job. By the transgressions of our first parents we are all condemned to work; neither the rich man, nor the noble, nor the king on his throne, is exempt from this law—All must labour. The king and the noble and the rich man may not indeed be called on to labour with the hand, but their labour is not on that account less severe. Brain labour is as much more severe than hand labour, as the organ of the brain is more delicate and more complex than the organ of the hand. This is proved by the structure of the human body.—More blood flows towards the brain in any given time to renew its waste, than flows to all the rest of the body. Princes, judges, bishops, priests, masters, work with this brain work in the administration of their kingdoms, in their dioceses, of their parishes, and of their households. Even the rich man has more labour in keeping his riches, than the poor man in maintaining a large family. But the work to which servants are subjected, is manual labour;—labour wherein the sweat of the body and the wear and tear of the sinews is offered up by contract for a certain recompense, and so long as that recompense is forthcoming, so long is the servant bound under pain of restitution to a faithful performance of his work. But, Christian servants, labour not you for the things of this world—labour not merely for the earthly recompense which your work will bring; labour "as to Christ;" let the sweat of your bodies, and the wear and tear of your sinews, be offered up to God, your divine master, "knowing that whatsoever good thing any man shall do, the same shall he receive from the Lord, whether he be bound or free."

And do not complain, Christian servants, that "God has placed you in a hard and toilsome state of life, and that in order to gain a livelihood you are obliged to labour without ceasing. We have seen already, that your's is not a harder lot than that of the rest of mankind—that all men must labour, and that the rich and the noble, and the king have a more severe labour even than yours. But leaving this out of the question as being a matter of science, rather than of morality—of physical laws rather than of the law of God—your objections may have force in the mouth of an infidel servant, but in that of a Christian never. Tell me! I pray you, Christian servant, in what character did Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the monarch of heaven and earth descend upon earth? as a king? as a noble? as a rich man? No; He came as a slave—a servant as St. Paul tells you through the Philippians (c. 2.) and He tells you himself through St. Matthew (c. 20) that He the Son of Man is not come to be ministered unto but to minister. If then your condition of servants makes you resemble Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who being sovereign Lord of all things deigned to clothe himself in the habit of a slave, why do you repine? why do you not appreciate your glory? why do you not rejoice to be a servant rather than a master, since your servitude makes you like unto him? Jesus Christ sanctified manual labour to all time, when at Nazareth he remained for so many years a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for his earthly parents. Jesus Christ raised the state of servitude to a place amongst the honors and dignities of this life, when as an humble and obedient artisan he plied his father's trade of carpenter in the workshop of Nazareth. Jesus Christ further sanctified servitude, when he washed his disciples' feet. Away then, Chris-

tian servants, with all repining at your lot! away with all distaste for your employment! Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the slave, the servant, upbraids your complaints: Jesus Christ, the carpenter and son of a carpenter has sanctified your toil.

And there are other considerations, which should not by any means be lost sight of by the Christian servant. They are embodied in those words of scripture—"Blessed are the poor in spirit for their's is the kingdom of heaven," and "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter heaven." That is a splendid promise! that is a terrible threat! Servitude is the lot of the poor, and heaven is the reward of poverty. Bear your lot without repining—fulfil the duties of that lot with exactitude and cheerfulness—in other words be poor in spirit, and yours is the kingdom of heaven. Where ye kings, ye nobles, and ye rich men—where have ye a promise equal to this? Where, O King, have you a crown equal to this crown of heaven? Where, O Noble, have you a nobility equal to that attached to the denizens of heaven? Where, O rich man, are your riches that can begin to compare with the wealth of eternal life? Rejoice then Christian servant, at the splendid reward offered to your serfdom; repine not at so glorious a lot—complain not—your reward is infinite as it is eternal. It is easier, for the Scripture tells you, for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Is there here, Christian servant, no cause for self-gratulation? You at least have no part in this denunciation; for you have not about you the curse of riches; unless indeed you allow your heart to covet what you do not possess. Away then all repining! away all complaints! they are unworthy of a Christian soul.

But, Christian servant, you will realize to the full, the consolation of these great advantages, whenever you fulfil your duty of servant by an exact and assiduous attention to your work. This must be done—it is the Apostle who says it, not only when your master is present, but also when he is absent. "Not serving to the eye," says the Apostle, "as it were pleasing men, but as the servants of Christ." The double hearted and hypocrite will alone "serve to the eye." The Christian servant knows that God is ever present—that he witnesses all his actions—nay more, that "He searches our veins and hearts. The Christian servant works then irrespective of his master, because he has a divine master in heaven. He works irrespective of the eyes of men, because the eye of God is always on him to reward and punish; and if he works for worldly pay it is because he cannot maintain his life without it; but his heart is in the service of God—his work is so done throughout the day, that it may be worthy to be laid at eve, not indeed under the eye of his master to receive his approbation, but on the footstool of God, before the Throne, there to receive an eternal reward; "knowing that whatsoever good thing any man shall do, the same shall he receive from the Lord, whether he be bound or free."

One short word of warning, Christian servant. Who shall compute the injury done to a master by an idle servant? Who shall compute the loss that servant will have to make good, if he expect salvation? Between master and servant there is a solemn contract ratified in heaven. That contract enforces diligence and obedience on the one hand—and the payment of a certain sum on the other. "A good day's work for a good day's wage." The contracting parties are master and servant—the witness to the contract is God. How then shall you hope to defraud, whilst God is the witness of the contract as well as of the work done? Nay more; how shall you dare to defraud, when God has to name the award?

The question of Church Disestablishment mooted in England by that terrible man Mr. E. Miall is one of the prominent topics of the day. That like the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Ballot, and other measures warmly opposed at first, Disestablishment must come at last is certain; but by timely concessions on the part of the government officials of the Anglican Church, the evil day may be postponed. Dr. Tait the so-called Archbishop of Canterbury sees this, and proposes to meet Mr. Miall's motion, by a motion for reform; suggesting as chief amongst these needed reforms, the setting to work of the drones who cluster round the Cathedrals, the engaging of good preachers, and the shortening of the musical part of the church service. Here we think the Archbishop makes a mistake. The reform that is needed to make the churches draw good audiences, and to lessen the sense of weariness amongst the laity, is the curtailment of the preaching, not the musical part of the business. Shorter sermons, and fewer of them is the great thing needed to induce people to attend church.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A number of counterfeit half-dollar pieces are in circulation. The public will do well to be on their guard.

Sir F. Hincks, it is reported, has sent in his resignation as Finance Minister.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Governor General, during his stay in Toronto visited the principal Catholic charitable and educational institutions, accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, who took much interest in what she saw. The Loretto Abbey, the House of Providence, and the De La Salle Institute of the Christian Brothers were amongst the institutions so honored. At the last named the distinguished visitors were received by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who presented to them Brother Arnold, who in turn had the honor of presenting to them the other Brothers of this excellent establishment. Mgr. Lynch gave an account of the origin of the Institute, and of the great work it had already accomplished. We need not add that at all the places visited, His Excellency and his amiable wife were received with loyal enthusiasm, and that they were very favorably impressed with what they saw and heard. Wherever they go they win golden opinions, and approve themselves most worthy representatives of our gracious Queen.

Our esteemed Catholic contemporary, the St. John Freeman, is still hard at work fighting the cause of his co-religionists in the matter of schools. He takes a hopeful view of their prospects, and in his issue of the 25th ult., discusses the action of the Federal Legislature, which, though unpopular at first, seems now to be acceptable to the Freeman. Our contemporary thus delivers himself:—

"Now, all parties in the House of Commons agreed that the New Brunswick School Act does grievous injustice to the Catholics of the Province, and the only difference of opinion was as to the best mode of obtaining the redress of that grievance. Mr. Anglin, like several others, thought that the simplest, easiest and best mode was the exercise of the constitutional right of disallowance, and they supported Mr. Costigan's resolution and voted for Mr. Dorion's amendment."

"Mr. Blake, thinking that a great legal question was involved on which he was not himself quite decided in opinion, believed it would be well to have that question settled as speedily and conclusively as possible, and for that purpose moved the resolution which now excites the *News* to indignation. That Mr. Anglin never saw or heard of until it was moved. He understood all the advantage that might result from its passage, yet, preferring Mr. Costigan's resolution, he voted for Mr. Dorion's amendment which, if passed, would have set aside Mr. Mackenzie's amendment even after the Government had agreed to accept that amendment. After Mr. Colby's amendment passed, Mr. Dorion moved: "And this House further regrets that to allow such well founded discontent His Excellency the Governor General has not been advised to disallow the School Act of 1871 passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick." Before the question was put on this motion, Mr. Blake made his speech and read the resolution afterwards moved by Mr. Mackenzie, and asked the Government if they would accept that resolution in case Mr. Dorion's amendment was lost. Sir John replied that they would. The passing of Mr. Dorion's amendment would have rendered it impossible to move the amendment read by Mr. Blake, but it would have ensured the disallowance of the Act—or an immediate dissolution. Mr. Anglin voted for Mr. Dorion's amendment, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake and all the Grits against that amendment and with the Government. We hope to have reason to rejoice at no distant day that Mr. Dorion's amendment was lost and that Mr. Mackenzie's was carried."

It was stated at the Statistical Congress held at St. Petersburg the other day that the total number of deaths from small-pox during the Franco-German war was, in the German army, 263; in the French army 23,469. The explanation is very simple. In the German army re-vaccination is compulsory; every new soldier received is vaccinated. In the French army re-vaccination is not compulsory; the result of the two systems is well shewn by the above given figures.

The Church in England has to mourn the loss of one of her rulers, in the person of the Right Reverend Dr. Goss, Bishop of Liverpool. His Lordship's death was very sudden, he having attended to his usual duties to within a few hours of the attack which carried him off. The name of his successor is not yet indicated.

The Kingston *Whig* warns the public against the enchantments of a reverend gentleman who calls himself the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Neville; who also wears an eye-glass over a Roman nose, and cheats. From this we naturally surmise that, though the man's nose be "Roman," his principles are decidedly evangelical.

A CARD.—The Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, Kingston, Ont., return most sincere thanks to the Pastors and people of the Missions of Sheffield, Camden, and Napanee, for their generous assistance towards the support of the aged and infirm under their care.

A meeting of the Shareholders of St. Patrick's Hall, was held in Perry Hall, on Monday night, when it was carried by a vote of 3,753 against 660 to sell the ground.

MAP OF MONTREAL, AND VICINITY, 1872.—This map, by Mr. Johnston, is beautifully executed, and of remarkable accuracy. It contains a map of the City proper, and its environs, as also a map of the island of Montreal and of the several branches by which the Ottawa river at last effects its junction with the St. Lawrence. The map is for sale at all the chief book stores of the City, and is in every respect well worthy of the favorable notice of the public.

The following communication on the burning of the St. Patrick's Hall, appears in the *Witness*, of the 28th ult., over the signature A. Perry:—

(To the Editor of the *Witness*.)

Sir,—The burning of St. Patrick's Hall is a public loss, not only to our city but the Dominion. Erected by our Irish citizens in commemoration of Ireland's national saint, it was by them looked on with as much pride and veneration as we English will look to the statue of Victoria, now being erected in the immediate vicinity of the ruins. The hall was an edifice that any nationality might have been proud of. It stood there also illustrating the love of a people to their thrift and prosperity in the principle city of the Dominion. I can readily understand the feeling, of those who witnessed its destruction, but it was only equalled by the generally expressed feeling, and especially amongst Irishmen in Ontario.

I cannot be expected to furnish to the public any detailed reason that might be considered to have the slightest bearing favorable to those whose paramount duty was to have saved the hall. I was absent from the city many hundreds of miles when the telegram from our office announcing its destruction was put in my hand. Had I been informed the city was captured by a foreign foe, I could not have been more taken by surprise. To me the allowing of the fire to take such hold of the hall was inexcusable as well as unpardonable, and this impression has been strongly confirmed by every person that I have conversed with since my return. It would have been quite different had the fire originated within its four massive stone walls, but to have originated in a building separated by a clear passage of ten feet and a fire division wall intervening, must convince the most obstinate individual that there must have been something radically wrong in the management of the affair in the first few minutes. I shall not here advance any one reason I have heard given that might go to explain much that tends to exonerate all from blame, with those who are not conversant with our water, fire and police arrangements as I am. We have the facts before us to deal within a calm and unprejudiced manner.

No city on this continent, or so far as I have knowledge, in Europe, affords so complete appliances for protection against fire as does Montreal. Had there been a contest for a given prize that, in defiance of all man could accomplish by genius or money this hall should be destroyed by fire, nothing could surpass the means at disposal of those who were instructed to save it. We have here in the immediate vicinity a greater quantity of water and power than is to be found in any other locality—a hydrant immediately over and direct from a fifteen inch main, with eight distinct places to attach hose, situated in the most perfect place to be got at, and not over 200 feet from the fire. I am told the force from this was of such a character as to warrant the use of that portable steam fire-engine the Fire Brigade have at their disposal. I assert without fear of contradiction that the hydrant in question will discharge more water than eight such machines per minute, hour or day, and each stream of one inch nozzle can be projected higher by twenty feet than the roof of the hall ever was.

With such facts it is not to be wondered at that not only Irishmen, but citizens generally, feel that a load of blame lies at the door of those who are entrusted with the protection of life and property of our city. It is time the citizens aroused themselves to a state of their insecurity. Has not the burning of this hall to its foundation afforded them ample data to judge by? Do they want to have a similar occurrence take place in the dry heat of July or August? We hear of an enquiry taking place before our Fire Marshals. This is not enough. No one outside of their own circle believes for a moment it will accomplish any good. The Irish individually and collectively ought to insist on having a full investigation into all causes which might have contributed to the destruction of their hall. Never in any time have any individuals had a more just claim for compensation from the city than they have for their loss, and this can be readily proven before an impartial committee, that might be named to enquire into the cause which led to it.

I am told on the one hand that our firemen were drunk. I have heard from those who ought to know that such was not the case. Drunk or sober, the hall is gone, and much of the surrounding property narrowly escaped a similar fate. There was more than liquor that led to it, and no obstacle should prevent the faults in this respect being brought home to the delinquents, so as to have some guarantee against their recurrence in the future.

Yours,

A. PERRY.

SUSPICIOUS.—On the 22nd June last Mr. Coroner Jones held an inquest on the body of Cleophas Monette, who was found drowned at Hochelaga. The body had evidently been in the water some seven or eight days. After an inquest had been held the Coroner sent the body up to the vault of the Roman Catholic Cemetery, where it was subsequently identified, and thence removed to St. Cecile for interment. On Friday and Saturday the Coroner got wind of some conversation which had taken place between Madame LeBeau, wife of the Captain of the barge "Friend," and a young man named Moise Riendeau, also between the latter and Henry Diekmann, of Valleyfield. On this suspicion arose that Monette did not come to his death by accident, but had a quarrel with Riendeau at Lacine, and that in the course of it the former had fallen into the water and was drowned. By instructions of the Coroner, Riendeau was arrested by the Water Police and he is held in custody pending an enquiry into the facts of the case.

The Minister of Public Works this morning fell into the hands of a class of persons less severe and exacting than contractors and office-seekers. About ten o'clock the ladies of the late St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum bazaar, representing the three Roman Catholic parishes of Ottawa, waited on Hon. Mr. Langevin and presented him with the prize won for him by his admirers at the late bazaar. It consisted of a large and handsome meerschaum pipe, with the following inscription on silver: "Presented to the Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C.B., as the most popular M.P., by the ladies of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum bazaar." There was of course an interchange of compliments, the Minister of Public Works regretting very much that he was not a smoker, otherwise he had no doubt that amidst the clouds of smoke from his beautiful meerschaum he would always see the fair ladies of Ottawa; he would have to be content by making them a donation in aid of the noble charity they represented. He then handed Mrs. Falls a cheque for \$50.—*Mont. Gazette*, Oct. 27.

ACCIDENT.—As the steamship Greenland was on the way to this port from Quebec it was found that the boiler was getting red hot. The consequence was that the ship had to be anchored and the steam let off. She then went back to Quebec from Point aux Trembles under sail, and left there in tow of a tug, arriving safely in this port. As the steamer Champion was coming through Lake St. Peter, having five vessels in tow, her screw caught the chain of the buoy and she could not be extricated. There she remains.—*City paper*.

A "BOY" on his Dame.—James Brown salesman, was arrested upon Notre Dame street, drunk, with \$1,430.40 upon his person, which he had drawn during the late run upon the City and District Savings Bank. The Recorder gave him a salutary lecture and fined him, exacting a promise that he would immediately re-deposit his funds.

MELANCHOLY SUCCESSION.—Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Yesterday evening a young lady gathering ferns in Stewart's Bush, near the Tollgate, discovered the body of a man. The alarm was at once given, and the body was identified as being that of a Mr. F. E. Hall, of Toronto, who disappeared about ten days ago from Mrs. Carroll's house, Metcalfe street. The deceased was comfortably clad. On examining his face, it was found that his eye-balls were protruding from their sockets and blood-shot. A white pocket handkerchief had been tied round his neck. A stick had been inserted in a loop and twisted round until the unfortunate man dropped forward, evidently strangled by his own hand. He does not appear to have moved after he fell. His hat remained on his head and there was no sign of any struggle having taken place. The deceased had been in the employment of the Crown Lands Department until the staff was reduced, under the regime of the late Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald, when he received a gratuity of two years' salary. He had been for some months past trying to get employment of some kind under the Dominion Government. He is said to have been subject to terrific pains in the head, and it is supposed that it was during one of these paroxysms that he committed the fatal act. An inquest was held and a verdict returned that deceased had died by his own act. The body has been sent to Kingston for interment.

MURDERERS AT LARGE.—On the night of the 8th ult. a resident of Malden named Clark, got into a wordy altercation with two black men named Campbell, brothers, and one of them shot him, inflicting a wound from which Clark died in a short time.—The negroes immediately fled, going, it was supposed, into the interior of the country. No reward was offered, and the officers of the law at Malden, Sandwich, Windsor, and other points, stirred around for a day or two and then dropped the matter. The peace officers around Malden evidently require stirring up.—*London Free Press*.

ALLEGED MAIL ROBBERY.—A man named Antoine Couillard was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Detective Murphy on a charge of robbing the mails. Mr. Couillard, it is said, is respectably connected, and has for about eleven years served as Railway clerk on the route between Montreal and Island Pond.

HOE DISEASE.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says an epidemic, something similar to the epizootic, with which the horses are afflicted, has broken out among the hogs in Mull. Large numbers of swine have died of it, and sausages are cheap and plentiful on the other side of the river.

A new railway has been projected from Guelph to Collingwood. Its promoters have given notice that at next meeting of the Legislature they will make application for an act of incorporation for a company to "construct a railway from Guelph to Orangeville, and thence to Collingwood."—*Bulletin*.

There is some talk about a recent decision of Mr. Justice Duinker. A record in the Prothonotary's office, Sweet'sburg was missing; Mr. O'Halloran, one of the counsel in the case, moved that the Prothonotary, Mr. Hall, in default of producing the missing document, pay the full amount of the debt and costs, over \$200, or go to jail until the missing document was recovered or the debt paid. Mr. Duinker granted the rule, but Mr. Hall at once appealed from this decision.

FOUND DROWNED.—A man was found drowned four miles below Varennes. He was floating in the river. There were no marks of violence on the body. He is unknown; about five feet seven or eight inches tall, reddish brown hair, beard slightly streaked with grey. He wore a grey winsey shirt, which was held on to his neck by a heavy cravat. The greater portion of the upper part of his body was naked. He had yellowish brown tweed pants, with black stripe, drawers of same material, leather lined boots, with leather strap round his waist holding up his trousers. In his pocket were found a small pocket book and a small tobacco box, and a rosary. The body was buried at Varennes.

PURGATIVE PILLS have become a settled necessity with the American people. Indeed, cathartics always have been and always must be used, in some form, by all mankind. In this country the popular form of administration has been growing in favor since pills were first made of Aloe and Rhubarb, rolled into a ball. Their high position in the public confidence has finally been secured and fastened into permanency by Ayer's CATHARTIC PILLS, the most skillful combination of medicine for the diseases they are intended to cure, that science can devise or art can produce. Those who need pills, no longer hesitate what pills to take if they can get Ayer's PILLS.—*Whetling (Va.) Press*.

Parents lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only CANAL SKINNIE FASTENED BOOTS AND SHOES. Never rip or leak.

All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	October 29.
Flour 50 lbs. of 196 lbs.—Pollards.....	\$2.00 @ \$3.00
Superior Extra.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Extm.....	0.50 @ 0.75
Fancy.....	0.20 @ 0.30
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat).....	5.90 @ 5.95
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).....	5.90 @ 5.95
Strong Bakers'.....	6.00 @ 6.15
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal].....	0.00 @ 5.95
Supers City Brands [Western wheat].....	
Fresh Ground.....	0.00 @ 0.60
Canada Supers, No. 2.....	5.70 @ 5.80
Western Supers, No. 2.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Fine.....	5.00 @ 5.20
Middlings.....	3.75 @ 4.00
City bag flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.70 @ 2.75
U. C. bags, [delivered].....	3.15 @ 0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.....	0.00 @ 1.32
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....	0.50 @ 0.55
Lard, per lbs.....	0.11 @ 0.00
Cheese, per lbs.....	0.12 @ 0.12
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.....	0.32 @ 0.34
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.....	4.75 @ 5.15
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....	0.81 @ 0.82
Pease, per bushel of 63 lbs.....	0.80 @ 0.85



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in TOUPIN'S BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING, 4th of NOVEMBER. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M.

By Order D. GORMAN, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the above ASSOCIATION, will take place in PERRY'S HALL, CRAIG STREET, on TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 7:30 P.M., for the election of Directors, and other business.

By Order of the DIRECTORS.

WANTED, FOR the SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of FICTON, P. E. County, a duly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, to enter on duty on or before the first of January. Salary liberal.

J. BRENNAN, P. P.

Ficton, October 28th, 1872.