



HY-BRAZIL.

REMARKABLE MEETING.

THE IRISH IMMORTALS IN SOLEMN CONCLAVE.

The Dublin Freeman's Reporter Welcomed by the Great Departed.

The Dublin Freeman publishes the proceedings at a Nationalist demonstration which will probably strike our readers as the most remarkable gathering of Irishmen of which there is any record.

The Dublin Freeman's Reporter Welcomed by the Great Departed. (SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.) (FROM OUR GAZETTE REPORTER.)

This afternoon, about four o'clock, the Freeman agency, in the island of Boffin, received the following message:—"Send Freeman reporter to Hy-Brazil per boat despatched for that purpose.—Signed, 'THEODORE WOLFE TONE, Governor of Hy-Brazil.'"

To equip myself with pencils and paper, and follow the strange boatman who brought this startling message was but the work of a few minutes. In less time than it takes to record the fact I found myself being swiftly rowed out towards the next parish to Boffin, America, and before I had time to interview my silent oarsman I was landed upon the shores of one of the loveliest islands which imagination could picture to the most glowing of poetic fancies.

"Whereupon," continued my illustrious guide, "I despatched a boat to Boffin, and here you are." While the foregoing account of what I was sent for was being given me by the Governor, we were walking towards the place of meeting, and between the charm of listening to the voice of my favorite Irish patriot hero, and the sensation which every new scenic beauty created in my mind, I became lost in a maze of exquisite wonderment.

Just when hearing what appeared to be a low, soft, and plaintive voice, I heard the strains of a harp, and a voice in accompaniment reading, "Let Erin Remember." "That is Ossian in compliment to Moore," said the Governor, and the next moment we were in the presence of the Holy Spirit of Ireland, the illustrious Dead.

How can I possibly describe either my own feelings or the scene upon which I gazed with a feeling of awe, amazement and delight! All those who had died for Irish liberty, or who had distinguished themselves honorably in the cause of her literature, were there before me. Kings, chieftains, statesmen, patriots, poets, historians, from times anterior to Ossian down to those of Charles Kickham, mixed with peasant heroes whose bravery no pens have recorded or whose sacrifices in behalf of Ireland but the God of Justice had cared to reward.

King Brian, St. Lawrence O'Toole, Hugh O'Neill, Red Hugh O'Donnell, Shane O'Neill, Owen Roe, Dean Swift, Molyneux, Grattan, Flood, Curran, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Father Murphy, Emmet, the Brothers Shearers, Orr, O'Connell, Father Mathew, Thomas Davis, Smith O'Brien, Dillon, Meagher, Mitchel, Allen, Larkin, O'Brien, Gray, Butt, Kickham, and others whose names I cannot now remember.

"I rise to propose that Nial of the Nine Hostages do take the chair on this important occasion," spoke Shane O'Neill.

"Don't be clannish, Shane, avic," replied the old warrior, "and remember that speech-making was not an art in general cultivation when I was in Ireland. I propose that O'Connell be chairman."

"I beg leave to second that," said Isaac Butt, and the chorus of "hear, hear" with which the amendment was received showed that the Liberator was held in great esteem by his fellow-immortals.

Upon advancing to the centre of the amphitheatre Dan was accorded a most enthusiastic ovation, which appeared to gratify the old man exceedingly. After silence was restored, he said:—"Unaccustomed as I have been to public speaking during the last thirty-six years, I fear I shall not, on this occasion, be able to entertain you with a long speech."

John Mitchel—"Hear, hear." O'Connell (continuing)—"But very little speech is needed to explain why we have assembled here to-day, and for what purpose we have deemed it expedient to admit the Press to Hy-Brazil (cheers). Dublin has at last awoke to a true sense of the degradation which the names of her streets inflict upon her citizens and upon Ireland; and, although I have no cause for complaint myself, seeing that streets and bridges have been recently christened after my name (loud cheers), I have long felt how disgraceful it was to our nationality that English tyrants, drunkards, and blackguards should have their names on the walls of Dublin, while names which will live in Irish history and Irish hearts for ever are not deemed worthy of such municipal honor (loud cheers)."

Where did 'Capel' come from? What part of the country is 'Westmoreland' in? What is 'Nassau'? What inspired the name of 'Rutland square'? What virtue was found in 'Brunswick'? Why should 'Great Britain' (groans) be honored in Dublin?

A voice—"These names were given in the days of hunkeymy." O'Connell—"Well but those times are now gone for ever (great cheering), and the period of patriotism has arrived, when I beg to suggest that the names of Ireland's martyrs and illustrious dead do pass a resolution calling upon the Corporation of the city of Dublin to efface from off the walls of its streets such names as are not those of Irishmen or champions of human liberty, and replace them with others which will remind both citizens and strangers that they are in what was once, and what, please God, will be again, the capital of an Irish nation" (loud and prolonged cheering).

Thomas Davis, whose rising was the signal of great enthusiasm, said—"I am not about to inflict a speech upon you. Our illustrious Chairman has so fully expounded the reasons for this meeting that it is unnecessary for me to say more than that I endorse every sentiment which he has uttered. I now propose that the Chairman be empowered to name a committee of seven, to whom will be delegated the task of drafting the resolutions which are to emanate from this gathering" (loud cheers).

After a brief consultation with St. Lawrence O'Toole, Clarence Mangan, and Isaac Butt, the Chairman announced the following names for the committee on resolutions:—

- Thomas Davis John Mitchel Dean Swift Thomas Moore, and Sir John Gray Governor Wolfe Tone.

The names were received with evident satisfaction by the assemblage, and the Chairman declared the meeting suspended until the committee should present its resolutions.

During the interval which elapsed I was interviewed by scores of patriots touching many phases of the Irish National cause at the present time. Father Mathew expressed himself in not over complimentary terms about the existing Dublin Corporation, and declared his belief that it would not persevere in the work of changing the names of the streets if the big brewers and distillers show any opposition.

He was anxious to know if there was any chance of a testotal Lord Mayor within the next fifty years. I ventured to say not, considering the present constitution of the Town Council. Dean Swift inquired why it was that Irishmen persisted in purchasing English-made clothing instead of encouraging home manufacture, and the only answer I could make was, that most of the time of our popular leaders was taken up in promising to do things which were never attempted to be done, and that practical projects of that kind were considered too small and insignificant for our prominent politicians.

"Tell them," said the Dean savagely, "that Irish independence means dependence upon Irishmen for everything which Irishmen require in the way of clothing, furniture, and everything else which a people need, and that until this maxim is put into English heads, will keep the Bank of Ireland for ever becoming again an Irish House of Commons."

The Catholic mission chapels in Canton have been burned.

ZERO OF LONGITUDE.

The International Conference to Fix Upon a Prime Meridian—Object of the Assembly—A Subject of Great Importance to the Commerce of the World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The International conference to fix a prime meridian to be used as a common zero of longitude and standard of time reckoning throughout the world will meet in Washington on the 1st of October. The question of establishing a zero of longitude and a standard of time throughout the globe was brought to the attention of the Forty-seventh Congress at its first session in 1882 by Representative Roswell P. Flower, of New York, who introduced a joint resolution providing for calling a conference.

It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and favorably reported. In the report accompanying the resolution, which was made by Representative Belmont, of New York, it was set forth that the propositions embodied in the resolution had been discussed in this country and in Europe by various commercial and scientific societies, and that the necessity for an international convention was generally conceded.

At meetings in Cologne and Venice the idea of holding such a convention in Washington was very much favored. It was obvious that the United States, having the greatest extent of continuous longitudinal area of any country traversed by railway, postal and telegraph lines, should take the initiative in a movement so important to science and the world's commerce.

On the 3rd of August, 1882, President Arthur approved the act authorizing him to call this international conference to fix upon and recommend for universal adoption a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and in the regulation of time throughout the world.

He was requested to extend to the governments of all nations in diplomatic relations with our own an invitation to appoint delegates to meet delegates from the United States in the city of Washington at such time as he might see fit to designate.

The number of delegates from each nation was then fixed at three, but at the last session of Congress it was increased to five.

CONSULTING WITH OTHER NATIONS. Accordingly the Department of State, in October, 1882, sent a circular to our ministers and Chargés d'Affaires throughout the world, enclosing a copy of the act and instructing our representatives to consult with the several governments to which they were accredited in order to ascertain their public sentiments on the subject.

It was over a year before the replies were all received at the State Department. The result was communicated in a second circular letter from the Department of State, dated Washington, December 1, 1883, to all of our diplomatic representatives, in which they were instructed to convey the President's invitation to the several governments to name representatives, not exceeding five in number from each nation to attend the Conference.

PLACE OF MEETING. Where the meeting is to be held is not yet determined. As there will probably be several hundred delegates in attendance it will be necessary to occupy a public hall or some large room for the daily deliberations. There is no such accommodation in the State Department Building, Wilkes's Hall, which is centrally located on Grand street, near the Treasury, will probably accommodate the delegates scarcely more. So brilliant an assemblage of the savans of the world will invite the attendance of the general public, so that even a larger audience room may have to be selected.

Among the five delegates accredited from each nation is the Minister or Chargé d'Affaires representing that nation. Serbia, Siam and Arabia will not be represented, but every other nation on the face of the globe expects to be duly represented here next month. Congress has made an appropriation of \$5,000, to be used by the Secretary of State for the printing of the conference, including cost of expense and translations.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE. The delegates appointed by President Arthur, and who will lead in the Conference, are President Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, chairman; Professor Cleveland Abbe, the distinguished meteorologist and scientist, connected with the Signal Bureau here in Washington; Commander William T. Sampson, United States Navy, and Assistant Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT. In the report of the Senate committee on the bill the importance of establishing a common prime meridian is thus alluded to:—"The committee recognize the fact that most of the great commercial nations adopt the meridian of Greenwich as the zero of longitude; but that the longitude is reckoned east and west therefrom to the 180th meridian. This single circumstance involves the liability to those navigators near the zero and near the 180th degree of making in their calculations a mistake in sign which may place them on the wrong side of those meridians. The gravity of this point is appreciated when we remember that the zero of longitude through Greenwich crosses the track of an immense commerce along the dangerous coasts of Western Europe.

"The committee therefore feel the advisability of counting the longitude through 360 degrees or twenty-four hours from the prime meridian, and thus avoid the possibility of falling into the foregoing errors.

"A source of danger to navigation in the use of several prime meridians is where two vessels signal each other under a star of longitude; but that the longitude is reckoned east and west therefrom to the 180th meridian. This single circumstance involves the liability to those navigators near the zero and near the 180th degree of making in their calculations a mistake in sign which may place them on the wrong side of those meridians. The gravity of this point is appreciated when we remember that the zero of longitude through Greenwich crosses the track of an immense commerce along the dangerous coasts of Western Europe.

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LAVAL-VICTORIA.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Decision of the Holy See on the University Question.

EDWARD CHARLES FABRE, by the Grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Montreal, etc., etc.

To the Secular and Regular Clergy, to the Religious Communities, and to all the Faithful of our Diocese, health and blessing in Our Lord.

Most dearly beloved Brethren.—The will of the Supreme Chief of the Church and of the First Pastor of our souls manifests itself with more force than ever in relation to a question which has long been agitating minds in our midst: I mean to say the University question. These last days, we have received the communication, by an authorized way, of a new decision of the Holy See, and that decision is so peremptory and so final that, not only it admits of no reply, but, moreover, it demands a loyal and a Christian act of obedience from those whose views and opinions it opposes the most directly.

After having anew discussed this question, the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, on the 17th August last, came to the conclusion that the decision already given in conformity with the decrees of 1870 (1st of February) and of 1883 (27th February) should be upheld. In *Interdixit juxta decretum, 1870 et 1883, et ad mentem*—In the expression of its intentions, the Sacred Congregation shows that it acknowledges as the only Catholic University in the Province, the Laval and its branch in Montreal, and thereupon it gives to the bishops the advice it thinks opportune, among other things, to take care to bring about the affiliation of their colleges and seminaries to the Laval University, if such an affiliation has not already been effectuated.

The Holy See deeply deplors that the desired union of the Medical and Surgery School of Montreal with the Laval branch, and its separation from the Victoria University, have not taken place. The Medical School and its hospital, owing to actual circumstances, shall be left in statu quo.

This decision of the Sacred Congregation has been approved of in all its parts by Our Holy Father the Pope, and communicated to the Bishops of this Province with orders to put it to execution.

It is now or never the time to show our spirit of faith and of obedience, —not that peevish and wrangling obedience that submits to superior force in public and discusses in private, that protests highly of its submission, while making secret recalcitrations and spreading dull murmurs or bitter blame against the will of the Holy Father. No, such must not be our obedience. It must be frank, sincere, loyal, and seeming nothing better than what the Pope commands. It will also willingly yield to reduce to practice the means which will be suggested to realize the views of the Prince of the Church.

For our part, we will submit with our whole heart and soul to the orders of the Vatican. Having up to the present marched on the way of obedience to the Holy See, in spite of the obstacles, the wranglings and the oppositions without number that we have encountered on our way, we will continue, whatever may happen us, to follow that path, and we have the firm confidence that the whole diocese, clergy and faithful, men of learning as well as those of the working-classes, journalists and writers—all will make an honor of following in our footsteps.

If some discordant voice happens to rise, we are convinced that there are men enough of good will among the humble and sincere Catholics, persuaded that their part is to submit themselves to authority and not to oppose it, in order to impose silence by their firm attitude and their submission upon those Catholics who in spite of all wish to see authority pass by their aims and their opinions.

Consequently, dearly beloved Brethren, we exhort you in the Lord to lay aside all spirit of contention and of dispute, every sentiment of rancour, of regret, or of discontentment, and allow yourselves to be guided only by obedience to Our Holy Father the Pope. This is a consolation, a satisfaction, that we should give, as Catholics, to the prisoner of the Vatican, and to the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

1. We will consider, therefore, as a grievous fault any writing that will carry blame, suspicion or overt disobedience against the last decision of the Holy See in relation to the University question.

2. We will consider as sinning grievously all those that will spread such writings, or who will favor their dissemination, either in aiding their authors, or in subscribing to their organs, or in buying the publications designated in the preceding paragraph.

3. It will, therefore, be the duty of every sincere Catholic to return the journals that would become the propagators of those who oppose the ideas of the Holy See and of the diocesan authority in matters that concern obedience to the said decree.

Upon this day of the Holy Name of Mary, let us invoke the patron of Villa Maria and of the diocese; let us ask of her to unite all the Catholics of this diocese under the same banner of obedience to the Holy See, obedience which is our strength, and which alone can be our safeguard in the unhappy times we are traversing.

We bless you with effusion of heart, and we beseech Heaven to continue to protect you, to shower upon you its gifts and its most signal favors.

The present pastoral letter will be read and published at the prons of the parochial churches and others, where public offices is held as well as in the Chapters of Religious Communities the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Montreal, in our Episcopal Palace, on the feast of the Holy Name of Mary (14th September, 1884), under our seal and signature and the counter-sign of our Chancellor: EDWARD CHARLES FABRE, Bishop of Montreal. By command of His Lordship: HENRI, P. Chaboullier, Secretary.

FATHER CURCI AND THE VATICAN. ROME, Sept. 20.—Father Curci has expressed submission to the Vatican and condemned all the passages in his three latest works which can be construed as inveighing against the faith, morals, or rights of the Church.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC. REPORTED OUTBREAK IN RUSSIA—THE RECORD IN SPAIN. LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is reported that an outbreak of cholera has occurred near Odessa, Russia, and that the government is trying to suppress the fact.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Eleven fresh cases of cholera have developed at Alicante and six at Tarragona. There have been three deaths at the latter and five at the former place.

A BURGULAR IN A PARSONAGE. THE DOMESTIC DETECTS HIM, AND THE VICAR-GENERAL COVERS HIM WITH A SHOTGUN. TROY, Sept. 19.—About a quarter to 3 o'clock this morning Rose Tilleman, a domestic employed at St. Peter's parsonage, adjoining St. Peter's Church, on North Second street, was awakened by a bright light in the dining room. Thinking that she might have neglected to turn it out on retiring, she got out of bed, and as she did so she heard some one walking in the next room. Supposing that it was one of the priests, she exclaimed: "Is that you, Father Killilea?" Receiving no answer, she walked to the adjoining room and saw a stranger, of whose features she obtained a good view, extinguishing the gas. The girl was no coward, and exhibited great presence of mind. Lighting a candle, she ran into the hallway and shouted lustily to Fathers Ludden, Heffernan, and Killilea that there was a burglar in the house. Fathers Heffernan and Killilea were soon on the spot, and Father Ludden, who is Vicar-General of the diocese, seized a double-barrelled breech-loading gun and took a position giving him command over all approaches to the street. Meanwhile, the burglar had descended to the basement and attempted to pass out of the door, but, failing to do so, he ran to a window and crawled through into a passageway. Father Ludden saw him, and, discharging the barrel to alarm the police, he covered the thief with the other and said: "If you move a step I'll shoot you."

The burglar attempted to crawl out of the priest's range, and Father Ludden fired again. At this juncture two policemen appeared and captured the burglar.

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IRISH AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT LEAGUE MEETING AT BALLINASLOE—RIOTING AT NEWRY—THE MAAMTRASNA TRIAL.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—The National League held a meeting yesterday at Ballinasloe. Jos. M. Kenny, M.P., for Ennis, declared that Ireland would never be contented until free. Irish members of the House of Commons, he said, oppose the liberal government because they expected more from the conservatives. Resolutions were adopted in favor of independence and peasant proprietary. Parnell was cheered as the future premier of Ireland.

NEWRY, Sept. 21.—Great excitement prevailed this evening upon the return of the Nationalist procession from Castle Wellan where a demonstration was held to-day, during which a disturbance occurred. The streets were crowded and much cheering and hooting indulged in. Stones were thrown and windows smashed. The police at Castle Wellan charged the mob and made several arrests. The mob thereupon attacked and wrecked the police barracks. Several persons were injured. During the attack two black flags were floated from the market house. The disorders continued until a late hour.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—Mr. Harrington, M.P. for Westmeath, has written a letter in which he says: "From careful personal enquiry I am convinced Charles Joyce and four others convicted of complicity in the Maamtrasna murders were innocent. The local police share this belief. Harrington claims to be prepared to prove that evidence was fabricated with the connivance of the authorities."

The Catholic mission chapels in Canton have been burned.

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