

ST. LAURENCE O'TOOLE, CONFESSOR, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

SEPTCENTENARY CELEBRATION OF HIS BIRTH INTO HEAVEN.

THE LIFE AND LABORS AND DEATH OF THE PATRIOT SAINT.

For the Catholic Record.

Seven centuries—seven eventful centuries—in the history of the Land he loved so well having elapsed since the great Archbishop of Dublin, St. Lawrence O'Toole, departed this life and entered on his reward, and which occurred on the

FOURTEENTH OF NOVEMBER, 1180, the following short sketch of his life and labors, cannot fail to be of interest at this time in particular.

St. Lawrence was born A. D. 1103. His father was Maurice, lord or chieftain of Hy-Murray, and his mother was a daughter of the princely house of O'Bryne, which for centuries ruled supreme over a considerable portion of the County Wicklow, then called Kill-Maintain, and of whom St. Lawrence was the fourth and youngest son. Messingham's "Garland of Irish Saints" tells us that his parents wished to have him baptized Constantine, but that the sponsors were met on their way to the church of St. Brigid of Kildare, by a man having the reputation of a prophet, who insisted that this child of promise should be called Lawrence, thus, as it were, anticipating that eternal laurel wherewith he was to be crowned for all those eminent virtues which were to distinguish the future illustrious prelate.

St. Lawrence was taken from the baptismal font at a moment when his country was about to be visited by one of those direful calamities with which Providence is often pleased to punish the crimes of peoples and princes.

Dermot MacMurrough—"the Ishmael of his race"—was King of Leinster, and when Lawrence was about ten years of age the ferocious Dermot made a predatory incursion into the County Kildare, and the father of the future Saint, to avert the fire and sword of this infamous prince, was obliged to give him his son as a hostage, to whom neither gentleness nor humanity was shown by this Christian Pharaoh. He was banished to a most inhospitable region where he could barely find what was necessary to sustain life, or clothing against the inclemency of the weather. Stung to madness by the accounts that reached him of his child's sufferings, the father seized twelve of Dermot's soldiers and vowed he would slay them if his son was not restored to him. The threat had its effect, and Lawrence was released after two years of captivity and placed in the keeping of the Abbot of Glendalough, where was a great school where the scholar in quest of knowledge, where the light of civilization had almost gone out in Europe, came to find bread and book. After staying twelve days with the Bishop and Abbot, Lawrence returned to his father's principality.

Shortly afterwards, in his thirteenth year, his father again brought him to Glendalough to visit and thank the Abbot, Bishop, and it being now time to slay the child's destinies, Maurice possibly imagined that his youngest son would desire to acquire that military knowledge of which he might soon have need to defend his inalienable rights, but, much as he loved the land of his birth—for to him this love was his earliest and latest sentiment—his aspirations were not for such; he longed not for earthly fame. Though he alone was to survive all his father's princely line, he cared not for the honors of chief of his sept. The white wand, the symbol of a chieftain's power, what was it compared to the confessor's laural, or the blood-gemmed crown of the martyr? When, therefore, his father was about to decide his child's destiny, Lawrence had already made choice of the state of life to which God called him. All opportunity was set aside by one simple answer—"The Lord is the portion of my inheritance and of my cup; the lines have fallen unto me in goodly places; for my inheritance is goodly unto me." The father would not thwart the designs of Providence, and he therefore dedicated his son to God and St. Kevin.

Here, then, under the auspices of the good Bishop, like another Samuel under Eleazar, says his biographer, the boy progressed in knowledge and the fear of the Lord; so much so that at twenty-five years of age he was unanimously chosen Abbot. During his Abbey a famine which lasted four years, when "the tongue of the anvil" laid dead stuck to the roof of its mouth for thirst—visited the land and St. Lawrence put forth all his energies in prayer and in assisting the needy ones. God heard his prayer. The gates of the monastery were ever open and he distributed to the poor a large treasure deposited with him by his father; the fame of his sanctity spread abroad throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Bending beneath the weight of years and austerities, Gildas, Bishop of Glendalough, was about to lay down the crozier and go to the bosom of St. Kevin. The religious and the people would have conferred the pastoral staff on Lawrence, but his humility would not allow him to take this most responsible charge; furthermore he had not yet attained the canonical age prescribed for bishops.

But God had reserved for him a greater dignity. Gregory, Archbishop of Dublin, having departed this life, Lawrence was called to the vacant throne by the unanimous voices of clergy and people. Yielding to their solicitations, and in obedience to the Holy Spirit, he consented and proceeded to Dublin, where he was consecrated by Gelasius, Primate of all Ireland, and successor of St. Malachy, in the Catholic church.

The first care of the holy prelate was to stimulate the zeal of priests and people, both by word and example. The historian of his life dwells with particular pleasure on the personal appearance of St. Lawrence, telling us that he was of elegant and comely stature; and even at this distance of time fancy, aided by the facts which sub-

quently raised him to the dignity of a Saint, can revive mellowed memories of the period when the mounted prelate offered the Holy Sacrifice within the walls of Holy Trinity, (now known as Christ's Church), and raised his venerable hands to bless the multitude that prostrated themselves in those aisles and nave, where now, alas! his very name is forgotten. Here again, his sanctity and charity knew no bounds. He himself was an exemplar of every perfection to priests and people. He was instant in season and out of season in every good work; beneath the habit of his order he invariably wore a shirt of haircloth; he rose at midnight to sing the holy office; and when others retired to rest after this duty, he descended, says the historian, to the neighboring cemetery to meditate on death, and pray for the souls of those who lay there awaiting the resurrection. His charity knew no bounds; sixty poor people daily received food at his hands. He never ate flesh meat; and every Friday, remembering our Redeemer's passion, he took nothing save a little bread and water. Withal, this model of mortification was hospitable, courteous and affable. The great mass of the land were invited to his table; but he himself partook not of the luxuries which he generously spread for others. His chief delight was to kneel before the crucifix and commune with his God, and doubtless there received many consolations and mayhap a revelation, that like Him whom it symbolized, he too was destined to ascend his Calvary and have his brow crowned with the thorny crown of many tribulations.

Amidst all the cares of the Archiepiscopal office, Lawrence made many pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Kevin at the Valley of the two Lakes. During these retreats he would not allow himself to be disturbed, save for matters of the greatest importance. He then, says his biographer, came forth, like Moses from the mountain, all radiant and prepared to announce the law of Christ. It would appear that during one of those pilgrimages, Heaven was pleased to reveal to him the long series of calamities which it was about to inflict on the Irish people who had outraged God by their feuds and other vices. The Saint predicted all the woes that were to follow their disunion and sanguinary conflicts. King Dermot, not satisfied with plundering and burning churches, sought to invade his jurisdiction by intruding an unworthy person into the Abbey of Glendalough; but the Saint withstood him, and the ferocious tyrant, whose hand was against every man, and to whom Lawrence was given as a hostage in his tender youth, shrink abashed before the inflexible determination of the man now grown to eminence and sanctity.

The events of this period in unhappy Ireland are, alas! but too well known as a series of rapine, murder and sacrilege, to need being recounted here. The soul loathes the task. Passing over, as also the death of the infamous Dermot, who died "without action, the body of Christ or repentance, as his sins deserved," we find the Patriot-Saint, who would, if he could, have united the Irish people against the invader, in 1173 assisting at the Synod of Cashel in that grand old Cathedral which now crowns Munster like a shattered diadem. In 1175 he proceeded to Canterbury on a diplomatic mission from King Roderic to Henry II., for as yet neither north nor west acknowledged the nominal sovereignty of Henry, which "remained bounded by a line drawn from north-east to south-west, from the mouth of the Boyne to that of the Shannon." (See note 1).

At Canterbury he narrowly escaped assassination as he was about to ascend the altar, which was still red with the blood of the vile Henry's victim—St. Thomas A'Becket, having received a blow on the head which knocked him prostrate. On being raised by the attendants, who thought him dead, he directed a cup of water to be brought, over which he made the sign of the cross, washed the wound, stitched the hemorrhage and then went on with the Mass. The fracture was to be seen in the Saint's skull after his death.

In 1179 St. Lawrence, accompanied by Catholics, Archbishop of Tuam, and five other Irish Bishops, attended the general Council of Lateran (See Note 2). Passing through England, Henry, acting, to decide his child's destiny, Lawrence had already made choice of the state of life to which God called him. All opportunity was set aside by one simple answer—"The Lord is the portion of my inheritance and of my cup; the lines have fallen unto me in goodly places; for my inheritance is goodly unto me." The father would not thwart the designs of Providence, and he therefore dedicated his son to God and St. Kevin.

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people, who now will comfort you I who will heal your infirmities!"

Thus, on the 14th of November, 1180, died St. Lawrence, Archbishop of Dublin. At the moment of his death, says his biographer, there came such a flood of light into the abbey that we believed it to be on fire. Oh, how admirable in the sight of God is the death of his saints!

In 1186, St. Lawrence's body was exhumed and found entire. Guy, the Abbot, then hastened to Rome, where he spent seven years urging the canonization of the holy prelate, whom the people had already canonized for the many miracles wrought by his relics. In 1218, Honorius III. issued the bull of canonization; and thus was this scion of the old Celtic race placed on the Calendar of Saints. In 1226, Godfrey, Bishop of Amiens, deposited the Saint's relics on the grand altar of the Church of our Lady, which thenceforth began to be called the Church of St. Lawrence. A portion of his relics was long preserved in his own Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, along with the crucifix before which he was wont to pray; but they, together with St. Patrick's crozier, were burned by a fanatic. An oratory was erected on the very spot where the Saint landed, and the Archbishop of Rouen, aided by the munificence of Laisnau II., caused a magnificent shrine to be made for his body. The chalice that he was wont to use was religiously preserved in the Abbey of St. Victor till 1562, when it was carried off by the Huguenots of Dieppe. From the depositions of these witnesses, and that at a period when youth is wont to be fascinated by such, he put away from him all the illusions of mundane vanities.

When raised to the Archiepiscopate of Dublin, he progressed from virtue to virtue, till he became assiduous in prayer, austere in his mortifications, and a most bountiful giver of alms. From the depositions of these witnesses, it plainly appears that the holy life of this man has been proved by miracles so numerous that they should make a goodly sized history were they all committed to writing; not to speak of the lame, and the deaf and the leprosy, who have been cured by the invocation of his holy name, we will here record that his intercession restored seven dead men (one of whom was three days in the grave), to life.

We, guided by the Divine judgment, have decreed that the name of this holy man should be inscribed in the catalogue of Confessors, and amongst those who are to be venerated by the faithful of Christ.—*Abridged from Duff's Lives of Irish Saints; Dublin Pocket edition.*

NOTE No. 1.—Long as we have been accustomed to hear of the "seven centuries of oppression," it would appear that 'tis only in the present year of grace that they have expired—as it was only in 1180 that the Saxon may be said to have invaded the whole of Ireland, on his entry into the country, he brought with him hostile intent. Walsh's Ecclesiastical history of Ireland mentions the presence there of a small contingent on a visit in 1170.

May we hope that the present glorious apparitions of the Blessed Mother of God, in Ireland, at the end of the mystical "seven," are the forerunners of her liberation from her long night of thralldom and suffering?

NOTE No. 2.—The presence at the General Council of six Irish Bishops, and the confidence placed by the Pope in one of them—St. Lawrence O'Toole—by appointing him his Legate, ought surely to be sufficient refutation of the calumnies published as to the "disorganized" and "scandalous" state of the Church in Ireland at that period.

WINDSOR LETTER.

The Rev. Dean Wagner has recently organized a society for the instruction of the Catholic young men of Windsor in the great truths of the Catholic Church. Its meetings are held every Tuesday evening at St. Alphonsus Hall and are presided over by Father Wagner or one of his reverend assistants. Four or five members of the Society selected for the purpose delivered short addresses upon the question prepared for discussion. The Chairman concludes by summing up the arguments and adding such further observations as may be necessary to thoroughly impress the question on the minds of the audience. "The existence of God" was the subject discussed at the first meeting. The chair was occupied by Father Wagner. After all the gentlemen selected had spoken the Chairman delivered a very interesting and instructive discourse, in which he conclusively established the truth of the existence of a Supreme Being, without the aid of scriptural arguments. Tuesday, the 9th inst., being the Feast of Father Wagner's Patron Saint, the members of the Society presented him with an address. It referred to some length to the zeal and energy which he has always displayed in the management of the affairs of the parish—to the beautiful Church which has been planned and erected under his supervision—to his constant and earnest efforts to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Catholic young men of the parish and to the great success which has crowned all his undertakings. It concluded with the assurance that his labors and sacrifices were highly appreciated and would ever be held in grateful remembrance. The reverend gentleman replied at some length. In speaking of St. Theodore, his patron saint, he observed that *Theodore* literally signified a gift of God. The priest also is a gift of God to the people and should be regarded by them in that light. In referring to the affairs of the parish he expressed his satisfaction that the parish was in a highly prosperous condition. Through the co-operation of the laity he had created a material temple to which they could all point with pride. Though this was a great work it was his ambition to build up spiritual temples which would be infinitely more precious in the sight of God. To accomplish this object, he was most available means could be employed that the Society which he had organized. He concluded by earnestly exhorting the audience to co-operate with him in wishing the Society success. Father Lutz also briefly ad-

ressed the meeting, pointing out in an eloquent manner the great advantage that will be sure to result if all the young men of the parish co-operate in the good work. "The quietest attributes of God" will be discussed at the next meeting.

M. A. K.

HAMILTON LETTER.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Association of this city purpose holding a series of monthly reunions during the coming season. On Wednesday evening last they held a very successful entertainment of this kind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, a debate, and a short lecture. The Society is to be commended for commencing a work so capable of producing good results. It will benefit the society at large by tending to sustain and increase the membership, and it will certainly conduce to the intellectual improvement of the individual members themselves. The Father Mathew Society of Hamilton is a fine organization and well worthy of encouragement.

Another step has been taken towards the construction of the new City Hospital. Tenders have been advertised for, to be sent in by the 20th inst. The authorities having this matter in hand appear to move with great caution. They have been some three months considering the plans, and in the same proportion it will take them six months to come to a conclusion on the tenders. The building itself will no doubt be completed before the next centennial comes around.

The question recently asked by an English paper: "Do we eat too much?" reminds one of another which never appeared in the *Times*, "Column for the Curious?" Why do Englishmen eat crackers and cheese? The answer given to the latter by a Hamilton John Bull may help to a solution of the former—"In order to give them an appetite for their meals!"

From Dundas comes the intelligence that Mr. John Cosgriff, for 32 years a resident of that town, died recently in Sedalia, Mo., where he had been living during the last three years with his son. The old gentleman was well-known and respected both in Dundas and Hamilton.

The *Spectator* says that about forty young ladies of Hamilton can play the violin. They are certainly well supplied with brains.

The horse disease is becoming very prevalent in this city, but as far as heard from there have been no deaths as yet. The veterinary surgeons have their hands full, and quite naturally feel it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

A Hamilton daily paper rather astonished the public the other night by announcing the coming of the celebrated vocalist—say, Miss Smith, *nee* Brown. First time we ever heard of a woman being born married.

Sheriff McKellar, of Wentworth, has been advocating the payment of sheriffs by salary, instead of leaving them to the tender mercies of fees, their present source of revenue. The *Times* opposes the project, thinking that, as these salaries would have to come out of the taxes, well-behaved people are already taxed enough to pay the expenses of the disorderly. Public opinion perfectly agrees with this statement.

The *Spectator* gravely hints that the Mayo agitation is a farce of the duplex-diplo type. It is a farce on the part of the agitators because they never meant to hinder any one from working Boycott's farm, and it was a farce on the part of the government, because the troops don't fight the relief party. In our opinion the farce is entirely performed by the government, and the Mayo tenants are the spectators enjoying the scene. Because they have the ludicrous spectacle of forty Orangemen guarding the property, one hundred policemen taking care of the Orangemen, and the thousand veterans guarding the police, *Grip* could make a splendid cartoon out of this affair by representing the Government of the British Empire digging turnips in the field of an Irish farmer.

The great question in Hamilton, on the street and by the fireside at present, is "who shall be our next Mayor?" Several candidates have been named, but no nomination is as yet in the air. It is rather distant yet it would be premature to mention their names. Some people are cynical enough to say that the Hamilton mayoralty is a bone worth picking in these days; for besides the honor attached to the position, there is also the Chamberlain's check for one hundred dollars a month.

Subsidiary to the above is the aldermanic question. The different wards are beginning to cast about them for the usual "fit and proper" representatives. As there has been no vital question at issue during the past year by which they could make themselves obnoxious according to the position assumed, it is likely that the majority of the present aldermen will be returned for the ensuing year.

The system of sewerage in this city is getting to be something extensive. Besides the number of sewers laid down at the public expense, there are also not a few being constructed from private resources. The citizens generally have taken advantage of the convenience afforded by the system, and squads of workmen are continually at work in various quarters of the city, making connections between private dwellings and the city pipes. Although the sewers are numerous, still there are yet a great many streets in the city in which they are very much needed.

The increasing cold weather is gradually driving the "boys" from the corners, and householders are being less subjected to the annoyances which these pests cause. These youths who spend their leisure hours during two-thirds of the year on the streets, might during the next four months spend their time very profitably in indoor improvement. There are a number of night schools in the city, some free, some charging very reasonable rates, and boys and young men would show their wisdom by taking advantage of the same. Notwithstanding that the close season is rapidly approaching, building operations are still briskly progressing. Builders and laborers have very little reason to complain of want of work during the present fall.

The proposition to extend the eastern limits of the city has been dropped for the present. It cannot remain long in abeyance, however, as the growth of the city is unmistakably towards the east. The recent indications of cold weather has caused our citizens to examine the condition of wood-piles and coal-bins. The prices of coal and wood are not very encouraging—that of the former still holding to six dollars, and the latter hovering around the snug little sum of five dollars and a half. Dealers charge the bad condition of the roads with being the cause of the high price of wood; but as travelling is no worse now than it was the last year, the main cause must be in the fact that farmers have taken advantage of the rise in coal.

The St. Thomas' Church Literary Society of this city having negative the question: "Would Home Rule Benefit Ireland?" there is no earthly use in the Irish members continuing the struggle longer. What that august and sapient society decides upon must be infallibly correct, notwithstanding that men do that which they are most inclined to offend rather otherwise.

Since the appointment of the new chief of police, the force has been increased by five additional men, and a new district set apart. Some people have a particular fancy for police life, for there were no less than forty applicants for these five positions.

The funny men on newspapers have been gloating over the sign hung out by a Vermont man, reading: "Honey taken in exchange for coffee," but there was an auctioneer in this county a few years ago who always posted his advertising bills with "Marriage Licenses and Land Plaster constantly on hand." CLANCARILL.

QUEBEC LETTER.

We have been favored during the week with the presence of several DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, amongst them the venerable Bishop of St. John, N. B., Most Rev. Dr. Sweeney.

The Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Premier of Prince Edward Island, passed through here on Thursday. I had the pleasure of hearing him make a short address at the Club Cartier on that evening, when he made a most favorable impression on his audience.

The Rev. Dr. Leeming, of Sydney, New South Wales, was also here and delivered a lecture on O'Connell on Tuesday evening. The lecture was very eloquent and interesting, and the lecturer most attractive and pleasing in his manner of delivery. His recitation of Shamus O'Brien was very fine. On account of having received a telegram, requiring his presence in Montreal, the Rev. gentleman postponed until his return the lecture which had been announced for Wednesday evening.

Mr. R. P. Bowers, editor of the *Charlottetown, P. E. I., New Era*, was also here during the week, en route for Ottawa.

A 37 MAN.

Mr. John Grace, of Batiscan, who has been in town during the last few days, is claimed to have been prominently connected with the troubles of 1837-38. It is said that he lived at that time on Garneau street, and not only assisted the two Americans, Dr. Teller and Dodge, in escaping from the Citadel where they were in captivity, but kept them hidden in his own house until they got safely out of the city.

In the latter part of October His Grace Archbishop Croke, and all the other Bishops of the Province of Cashel, in Ireland, were in Paris en route for Rome. During their sojourn in the former city they paid a visit of condolence to the Jesuits lately dispossessed by the so-called Liberal government of France. The account of the interview as published in the French papers is most affecting. Their lordships subsequently continued on to Rome, and their presence there cannot fail to be of immense benefit to the Irish cause and there is little or no doubt that their representation of the real state of affairs has been the cause of the following appearing, which comes to us over the cable—"The organ of the Vatican says in consequence of the unpopularity of the Irish peasantry, the people must shake off the oppression. The crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to the Land League. Radical reform is indispensable; otherwise Ireland will be compelled to choose between anarchy and starvation."

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ARRIVED IN TOWN on Tuesday morning from Ottawa, where he had just been sworn in as Minister of Militia. He was met at the railway depot by a large number of friends and escorted to his residence. He attended a meeting of the Club Cartier on Thursday evening when he was warmly congratulated on his well-deserved promotion. I have already told you. He is an immense favorite with Irish Catholics. His re-election by acclamation is a certainty.

A matter ever interesting to newspaper men,

A LIBEL SUIT,

in which damages were laid at five thousand dollars, was brought to a close at a late hour last night. The matter arose out of the robbery of a sum of three or four hundred dollars from your fellow citizens, the Messrs. Holman, in this city in January last. One of the employees of the hotel was arrested on suspicion and certain words used by the *Chronicle* in reporting the affair formed the ground of the present action. Messrs. George and Alfred Holman and Dalton were brought here and gave their evidence. The special jury gave a verdict of one hundred and fifty dollars.

FETE STE. CECILE.

The Mass usually celebrated in St. John's Church with great pomp in honor of the fete Ste. Cecile, on 22nd November, will be held on Sunday next, as the parishioners will be "in retreat" on the 22nd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a report current in town that important despatches have arrived in Ottawa from the British Government, which may necessitate the placing of a few regiments of our militia to do garrison duty along our frontier this winter. At all events, the arms, &c., stored on St. Helen's Island, Montreal, are being removed thence to the Citadel here. The removal has been going on for several weeks past.

A tavern-keeper at South Quebec is accused of having thrown a glass of liquor

in the face of one of a number of Scotch immigrants, recently arrived, who had made some remarks as to the quality of the fluid supplied him. On the other hand 'tis said that a good deal of provocation was given before the extreme course mentioned had been resorted to.

It is said the "epizoot" is prevalent to a considerable extent amongst horses in this district.

The Quebec Legislature is further prorogued *pro forma* until Wednesday, the 29th of December. BRANNAUGH.

Quebec, Nov. 13, 1880.

GODERICH LETTER.

It is our painful duty to record the death of the late Peter Nolan, Esq. For the last three years he has been in a delicate state of health, and on Thursday, the 11th inst., that fell destroyer, consumption, numbered him among its victims. He came to Goderich 33 years ago, and worked assiduously at his business, that of blacksmith, and being most obliging and cordial in his manners, earned the respect of all who knew him. He was a trustee of the Separate Schools for several years. Throughout his lengthened illness he betrayed no sign of discontent, but was ever cheerful, and quietly resigned to the will of the Most High, frequently approaching the Blessed Sacrament. His widow, a convert to the Holy Catholic faith, and a most devout Christian, feels his loss keenly. Mr. Nolan was a native of the Co. Cavan, Ireland, and at his death was 57 years of age. On Saturday, after the Requiem High Mass, the Rev. Father Watters addressed the people assembled for the funeral in that beautiful language peculiarly his own.

At St. Peter's, on Monday, the 15th inst. a wedding was solemnized, Rev. Father Watters officiating. The contracting parties were Mr. Reynolds, of Hullett, and Miss Grey, of the same place. May their lives be blessed with constant happiness.

A concert and lecture will be held in Crabbe's Hall, Goderich, on Wednesday, in aid of the Holy Catholic Church. Father Flannery, the talented and genial pastor of St. Thomas, will deliver a lecture on "Tom Moore." Some of the best vocal talent of Western Ontario have consented to sing on the occasion. Miss Annie Doyle, the accomplished organist of the church, will take charge of the concert, and this being the case we doubt not it will be eminently successful in every particular.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On last Friday we were all well pleased to see the Rev. Father Dillon in our midst once again, and several of the leading gentlemen of his former parish took occasion of his presence to present him with a well-filled purse, as a token of their esteem for a pastor who did so much for their spiritual welfare during his pastorate in the city. The Rev. gentleman was completely taken by surprise, and thanked his parishioners most feelingly. The presentation was accompanied by the following address:

Rev. Fr. Dillon, Father—You are always have we repeated to ourselves and admitted the truth of the words:

"Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not seen a friend die?"
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end."

But never did we completely realize their full import until the news of your sudden removal fell upon us, and caused the heart of all, both young and old, to shrink from the inevitable separation which would cause the departure of our beloved pastor, and make a break in that friendship which for the past two years has existed between us. Regretfully and reluctantly did we compel ourselves to say good-bye to such a loved and valued pastor. But a wider field was waiting for your apostolic care and wisdom, and we always paramount with his apostolic, we have to be resigned. We would willingly express our thanks to you for the many hours of anxiety and labor which you have bestowed upon us in a manner which we know will be most pleasing to you, the many hours of anxiety and labor which you have bestowed upon us in a manner which we know will be most pleasing to you, the many hours of anxiety and labor which you have bestowed upon us in a manner which we know will be most pleasing to you.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,
ROBERT MARTIN,
MARTIN DUKES,
GEORGE MACLELLAN.

London, Nov. 15th, 1880.

Father Dillon made a suitable and pleasing reply, thanking his kind friends for their warm sentiments of friendship and regard.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Poeck Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions, bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries—A. MONTAGUE, City Hall.

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Poeck Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—The place to get stoves of all kinds and everything in the tinware line is at Wm. Wyatt's King st., opposite the market.