THE CATHOLIC CHURCH
IN RELATION TO LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

A sacred concert was held in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on the 13th inst. The choir, composed of some of the best talent in the city, and under the leadership of Mr. Bonner, rendered several of the choicest compositions of Rossini and Haydn in a masterly manner, the choruses being very powerful. The "Allulia" of Lambillotte was greatly admired, the solos and duos being nicely rendered. An orchestra from the G. G. F. G. band and Messrs. Brewer and Anderson furnished the accompaniment. Rev. Dr. O'Connor officiated at Vespers. The Rev. Father Dawson gave a most interesting lecture on the Catholic Church in relation to Literature and Science, the following report of which was taken for the CATHOLIC RECORD:

Letters and learning still flourished in the apostolic time. It was the heyday of Rome's Augustan age. The first preachers of Christianity disdained not to use the refined language of the day. It was admirably adapted to the dignity of their subject, and by employing such a powerful weapon they at once placed themselves in relation with that world the face of which they were destined to change. The learned Luke wrote his gospel and the history of the Acts of the Apostles in the elegant language of cultivated Greece. St. Paul, who, before his conversion, belonged to the learned sect of the Pharisees, addressed his hearers in language worthy of his high theme. Imagine him doing otherwise. Imagine him discoursing in some barbarous and ungrammatical jargon to the fastidious Athenians! Would they not have said: "How can this unlettered barbarian instruct us concerning the *unknown God* whom it has baffled all our sages to discover?" So necessary was elegant language for the propagation of the gospel, that it was taught those apostles who were uneducated by inspiration from on high.

So great an example was not lost on their successors. Polycarp, Ignatius, Clement, Irenæus, Lactantius, Origen, Tertullian, many of whose admirable writings have come down to our time, defended the Christian faith in a style that commanded the attention of those proud patricians who remembered the elegance of Rome's Augustan age. Somewhat later, Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, Cyprian, Ephrem, Epiphanius, St. John Chrysostom, Basil the Great and St. Gregory Nazianzen, spoke and wrote the elegant language of classic times. So important was the study of classic learning held to be for the Christian people that the last named father of the Church composed a great number of able works, well calculated to supply the place of that ancient literature of which the apostate Emperor, Julian, deprived the Church, in order, by degrading the intellect, to uproot the faith. In this he failed, and as completely as when defeated in his last battle, and mortally wounded, he plucked the fatal arrow from his bleeding breast, exclaiming, "Galilean, thou hast conquered!"

DECLINE OF LEARNING.

Soon after the time of those illustrious doctors, the Roman Empire of the West fell a prey to its barbarian enemies. The cause of letters perished for a time in its downfall. Hordes of Goths and Vandals under Alaric and Genseric, Attila and Totila, poured down upon the plains of Italy; and there was no Marcus Aurelius or Septimius Severus to lead Rome's legions, as of old, to victory. One solitary instance is recorded of a barbarian army having been repelled. The terrible Attila, King of the Huns, had advanced, at the head of his victorious army, as far as Aquileia and threatened Rome. Leo the Great was Pope; and it was worthy of such a Pope to make an effort in order to save the city which there was no strong arm to protect. His predecessors had pleaded in vain for life and liberty with the tyrant Emperors of Rome. It was their glory to riot in cruelty and blood—the blood of the saints. A saint now pleaded for and saved their city. Leo, accompanied only by some defenceless ecclesiastics, proceeded from Rome to Aquileia and sought an interview with King Attila. Some idea may be formed of the persuasive power of the Holy Pontiff's words, when it is remembered that the fierce barbarian was profoundly moved and immediately commanded his forces to retrace their steps.

But Rome could not be finally saved. It owed a crushing debt of expiation. Franes, Goths, Vandals, Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Alans, Huns, Lombards, Danes and Normans, rushed in quick succession on the devoted city. One wave of invading hordes had no sooner receded than another followed. In the comparatively short space of twenty years Rome was five times taken by assault and pillaged. The power of dissolution had now reached the heart of the vast empire. it had already made the world around a moral waste, extinguishing everywhere the light of learning.

"There was in that period of general social dissolution, one country," says an American writer, (*N. Am. Review*, 1840; art. Hallam's *Middle Ages*, Rome.) "in which the work of devastation commenced much later, and ended much sooner. Italy, in the middle ages, was like Mt. Ararat in the deluge—the last reached by the flood and the first left. The remains of the Roman social world were either never utterly dispersed in that country or far later than anywhere else; and if we are to date the close of the middle ages from the extinction of feudalism, that revolution was effected in Italy no less than three centuries before the time of Charles V.,—the epoch assumed by Hallam as the conclusion of his work. It would then, perhaps, be expedient to refer the history of Europe in the middle ages to Italy, as the history of the ancient world has always been referred to Rome. The great ascendency of the Papal power and the influence of Italian genius on the literature and the fine arts of all countries made Italy essentially the center of light—the sovereign of thought—the capital of civilization."

WONDERFUL PROGRESS IN ITALY.

Hear Mr. Hallam:

"It may be said, with some truth, that Italy supplied the fire from which other nations in this first, as afterwards in the second era of the revival of letters lighted their own torches. Lanfranc, Anselm, Peter Lombard, the founder of systematic theology, in the 12th century; Irnerius, the restorer of jurisprudence; Gratian, the author of the first compilation of Canon Law. The school of Salerno that guided medical art in all countries, the first dictionaries of the Latin tongue, the first treatise of Algebra, the first great work that makes an epoch in anatomy, were as truly and exclusively the boast of Italy, as the restoration of Greek literature and of classical taste in the fifteenth century."

The Empire which Charlemagne succeeded in founding on the ruins of the fallen Roman world paved the way for the restoration of learning Wherever the influence of this good and liberal monarch was felt, letters were held in honor. His court was filled with learned men, and a new light radiated from this bright centre throughout the wide extent of his vast dominions. Alcuin, an Englishman, and the first scholar of his age, was encouraged to remain near the person of the great Mecænas, whilst England was compensated for the loss of so great a teacher by the presence there of Aldhelm, Beda and a host of other learned men. Alfred himself, so justily styled "the great," cultivated letters, and notwithstanding the incursions of the heathen and barbarian Danes, against whom he fought no fewer than fifty-four pitched battles, was able by a judicious division of his time to translate the Latin history of Beda into his native Saxon. The introduction of Christianity from Rome among the Southern Saxons, by St. Augustine, and among the Northern by St. Aidan, from Ione, had prepared the Saxon tribes for this happy restoration of letters and civilization. It was sadly impeded, however, by the frequent invasions of the Danes, who spread havoc on every side. It was not till the nations of Europe were delivered from this northern scourge, that a thorough and uninterrupted revival of learning commenced in the eleventh century. In that and the succeeding centuries were chiefly distinguished among the learned, Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II., Anselm and Lanfranc, Archbishops of Canterbury, St. Bernard, Alexander of Hales, Albertus Magnus, Roger Bacon and St. Thomas Aquinas. The last named is held to be equal in strength, depth, grasp, and clearness of mind, to Lord Bacon and Sir Isaac Newton. In many respects he was their superior. So we need not wonder that the present sovereign Pontiff earnestly recommended to all students a thoughtful perusal of his admirable writings.

The diffusion of letters throughout Europe, in those ages, was powerfully promoted by frequent pilgrimages to Rome, where, as we have seen, the sun of knowledge set the latest, and rose the soonest, from the dismal night of barbarism. The crusades also played their part. They occasioned much interchange of thought, struck a deadly blow at feudalism, originated enterprise, stimulated commerce, taught self-reliance. They were as a mighty shield between christian civilization and barbarism, between advancing Europe and hostile Asia, between the pestilential crescent and the vivifying cross. Let it not be said that it was of no consequence that Godfrey de Bouillon caused the banner of the cross to float for 100 years over the renowned City of Jerusalem. Islam was thus crippled, letters and civilization saved from its devastating inroads, and the fall of Constantinople retarded for some hundreds of years. These wars by which Europe was saved could not have been waged without the powerful action of the Popes. Gregory VII. and Urban VIII. were the chief preachers of the crusades.

The invention of printing by Guttenburg, in 1436, highly favored the growth of learning, as did, also, the generous patronage of the Medici, the este Guelph (ancestors of our royal family), the Gonzagas and the Popes. The disasters of the Christians of the Eastern Empire likewise aided in extending learning throughout the West. Many learned Greeks sought a home in Western Christendom, when Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. in 1453. Mind once more triumphed over matter and things material. As in the halcyon days of Rome's Augustan age, genius swayed the world of the West. Mankind did homage to Italian progress and hailed the new era of lettered light as the "*age of Leo X.*"

"But see each muse, in Leo's golden days,
Starts from her trance and trims her withered lays;
Rome's ancient genius o'er her ruins spread,
Shakes off the dust, and rears his rev'rend head.
Then sculpture and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap to form, and rocks begin to live,
With sweeter notes each rising temple rung;
A Raphael painted and a Vida sung.
Immortal Vida! on thy honored brow,
The Poet's lays and critic's ivy grow;
Cremona now shall ever boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame!"

There is not space for more than a few of the many improvements and discoveries that were alluded to in the lecture, as shedding lustre on those years which are stigmatized by modern sciolists as "dark."

Our modern languages with their varied excellencies, arose amid the reputed chaos and ignorance of middle ages. First came Italian, soft, sweet and beautiful from the storms of political turmoil and the thunder of war, like Cytherean Venus from the foam of the storm-tossed Ocean; next the graceful and delicate French; then the stiff, stern and dignified Spanish; lastly German and English, manly and strong, like the people who own them, compensating by their extreme richness for a certain absence of perfect polish, with which time may yet endow them.

The light of modern poetry shone throughout the dark ages. Originating with the Troubadours in the 12th century, it could boast a Dante in the 13th, whilst in the 14th arose Petrarch, whom the Romans crowned with laurel, possibly in order to show, (how could it be otherwise in the *dark* ages?) that they loved darkness rather than light. Our own Chaucer followed in the wake of Petrarch. Papyurs, on which the ancient wrote, could no longer be brought from Egypt, when that country was conquered by the fierce Saracens in 641. Necessity, *the mother of invention*, led to the discovery of paper. It is known that cotton paper was used in Italy in the 10th century; and that linen paper was manufactured there in 1100. *Chirotypography* was a discovery of the 10th century. Moveable types of iyory, wood or metal, or plates with letters carved on them, were used in order to produce the necessary impression. The press only was wanting. It was applied by Guttenberg, or Faust, in 1436.

Elegant penmanship was more general in the middle ages than in our day; and our boasted time has not yet supplied that gold and silver ink which enabled the penmen of the earlier time to produce their magnificiently illuminated manuscripts.

As soon as the European world emerged from the barbarism which succeeded the civilization of ancient Rome, universities were established, that of Oxford, by Alfred "the Great," in 886, Cambridge in 915, and Paris, by Charlemagne in 800. In this respect, Italy was most richly endowed. It possessed the universities of Rome, Bologna, Pisa, Pavia, Padua, all famous in the 12th and succeeding centuries. The last named gave to the world Columbus and Americus Vespuccius. In the 13th century there were at some universities 18,000 students at the same time, at Oxford no fewer than 30,000. The 11th century brought to light the long lost paudects of Justinian. Civil and Canon law were revived by Werner, at Bologna, whilst the universities spread learning all over Europe, Paris largely contributing. The medical schools of Salerno, Paris, and Montpelier were celebrated in the 11th century. The present age has added but little to the universities, all the halls of Oxford and Cambridge having been founded before 1511 and 1516.

The science of music was advanced by the invention of the gamut, in 1214. Organs were introduced into Europe by the Italians in the 8th century. Bells were used in churches in the year 605. The 12th century produced the mariner's compass, when navigation and commerce were greatly extended.

Venice had banks and bills of exchange in 1157. The students in universities employing couriers all over Europe, the Post Office came to be established. A monk of Pisa discovered spectacles in 1285. Swartz of Cologne made the first gunpowder in 1320. In the same century cannon were used at Crecy and Poitiers. Arabian numbers were introduced by Pope Sylvester II. (Gerbert), in 991, and Algebraic calculation by the Italians in 1412. Glass windows existed in the 3rd and 4th centuries. The art of staining glass in all the perfection of the middle age, for gothic churches, cannot be equalled in our time. It is well known that agriculture was introduced, as soon as the storms of war permitted, by colonies of monks in the wilds of Germany and France. Bishop Wilfred and his monks taught the Saxons the art or fishing in 605. The monks of the *dark* ages studied botany and horticulture. The hours of the day and the seasons of the year were marked by the expanding and closing, the flourishing and decay of flowers:

What a lovely thought to mark the hours
As they floated in light away,
By the opening and the folding flowers
That laugh unto the summer's day!

Gerbert erected a clock at Magdeburg for Otho "the great," in the year 1000. Clocks were quite common in the 12th century. Painting was revived in Italy in the 13th century by Girenta of Pisa, Guio of Sienna, Cimabue of Florence. Later came the age of Raphael, Titian, Michael Angelo, Domenichino, Hannibal, Caracci, Leonardo da Vinci. The silk worm was brought to Constantinople in 552 and cultivated by Italians throughout Europe in the 12th century. The silk manufactures of Italy, France and Flanders, in the 13th century, &c., were superior to those of the present time. Let the architcture of the middle ages be judged by its remains. It certainly affords a wonderful proof of the taste, knowledge and architectural skill of those times.

One improvement in particular of the *dark* ages cannot be overlooked—the elevation of woman to her proper sphere in society. In all barbarous states of mankind, she was a mere drudge and slave. She was constituted in the middle ages the equal, the companion and the friend of man. If chivalry, with that exaggeration which was its characteristic and its fault, ascribed to woman more than was due, religion corrected chivalry, and true honor, with true social position, has been the result.

In all things religion promoted improvement, never failing to make art, science and letters, together with all material progress, auxiliary to its great work—that of restoring man, as far as possible here below, to his primeval excellence—of renewing that image of Divinity which the Omnipotent had originally stamped upon his brow.

"*Os homini sublime dedit, Cœlumque tueri jussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.*"

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Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One Bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad case sof Piles or Kidney Troubles. Six to Eight applications cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. One bottle has cured Lame Back of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which affected a Wonderful Cure of a Crooked Limb, by six applications."—Another who has had Asthma for years, says:—"I have half a bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."——Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years."——Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of six of the best OILS that are known. It is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. *Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

Note.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

BUSINESS ITEMS

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Ailsa Craig, still suffers in his injured knee, the effects of a fall of six month's standing, but he replies to all enquiries about the old Irish Lady's Salve, for the certain cure of all open or running sores, no matter how old or by what name called.

REGAN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the country.

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered promptly at the lowest rates.

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Company's advertisement in another column.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock 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.

A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets.

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 reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

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

ONE of the sights of the City of Hamilton is the factory in which the celebrated "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is made. Some people may suppose that putting up plugs of tobacco must be a very simple matter, but a walk among the ponderous and complicated machinery of this establishment would speedily undeceive them. Here are hydraulic presses, screw presses, iron frames, all of enormous strength, besides a steam engine and many other pieces of machinery.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, Ont., June 21, 1880.

GRAIN		
Wheat, Winter	℔ 100 lbs	$1 00 to 1 85
Spring "	"	1 50 to 1 70
Corn		1 04 to 1 08
Oats		1 00 to 1 10
Peas		0 95 to 1 00
Barley		1 00 to 1 10
Rye		0 90 to 1 00
Buckwheat		1 10 to 1 25
Beans		1 50 to 2 00
FLOUR AND FEED.		
Fall Wheat Flour	℔ Cwt.	3 00 to 3 25
Mixed Flour	"	3 00 to 3 25
Spring Flour		2 75 to 3 00
Buckwheat Flour		2 25 to 2 50
Graham Flour		3 00 to 3 25
Cracked Wheat		2 25 to 2 50
Cornmeal	"	1 50 to 2 00
Bran, per ton		13 00 to 14 00
Shorts, ℔		14 00 to 18 00
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt		2 50 to 3 00
PRODUCE.		
Lard, ℔ ℔		0 09 to 0 12
Eggs, Store Lots, ℔ doz		0 10 to 0 11
" Farmers' "		0 10 to 0 13
utter, Crock		0 13 to 0 15
" Rolls		0 15 to 0 16
Cheese, Dairy, ℔ ℔		0 11 to 0 15
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Mutton ℔		0 06 to 0 08
Lamb, ℔ ℔		0 11 to 0 12
Beef, pr ℔ ℔ qtr		0 07 to 0 08
Geese, each		0 45 to 0 60
Turkeys, each		0 75 to 1 25
Dried Apples ℔ ℔		0 06 to 0 06
Onions, ℔ bbl		1 50 to 2 00
Hay, ℔ on		8 00 to 9 00
Straw, ℔ load		2 50 to 3 50
Live Hogs, ℔ cwt		3 75 to 4 00
Dressed Hogs		5 00 to 6 00
Chickens, ℔ pair		0 50 to 0 75
Ducks		0 50 to 0 65
Turnips ℔ bush		0 20 to 0 22
Carrots		0 15 to 0 30
Apples, ℔ bag		1 25 to 1 50
Potatoes bag		0 60 to 0 65
Coal, all stove kinds		6 40 to 6 60
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, ℔ cord		3 50 to 4 60
Tallow, rendered "		0 5½ to 0 06
Wool, "		0 28 to 0 29

London Stock Market.

Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10, Richmond st.

	London, June 7. Buyers.	Sellers.
Huron & Erie	139	140
Ontario	127½	130
Dominion	121½	122½
Agricultural	109½	111
Canadian	111	113
London Loan	107½	109
English Loan Co.	100	101
London Life	50	80
Royal Standard	100	102
Financial	105	106

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(*A Medicine, not a Drink*).

CONTAINS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE

All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kindeys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints and DRUNKENNESS.

$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Public Accountant, Mercantile Agent in Matters of Insolvency and Arbitrator.

Having acted for several years in the above capacity in the late "Gore Bank," Mr. Barnard has resumed the above branch of his profession in connection with his other business.

—REFERENCES.—

Jas. Hamilton, Esq., late Mgr. B. U. Canada.
John McBeth, Esq., Clerk of the Crown.
Chas. Hutchinson, Esq., Crown Attorney.
W. Glass, Esq., Sheriff, County Middlesex.
D. C. McDonald, Esq., Mgr. L. Mtl. Ins. Co.

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Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons 6¼, 7¼, 8½ 9c per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 13c. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

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TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered to the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

20 Locomotive Engines
16 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers).
20 Second-class cars, do.
3 Express and baggage cars.
3 Postal and smoking cars.
240 Box freight cars.
100 Flat car.
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand cars.

The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of March next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 7th Feb'ry, 1880. 71:20w

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FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF

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