The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 1F-St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor Bishop Young, Erle, died, 1866.
FRIDAY, 19-SS. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast.
SATURDAY, 20-SS. Eustachius and Companions, Ma tyrs Ember Day. Vigil. Fast. Bishop Garliand, Savannah, clied, 1854.
SUNDAY, 21-Sixteenth after Pentecost. St. Mattrew, Apostle and Evangelist. Less. Fzechiel 1, 10-15: Gosp. Matt. ix. 9-13; Last Gosp, Luke xiv. 1-11.
Monday, 22-st. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Mauritius and Companions, Martyrs.
TUESDAY, 22-st. Linus, Pope and Martyr. St. Thecla, Virgin and Mariyr, Bishop Smyth, Dubuque, died 1845
Wedneyday, 21-B. V.M. de Mercede, or Our Lady of Ransom.

NOTICE.

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Rotice to Farmers.

Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds change hands every year, more especially during the fall and winter, and in order that buyers and sellers may be brought together as much as possible, the proprietors of the TRUE WIT-NESS-a paper which has a large circulation amongst the farmers of the Dominion-are prepared to offer reduced rates for advertising fall and winter. Terms made known on receipt of copy for advertisement.

The Situation in Quebec.

The curtain has fallen after the fourth and second last of the five act drama the politicians are playing in Quebec. The Hon. Mr. Chanveau has resigned and the denouement cannot be postponed much longer; we shall soon hear, therefore, either of a coalition or a dissolution, or perhaps of both in succession. Conservatives of this city who should know the secrets of their party and the intentions of the Lieut.-Governor, who of late has become something more then a figure head in the Province, predicted a month ago, that there would be a coalition in which their side should have a controlling influence, and, notwithstanding that the Reform organs scouted the idea, recent developments tend to show that the Herald of this morning mentioned a coalition editorially without the slightest sign of passion. We are, besides, informed on excellent authority that before another week we shall have a Coalition Government in power at Quebec, consisting of four French Canadians, two English-speaking Protestants and one Irish Catholic, with the Hon. Mr. Chapleau at its head. That Mr. Joly has fought hard, we have no doubt, but against a Conservative Governor, a strong Conservative Opposition, a Conservative Legislative Council, wavering followers and bolting colleagues he can do nothing. This may not be the most opportune time to take a view of the situation, retrospective, present and prospective, but as the Post is an independent paper, and as in the nature of things an early dissolution is as sure as fate, no matter what shape affairs may assume at present, the utterances of at least one impartial critic may do a little good in the future In the first place then, the Hon. Mr. Letellier had a perfect right within the constitution to but as he was playing a desperate partizan game and as he was beaten by the unexpected Conservative successes of the 19th of September, he cannot complain of his fate, and it is the merest hypocrisy on the part of the Liberal papers to call him a martyr. If so he is a very zealous but also a very unscrupious one. The result of the last general election was certainly a Conservative victory when it is remembered the Liberals held the Provincial purse and Provincial patronage along with the aid and comfort they received from the Dominion Government of the day, so that in fact Letellier's coup d'etat was eondemned. The great mistake of Messrs. Letellier and Joly was in not dissolving is to say, before the former was removed, but at a time when he knew his removal was certain. They could then have gone before oppression and Provincial autonomy. Then, again, the Premier surrounded himself with unexperienced, though clever young colleagues, one of whom at least, the Hon. Mr. Starnes, did not add either to his power or his prestige. At present all is uncertainty and confusion, and were it not for the expense a general election, which cannot be postponed more than a year, would entail, it might be the best way of clearing up matters and showing which party had the confidence of

has displayed lamentable weakness and irresolution throughout, but its opponents are at the same time burdened with the weight of To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. an obsolete Legislative Council, which would tell against them in an appeal to the electors, and might give a decisive victory to the Liberals. In so far as the Irish Catholics of the Province are concerned, they should be state, for some time past, has been quite unsatisfied with the deadlock that has brought worthy of the divine purpose for which it was used. But He who was born in a stable, and about the present result, for it was understood that, no matter which party achieved success in the struggle for power, a representative of regularity, and knelt with as much adoring theirs should have a seat in the Cabinet; and love in the dim old house, as they would have we may add, without being deemed presumptuous, that the existence of an organ like the Rev. L. G. Gagnier was pastor, it was resolved EVENING POST has had its effect in hastening to erect a new stone church and sacristy. The that "consummation most devoutly to be task is now accomplished, with the exception wished for."

Reform Needed. It is just possible that we have at length

reached bottom and that the good times have

years or so, but now that they are here let us try and keep them, and not scare them away for another lustrum. Prosperity is sometimes banished by natural, sometimes by artificial means, often by both together. By natural we mean bad harvests, by artificial national extravagance, but as we can do nothing or suggest nothing with a view to preventing bad harvests we shall confine ourselves to what lies within our province. It stands to reason that if a man with a salary of six hundred dollars a year cannot afford to spend as much money as another having a thousand other things being equal, such as a family, be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be number of young children or sickness. If the as the grand altar, were constructed by man with either the six hundred or one thou- Daniel Boyd, Esq. of Huntingdon, and it is sand annual salary spend more than his income this year, he must either retrench next year or else cheat his creditors. Suppose a great number of people live beyond their means, say half a million families, it creates an apparent but fatally false prosperity for awhile, followed by a depression, for, as in the single instance cited, all these families will have to narrow their expenditure into the smallest compass or fail to meet the debts they contracted during their extravagant term in either case, bringing about a depression in trade of more or less long duration. If they only retrench, the depression is but lightly felt, for it merely checks over production, while, if farms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming they cannot or will not pay, a lot of bankruptcies is the result, suspending of banks, closing of factories, causing uneasiness among those having money to invest, and especially among farmers, and, in a word, bringing about a depression. The chiefest cause of tho-e periodical depressions is extravagance in dress, especially among females. We have arrived at that delicate period of civilization when we must all dress a la mode and when it is difficult to tell which is the duchess and which in the young girl whose father only earns eight dollars a week, they dress so much alike. Dress, if it has not already become a passion in the female breast, is fast becoming so. Dress must be had at whatever cost and the Paris fashions must be followed. No matter how sensible a young girl is in every other respect she loses her head underneath a costly bonnet, and she must be in the fashion. It were useless as pealing to poor people to rewere pretty nearly right. The Gazette and form in the matter, it must come from above, for so long as our present artificial civiliza- dience went along with him, for he possesses tion continues the poor will imitate the rich, in a rare degree the true gift of oratory. Imespecially on this free continent where one man is as good as another, if not as wealthy. If the rich then would effect a change it would become general, much to the profit of the country and to the increase of happiness in thousands upon thousands of poor families. Ladies hard against coalition, and is still fighting should inaugurate the movement themselves, as the reform would ultimately redound to their advantage. At the present time many | things prepared for them, and the events of an accomplished girl, capable of managing a the day joyfully discussed, the party separated home and making a husband happy, has to thanking God that another temple had been remain single for the reason that a man of small salary is afraid to ask her in marriage. This state of things is not confined to a particular class, it extends through all, the man of two or three thousand dollars being as too poor for this reason as he of five hundred a year. But there are other reforms besides those of dress, and just as necessary—that of funerals, for instance. Gorgeovs funeral corteges, coffins, hearses and crape are ruining thousands, or perhaps sombre is the betdismiss his Ministry eighteen months ago, ter word. People who can ill-afford it, must, when a member of their family die. ruin themselves in expenditure, and plunge headlong into debt. Crapes gloves, carriages and the other paraphernalia of a funeral, not including the legitimate undertaker's bill, cost large sums. Then look at the sums lost by absence from work or business. Some men are so goodnatured, so kind-hearted, especially Irishmen, that some friend of their's dies every other day and they spend half their time at funerals. The Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, in a sermon of a few weeks ago, condemned extravagance at funerals in the severest terms, and even went so far as to mention the number of carriages to which they might be restricted. the Legislature when they had the power, that The expense of marrying is also growing more enormous every day. Many a young man and woman who love one another, and would be happy if they were allowed to marry the electors with a good cry of Dominion in a modest way, remain single, not because they cannot find the means to live after, but that they cannot stand the cost of the preliminaries before marriage. There are a great many other institutions that need reform, but

There will be five Sundays in next February. Think of so much Sunday-night bliss in the shortest month. But then this won't happen again in forty years. Let the old gentleman remember this and be hopeful when he lays | the incident always said "he had great hope the people. No doubt the Joly Government in the winter coal supply.

dress, funeral and marriage are the most

CORRESPONDENCE.

Siz,-The parish of St. Joseph of Huntingdon, though large in territorial extent, does not contain a rich or numerous population of Catholics. For many years they worshipped in a frame church, which, in its dilapidated cradled in a manger, did not disdain the lowly abode; and the people attended with as much done in the most gorgeous cathedral of Europe. Nearly thirteen years ago, while of some minor details, and will cost, when completely finished, nearly \$20,000. The church is 91 feet in length, by 52 feet in breadth and 24 feet high to the square. The cross is 123 feet from the ground, surmounting a steeple of heautiful proportions, while the massive foundations, deeply planted in the earth, support the superstructure with a stability that is emblematic of "the taith once

arrived, and areactually among us, though making no noise, because ashamed of themselves for their shameful neglect of us the past five delivered to the Saints." The interior is finished in the gothic style, presenting a chaste and beautiful appearance. "Like the cerulean arch we see, Majestic in its own simplicity." Messrs. Bourgeau and Leprohon of Montreal, were the architects. The contractor, John Dinneen Esq., of Huntingdon, has certainly accomplished his work in a manner that reflects great credit on his energy and judgment. The high altar, with its forest of little spires. is a perfect gem of art; it is the only part of the work that is lavishly ornamented. A snow-white recumbent lamb, typical of "the Lamb slain from the beginning of the world' reposes in front of the altar, while round him and above him, the blaze of heavy gilding contrasts strikingly with the brilliant white ground color of the alter. The pews, as well but faint praise to say that he executed his work to the perfect satisfaction of every one concerned. The 27th wit was the day selected for blessing the new church, and offering up within its walls, for the first time, the Great Sacrifice of the new law. The day proved to be as beautiful as the occasion was joyous. When the appointed hour arrived, a vast congregation had gathered, among them being many non Catholics. The clergymen present-in addition to the pastor of the church, Rev. Felix Woods-were, Rev. Edmund M. De Pauw, D.D., of Chateauguay, N.Y.; Rev. Father McNally, of Fort Covington, N.Y.: Rev. Father Tourgeon, Trout River Lines; Rev. A. Vinet, St Anicet; Rev. J. B. Cousineau, St. Louis De Gonzaga; Rev. S. O. Perrault, St. Stanislaus De Kotska; Rev. T. Chagnon, St. Clet; Rev. U. Thibaudeau, St. Malachie De Ormstown; Rev. W. Seers, St. John Chrysostom; Rev. T. Archambault, St. Patrick of Hinchinbrook, and Messrs. Dupuis and Roix, ecclestiastics. Rev. A. Vinet performed the cermony of blessing the church, the whole congregation following in solemn procession. The stoled priests, the bareheaded multitude under a blazing sun, and the tide of vocal melody borne away on the breeze, constituted altogether a scene of beauty and religious happiness that will not be soon forgotten by those who had the privilege of taking part therein. Rev. J. B Cousineau next celebrated grand high Mass, Cousineau next celebrated grand high Mass, and at the conclusion of St. John's gospel, Father McNally ascended the altar, and preached a most learned and eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion, dwelling chiefly on the boliness of God's house, because the His abiding place. Any compendium or outline of the discourse would only detract from its general merits. The rev. speaker was listened to throughout with breathless attention, and while he denounced sin, praised the tion, and while he denounced sin, praised the a beauty of the house of God; extolled the in- of a lamp-post; the officials of the Corporation finite power and mercy of Providence, or proved triumphantly the reality of the great | are endeavoring to eke out a wretched exist-Eucharistic sacrifice, the feelings of his aumediately after the congregation had dispersed, the invited guests, numbering eighteen, sat down in the parsonage to a sumptuous banquet, ordered for them by the generosity of the rev. pastor of the church. The guests, in addition to the clergymen above enumerated, were, Messrs. William Hall, Jo n Durnin. and Richard Finn, trustees, with their secretary, William Fraser, jr.; Messrs. Martin Curran, Francis Tessier, and Bernard Durnin, wardens, and Mr. John Dinneen, contractor. After ample justice had been done to the good opened where the prayers of the truly penitent would be heard and answered. The day must have been a proud and happy one for the trustees, who have nobly discharged the duties of their office for nearly thirteen years, at much personal inconvenience and pecuniary loss. But above all parties concerned Father Woods must rejoice at the happy termination of the work. If Father Gagnier was the David of the work in commencing it. Father Woods was the Solomon in carrying it on, attending to every detail, bringing it successfully to completion, and opening it for divine service. Many things are yet to be done, but his priestly heart is comforted by the thought that no debt hangs over his beautiful church, and for this the people of the parish deserve their meed of thanks. Were I to write their eulogy, I would proudly point to the new building and say, "The people of St. Joseph of Huntingdon have paid for these, and brought to the service of their Maker a free gift, unencumbered by debt or mortgage. Surely they have in some degree

realized that " Zeal for Thy house buth eaten WILLIAM HASSAN, JR. Huntingdon, Sept. 8th, 1879.

Miss MacDonald, the first lady advocate,

pleaded a case in Boston on Saturday. Talking about Catholicism and Queen Victoris, it was mentioned last week that her maiesty made the acquaintance of Pope Loo XIII, long ago in Brussels. To this royal reminiscence may be added that of an interview which Father Ignatius (the convert son of Earl Spencer) had with the late Duchess of Kent, in the interests of the unity of Christendom, and at which the young Princess Victoria, as her majesty then was, was permitted to be present. The mother listened to the fervid Passionist with the unmoved bearing of maturity, though the good father's word took root in her heart if, as has often been said, she was secretly received into the church during the last moments of her life. But the daughter heard him with an eagerness which showed how deeply she was struck by an earnestness of manner that probably was quite new to her in a teacher of religion; as she spoke with so much intelligence on the question at issue that Father Ignatius in recording

ofher.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

No Coalition—A Dissolution Recommend ed-Graphic Description of the Conncils.

> [From our own Correspondent] Quesec, 12th September.

Notwithstanding the various rumors of coalition, and the apparently semi-official nominations of certain gentlemen to portfolios by many of your contemporaries, you may rely on it that such stories have not the slightest foundation in fact. There has been no attempt at coalition, nor has there transpired anything whatever that would indicate the future course of Mr. Joly. There is, indeed, a strong feeling gaining ground among very many of the Premier's friends that his safest and most honorable course under the present circumstances is to ask for a dissolution, and call upon the people for their verdict It is their belief that he will be returned by a large majority, an opinion in which several English speaking Conservatives coincide. The conduct of the Opposition has been of a character to repel the better class of English speaking Conservatives, and Mr. Lynch may be considered to have, to a certain extent, made himself the representative of those Conservatives who decline to associate themselves: with men whose whole policy of opposition is comprised in efforts to brand the members of the Government as common swindlers. Respectable men naturally shrink from entering the lists with antagonists who consider it within the limits of honorable warfare to cover an honest man's reputation with the filthy slime of accusations that no Committee of Investigation can ever entirely remove. It is pititul and a cause of shame to every honest citizen to read in the daily jour-

press strangers with the idea that a Cabinet of honest men in this Province is beyond the range of possibility. If we look with spathy on this want of common decency in our representatives, the House of Parliament will become a place into which few gentlemen will care to enter. Whatever be their shade of politics, it is to be hoped that the coming men of the next general election will be such as will elevate the present very low standard of political morality. The Legislative Council held a mutual admiration sceance yesterday, and passed reso-

nals charges and countercharges by Liberals

and Conservatives which must go far to im-

lutions of regret that the Government did not bow down before their Senile Highnesses, and beg pardon for daring to oppose so august a body. I think the relations of these men are sufficiently wealthy to pay their board at Longue Pointe or Beauport without asking the country to feed them for two months every year, besides giving them an upper room in the Parliament House to imitate the more juvenile nincompoons of the British House of Lords in a periodical display of tomfoolery.

The Lieut.-Governor has signed all the Bills passed by both houses during the session, which must, doubtless, prove a relief to those concerned.

Our active and intelligent Mayor has written a voluminous report of all he heard, and all he said, and all he did not do, and leaves the patient reader under the impression that the Mayor is a bigger ----_ than he was

thought to have been A Lower Town gentleman was speaking of the Legislative Councillors the other day, and wound up a warm attack on them with the following remark, uttered with all the sincerity of conviction:—" Why, sir, they are are badly paid, and the police and firemen

of the tidal wave of depression that has swept so many stout ships to unavoidable destruc-

tion.

BLESSING A CEMETERY. Ceremonies at the Dedication of a Cathelic Burying Ground.

The trustees of St. Patrickie Cathedral fore The trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, fore-seeing the time when the 100 acres originally comprised in Calvary cemetery would be filled by graves, purchased nine years ago three neighboring tracts of fifty-six acres. Twenty-five acres of the new ground was blessed yesterday by Vicar-General Quinn as an addition to Cal-

ac es of the new ground was blessed yesterday by Vicar-General Quinn as an addition to Calvary Cemetery.

The vicar-general donned, in the residence of the superintendent, the cope, stole, all and celuture of the mass, and Fathers Kearney, Kean and Lawrence of St. Patrick's Cathedral placed white surplices over their black cassocks. Twenty-two choir boys of the cathedral did the same. A procession was then formed, headed by seven cathedral trurtees, with white budges on their coat lapels, followed by Father Kearney, who led the boys in double file, and these were succeeded by Father Quinn, accompanied by the other two priests, one on either side. They proceeded to a canvas booth, in front of which was a wooden or oss, seven feet high, and painted white. Three was caudies in front of it were intrupon their arrival, and the litany of the sain's was then chanted in Latin by the priests and boys. At the close Father Quinn, headed by the trustees, and accompanied by Father Kearney, and a man in lay dress bearing a copper vase of water, walker round the entire tract, and, dipping a surinkler in the vase, shook it frequently over the ground, opening the blessing in Latin, as follows:

"Blessed be this ground, oh God, who art the Creator of the world, the Redeemer of the human race and the perfect Ordainer and disposer of all creatures, visible and invisible. With suppliant

There are the respective to the human race and the perfect Ordainer and disposer of all creatures, visible and invisible. With suppliant voice and pure heart, we beseech Thee that this cemetery, in which the bodies of Thy servants shall rest after the fleeting events of this dife, may be cleansed, blessed, and sanctified. And Thou who givest the remission of all sins through thy great mercy, to those who confide in thee, graciously grant perpetual consolation to those resting in this cemetery and awaiting the sound of the archange's trumpet, through Christ our Lord. Amen."

During the progress of the vicar-general, the remaining priests and the boys chanted the Miserere, and on his roturn one of the candles was placed on the top of the cross and one on each arm, typifying the Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Father Quinn then sprinkled the cross, blessed it, and flung incense on it.

the cross, blessed it, and flung incense on it

In a succeeding discourse he spoke of the refusal of a prist—which had recently been made
public—to bury a man in Calva y because funeral ceremonies had previously taken place
o er the hody in an spiscopal church. He was a
Protestant and wished Protestant ceremonies,
but desired to be buried in Calvary by the side of
his wife, who had been a Catholic. A Catholic
clerzyman, said the vicar-genera, allowing such
a b wifel would render himself open to censure
and uspension by his bishop. Those committing
suicide, he added, are excluded from Catholic
cemeteries; also persons dying in grievous sin cemeteries; also persons dying in grievous sin without showing signs of repentance, and persons deing drunk, whose in ellects are too ubscure for repenting. Those excommunicated and those belonging to secret societies con-

demned by the church and by bulls of the Pope, will likewise be denied interment.

The discourse being ended, the vicar-general announced the ceremony closed.

An artesian well is being sunk in the new semetery, which has reached a depth of 225 feet. It is intended to supply water for the flowers and grass. The old cemetery depends for its water upon the Brooklyn water works. Calvary possesses an additional tract of thirty-five acres in its neighborhood, which has not been opened for burial purposes.—M. Y. Sun.

IRISH POLITICS.

Parnell and the Meeting of the Home Ralers-Ireland's Choice-Probable Increase of Obstructionist Members.

DURLIN, August 24, 1879.

Two nights ago the home rule league held the meeting which is usually held each year some time after the close of the parliamentary session, and which serves as a sort of annual parade of the friends of the cause. The meeting last Thursday was above the average gatherings on such occasions. The moment was of exceptional importance and interest. There is a widespread feeling that Lord Beaconsfield is astutely contemplating another trick and purposes dissolving parliament before the time comes round for the next session. Now, in more ways than I could explain within reasonable compass, the popular party in treland are very ill prepared for the electoral struggle. There is practically no organization. The various collisions which have occurred during the past couple of years have allenated so widely men belonging to the different sections that I am quite sure some would much prefer the return of an out-and-out tory as member for a constituency than that of a liberal or home ruler not belonging to their own way of viewing things. It is, then, not merely desirable, but quite necessary, that the heads of the home rule party shall look carefully about them, draw tighter the bonds of discipline, infuse more energy and courage into the timid, persuade the overcautions to adventure a little, and, above all, to put an end to the suicidal quarrels which, as usual, threaten this Irish movement with disruption. If they are not active and wary their political enemies will assuredly steal a march on them, and instead of galning fresh sears they will lose some of those they already hold.

GREETING TO PARNELL.

GREETING TO PARNELL.

But for the bulk of the audience the interest of the proceedings on Thursday night lay not with arrangements concerning the probable general election, but with the appearance of Mr. Parnell. This gentleman, it will be remembered, is never very favorably looked upon by the mosterados among the homerulers. Quite lately he set himself in direct antagonism to these worthy people by setting up for Ennis a candidate of advanced vlews in opposition to the declared wishes of the local bishop and his clergy. The *Freeman's Journal*, which always alms at writing in the way most pleasant to the clergy and most agreeable to "prudent" men among the popular party, denounced Mr. Parnell in the strongest language for his conduct. A few days later came all the scandal concerning certain nileged expressions said to have been used by Parnell of some of his colleagues and which were the reverse of compilmentary. All through the latter weeks of the session dark hints were being circulated to the effect that Parnell and his small band of obstructionists were doing immense mischief to the it terests of freland by their reckless opposition to Government mensures in the liquise of commons. It was even said that the country must speak out and unmistakably tell Parnell and his friends that they must not be indi-criminate or uncalculating in their obstructive tactics. The Dublin meeting was the first popular assembly Parnell had attended since those dark hints began to be current. It was as representative and respectable a meeting as ever assembled in the Rolunda since the commencement of the home rule agitation. The proportion of "modernie" men present was pro-But for the bulk of the audience the interest of as ever assembled in the Rolunda since the commencement of the home rule agitation. The proportion of "moderate" men present was probably the majority. The chair was filled by the member for Jublin, Maurice Brooks, who white lord mayor visited New York in 1874 with the first batch of Irish riflemen that shot at Creedmoor. Brooks was a friend of Butt, a cautious man, the very reverse of friendly to violent thoughts or lunguage and part provides. thoughts or language and not a particular admirer of Parnell. Many priests were therepartsh priests, too. What would they say to the man who had defeated the bishop and clergy at Ennis?

PARNELL ON THE PLATFORM.

Well, Parnell got a very favourable reception when he was seen ascending the platform with the otners, but when he came forward to proare just sufficiently lighted to enable a pedestrian to guess at the locality of a lamp-post; the officials of the Corporation are badly paid, and the police and firemen are endeavoring to eke out a wretched existence on eighty cents a day. It would prove very interesting to thoroughly examine the records of the Corporation during the past thirty years, with the view of discovering how our civic finances come to be in auch a wretched plight.

Our fall fleet are dropping in briskly, but our shipping trade is but the ghost of the past. I have to chronicle the collapse of business houses, which, but a few years ago, ranked high in our commercial world; some of them command general sympathy, from the fact that their failure has been the sole result of the tidal wave of depression that has swept in office it was not difficult to keep them triskly ment of the event in office it was not difficult to keep them the true to their pledges; but the moment the whigs came into office some weakkneed fellows were sure to desert in order to become office-holders, the same into office some weakkneed fellows were sure to desert in order to become office-holders, the members would be able to make any British minister "feel and know their power." He sate the position and tacties of the acceptance of the members; he old this with great modesty and eleverness, He said that perhaps all his colleagues dld not quite approve of the engths to which they had gone (and the faces of them who were listening to-him spoke a plain dissent.] But then, perhaps, on the other hand, neither he and his friends would not quarrel with them. But there are they were honorable and would vote as they ought to do, and therefore he and his friends would not quarrel with them. to get together a small v. So long as the tories But it was not too much to ask in return that those qui-scent gentlemen should allow the more active members to follow the bent of their own convictions. He declared that nothing but firmness would extort from an English government the smallest concession to Ireland. He was sure that a little more tirmness would have made the University bill a good measure. His Catholic colleagues, however, would not agree with the course of action which he proposed, and as it was a question almost wholly affecting the Irish Catholics he yielded. He concluded by teiling the meeting that he had heard the whigs were in great terror jest when they return to were in great terror lest when they return to power they will be treated to 'a little of the same physic to which we are now treating the tories."

But Mr. Parnell says that this will not be necessary; for, whenever the whigs get back to power "we will have a much casier and much quicker. and very much more efficacious methor of reducing them to order."

A HURBICANE OF APPLAUSE,

When he first rose to speak he was greeted with a perfect hurricane of applause. The whole audience rose to their feet, cheering and waving hats, and this excitement lasted some minutes. Throughout his speech the nudlence showed continually their cordi-1 appreciation of all he said and their hearty concurrence, and the renewed applicate when he sat down seemed to stamp emphatically with approval not only the words now spoken, but his past conduct generally.

ally.

Two priests who spoke were careful, indeed, to show that, it in some isolated spot Mr. Parnell found himself not in accord with the clercy, this was unmist kably not the case generally. Rev. W. Cooney, parish priest of Cahercon ish, in Limerick county. close to the theatre of the Emis election sald:—"Wherever I go—and I go to many places and I see many people—I never hear any man speaking of Parnell otherwise than with the greatest confidence and respect. Wherever I go the word is Parnell and the man is Parnell. (Tremendous cheering) It is for Parnell and his followers to keep at their present course. It is for them to give enough to Engand." Another priest. Father Noinn, parish priest of Kildare, said:—"This is a very important crisis. Let the people of Ireland and the priests of reland go together. [Great cheering.] Iri hmen, let not the priests attempt to dictate of the people." Here the cheering was laienese. One man, seemingly overpowered, called out, "God bless you!")

After this scene in Dublia, never ultra-fervid in popular polities, it is idle to pretend that Mr. Parnel! has not the support of the bulk of his fellow countrymen. It will also be vain to suggest that the priests prefer the moderalos to him. He purposes being present at various meetings throughout the country, and he is sure of as enthusias ic a reception everywhere. If he can succeed in fixing the present temper of the people and prevent it from becoming evanescent be may recken with confidence on a large increase to his band of obstructionists at the next election. In any case it is plain that Parnell is the man of the people's choice. show that, if in some isolated spot Mr. Parnel found himself not in accord with the clerey, thi

The Dutch expeditionary columns at Acheen have been disbanded, and several of the native chiefs have submitted to the demands of the Dutch.

Austro-Hungary has guaranteed to Turkey the safety of her European possessions in return for her allowing Austria peaceable occupation of the provinces.

AFGHANISTAN

FURTHER PARTICULARS

LONDON, September 9.—A despatch from Candahar reports everything quiet there.
There is less apprehension that the mutiny will extend beyond the limits in which it occurred. The energetic action of the Indian authorities has had a good effect in restoring confidence. The native chiefs are friendly to the British, and several of them have offered to bring their retainers to the aid of the viceroy. Additional intelligence confirms the report of the stubborn defence made at the embassy. The insurgents have sent messengers to all the tribes, calling upon them to join in the insurrection, but it is not believed their appeal will have any practical result. Precautionary military movements are, however, actively going on.

A later despatch materially changes the

optimist view of the situation in Afghanistan The impression is gaining ground that Russian diplomacy is recognizable in the late affair at Cabul. Evidence of a nature to indicate this has come somewhat boldly to the surface in Cabul and vicinity since the day of the massacre, and the entire country between the capital of Afghanistan and the Indian border is said to be well stocked with Russian emissaries and Russian money. Although that portion of the British army in India which is composed of native Hindoos appears anxious to be led against the Afghans, their enthusiasm is regarded as much too great to be natural and genuine. They are, therefore, objects of suspicion, and their conduct is closely watched. has led to much uneasiness in India as well as in Afghanistan, and English residents refer with gloomy forebodings to the great Sepoy revolt in 1857-1858. The situation is further embarrassed for the English troops by the lack of transportation for the army stores and guns. The terrible loss of camels after the beginning of the late war has made it almost impossible since then to obtain a sufficient supply of these animals for ordinary uses, to say nothing of the exigencies of a campaign, To take the most hopeful view of the situs. tion, no aggressive movement can be im diately undertaken.

LONDON, September 10 .- A despatch from Simla says coolness had existed between Major Cavagnari and the ameer for nearly a month preceding the massacre, and several encounters between the populace and envoy's soldiers had occurred. The ameer claims that he had frequently warned Major Cavagnari et the danger he ran in riding about the city. The Badahshan tribes threaten to revolt. The Cabul roads are closed.

St. Petersburg, September 9.—The Gazett advocates a direct junction with English and Russian dominions in Central Asia, by dividing Afghanistan between the two powers thus destroying the present intermediate zone, which is the cause of the continued trouble between the two countries.

A correspondent at Labore says that Koorum and Candahar is quiet, but that the northern districts are turbulent. Badah-han threatens to revolt. The ameer's position is believed to be perilous.

An Allahabad despatch announces that infantry and some guns have already advanced through Shutar Gardan Pass, and it is expected that cavalry will advance on Kushi in

LONDON September 8 .- Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking at Exeter yesterday, said the outbreak at Cabul appeared to have been unpremeditated. The ameer had been true to the British, and the assistance he implored would not be refused. There seems to be great doubt whether a prompt advance is possible. The military correspondent reviewing the situation says 25 per cent of the native troops on the frontier have gone on a furlough. The season has been an unusually sickly one. The hospitals are full of men

UNFIT FOR SURVICE

by fever and hardships of the campaign There are very few infantry regiments beyond the Indus which could muster 500 men. Probably no cavalry regiment in the Punjaub musters 300. The transport department has been broken up, and re-organization would be difficult. Upwards of 60,000 camels are officially reported perished in the late campaign. General Roberts may have sufficient mules and camels for the hasty advance of a brigade in light marching order, but the government of India

MUST STRAIN EVERY NERVE

to guard his communications, and keep him provisioned. The regiments in India nearest Afghanistan, which have mostly suffered from cholers, are numerically weak. The menare debilitated, and they will require heavy drafts to bring them up to war strength.

TWO MONTHS MUST ELAPSE before recruits can arrive from England. The news from Allahabad gives the assurance that Gen. Roberts will be at Cabul in a fortnight. It so said in military circles at Simla that October is the probable date of the commencement of a forward movement, because of a deficiency in the wheeled transportation. The correspondent at Simla states, according to the knowledge of those who know the position of things best, an advance is declared impossible. It is reported that Cabul itself has been sacked by the mob.

SIMLA, September 8.-The Governor of Candahar has expressed his absolute devotion to the British and has offered to raise a contingent of troops.

London, September 10 .- Two regiments at Chatham and eight batteries of artillery have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to India. Several battalions, if necessary, will be ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to India.

The Times says that Gen Roberts had but an inadequate force to cope with the rebelsin Cabul. Gen. Roberts will probably be compelled to delay his advance until at least three fresh infantry regiments reach the Kooram valley. It is rumored that some Afghan troops who left Cabul intended to advance on the Shutar Gardan pass. British guns are already there. An Allahabad despatch says that as early as the 16th of August the ameer advised Major Cavagnari to abstain from riding about Cabul for fear of attacks upon Major Cavagnari's relations with the him. ameer latterly were very cold.

London, September 10 .- Major Connolly British political agent, telegraphs officially from Kbeyl:—Intelligence has been received there that the amcer is terribly perplexed at the reproach to his name, that he is in privacy with a few faithful Sirdars, and that he is sure to come personally and apologize to the government. Gholam Hassam, a native envoy of the Indian government, was expected to arrive at Cabul on the 7th instant, and the ameer intended making excuses to him. It is rumored that the Sepoys who were with the embassy were taken prisoners, and are still alive. An official telegram as to the loss by the mob was mutilated, and it may read 210 or 410, but the latter figure is improbable. The secretary of state for India states that the telegram asserting that a coolness existed be-