Mr. Lydney felt sure that the box had been removed, and he began casting his eyes for hiding places. They fell upon the door of a closet, and he pulled it open, for the key was in. A dark closet, with nothing in it but some trestles, which leaned against the wail. There were no signs of the box.

"It is like magic," observed Miss Dane "If the box was positively brought up in the cart, as you affirm, dear sir, the cart must have taken it away again; that's the only solution I can come to. My brother, hearing it was yours, may have sent it to your lodgings."

But this hypothesis was destroyed by Bruff, who declared that when the cart drove away from the gate it was perfectly empty. Mr. Lydney appeared to be thrown up. He inquired at what hour he could see Lord Dane.

"He would probably not be home before the dinner-hour," Bruff rejoined-" six o'clock. His lordship dined at six when in the coun-

"Rut, my dear sir," interrupted Miss Dane. as Lydney was wishing her good-morning, uif the box has been so long in the water its contents must be saturated and useless. You may be disturbing yourself for nothing.

"I expect the contents are intact," was the "The box contoins another, which is herm-tically sealed, and is impervious to fire and water. I have the honor, madam, for the present, to wish you good-day.

Outside the castle, Mr. Lydney paused to consider what he should do in the emergency. He came to the determination to seek out the men belonging to the cart, and proceeded to the beach to inquire of Mitchel who they were. Mitchel gave the necessary information, adding (when he heard the box was missing) that it did go away in the cart. And Mr. Lydney found the men.

But it afforded him very little service. They were a couple of dull, stupid clodhoppers, of that species of rustic whom we are apt to marvel at-to question, almost, whether they can be human beings. They had just sufficient brains to get through their day's work at the miller's, and that was all.

"A tin box, japanned, wi' gilt marks outside on't? They didn't know; my lord telled 'em to pick up the things what laid on the shingle and take 'em to the castle, and they did so. There couldn't be no box missing out of 'em, twarn't likely."

"But I tell you that it is missing," said Mr Lydney; "and, as to your not recollecting it, if you lifted it into the cart, and then removed it from the cart to Lord Daue's strongroom, you must have observed it. It was a

peculiar-looking box."
The men scratched their heads. They moved the things for sartain themselves, but they didn't mark one thing more nor another

"Was the box taken from the cart between the beach and the castle!" impatiently interrupted Mr. Lydney.

The two fellows stared, evidently considering it a foolish question. Not it, they answered. They had drove right from the beach to the castle, the one walking by the cart, t'other behind it; where should they be likely to leave a box, when my lord had ordered 'em to the castle? By token, my lord hisself was near 'em. and must have kept the cart in sight, and could say whether they had stopped or not.

"And you left all the things at the

They left 'em all, and come away with the empty cart to fetch their sacks of wheat.

And nothing more satisfactory than this could Mr. Lydney get out of them. Though he believed they were too stolid to tell anything but the truth.

CHAPTER XVI.

MR BRUFF entertained an idea that there was no policy like that taking the bull by the horns. Accordingly he quitted the castle, and contrived to cross that portion of the him he went boidly up and told his tale of the occurrences of the morning, deprecatingly dwelling upon the fact that the room had been opened by Miss Dane's orders, against his own will.

Lord Dane was sitting on the stump of a tree, solacing himself with a sandwich and something good from a flask. Bruff stood humbly before him, expecting little less than that his head would be snapped off. Few peers visited disobedience of orders more sharoly than he of Dane.

"As a general rule, Bruff, you know that what I say is law, and may not be violated with impunity," cried his lordship, with his mouth full. "In this instance the matter was not momer tous; but I shall speak to Miss Dane, who appears to have been more in fault than you. Did you give the young man his box?"

"The box was not there, my lord; leastways the one he said he was looking after," he described it to be; there was nothing answering to the description, your lordship."

"Then what brought the fellow intruding after it?" cried his lordship testily. "That's just what I expected it would be,—that every man, woman, and child who might have ever so remote an interest in the ship, would be poking themselves up to view the relics; and therefore I ordered you to keep tham closed. Let them go down with the divers and hunt there."

(To be Continued)

Pith and Point.

-- Honor thyself in a stern devotion to integrity and principle. -4 Rest, rest, perturbed spirit!" as the dis-

tiller said to the incipient whisky. -Sheer exhaustion-cutting the wool from

a sheep's back .- Widett Gray. -The annato-my of highly-colored butter is an interesting study. 'Tis not all carrot that

gleams like topaz. -Nat. Burbank says that the average person who asks to be clothed with humility, thinks of it only as under-clothing.

-By this time the American paragrapher has learned that common tame is uncommon

hard on natural modesty. -There is a sublimity of indifference about the manner in which a " heavy swell" strokes

a light mustache. -A very clever man is the individual who carries out his intentions without taking in his fellow-citizens.

-The press is stopped to remark that the man who has an overcoat to loan can find a customer at this office .- . Des Moines Hegister . -A fisherman is a very irresolute and unreliant person. He won't even sit down on

his own hook .- Boston Post. -"We berried him deeply at dark of night," said the restaurant waiter, " for he was awful fond of fruit at all hours in its season.

-"Best be yourself, imperial, plain and trae!" Such the advice Rob Browning gives

-The people of Detroit claim to use 15,-000,000 gallons of water every day -N. O. Picayune. Then it is painfully evident that Detroit is not in Kentucky.

Pay the Rent.

THE LANDLORD SPEAKS: Live you serfs, on vilest food; Live in hovels beas and rude; Live and die like swinish brood, · But pay the rent

Fret and grieve from day to day. Sweat and toil from June to May; I have my "pound of flesh," I say; Pay you the rent.

" My wife is sick," you whine and cry;
"The harvest fails, the cattle de!"
Should lightning waste them, what can I;
Pay you the rent.

Though you and yours in fever raved; Though one hort hour your lives had saved I'd grant it not, though wildly craved,

Without my rent. The land is mine, and mine alone; And you, but beasts of burthen, grown To shape of men, that men disown; So pay your ren.

And if one spark of 'reedom rise, Revenge to kindle in your eyes, 1 know who'll queach it—so be wise, And pay the rent.

Roscommon Messenger.

IRISH NEWS.

SELLING BREAD BY WEIGHT .- The order promulgated from the Drogheda bench on Morday, that the bakers should sell bread by weight, or, in default, the law in regard would he put in force by the authorities, has created much dissatisfaction amongst the trade. Steps are being taken for holding a meeting of the trade to confer as to what course to take to meet this innovation.

THE FISHING OF THE MULCAIR RIVER .- The riparian proprietors in the river recently asked for an enquiry by the inspectors into the propriety of extending the clase season for fishing with red and line for salmon. Accordingly Mr. Brady and Mr. Hayes held the inquiry as requested, when evidence was given that the month of October was the best in the year to fish with rod and line. The rebult of the inquiry is that the inspectors have extended the close season to the 1st of November in each year.

UNDAY CLOSING AND DRUNKENNESS .- At Limerick Petty Sessions on Tuesday, during the disposal of cases of drankenness by the magistra.es, Mr. Ambrose Hall. J. P., said it was evident, from the number of cases brought daily before the court, that there were more drunken cases in the city than before the passing of the Sonday Closing Act. "That," said he, "is so much in favour of the vintners." Mr. Felix M'Carthy, R. M., said he doubted the increase. Mr. M'Donnell, J. P., believed in it, and was glad to find Mr. Hall a convert come to the conclusion that the desideratum to the views he always entertained and ex is the creation of an intelligent, energetic, pressed with regard to the Sunday Closing thoroughly Catholic middle-class. This, Act.

Suppen Deaths in Waterford .- Early on Monday morning, 15th September, Mr George Power died suddenly at his residence, Kerry Park terrace, Summerland, Waterford. Deceased was in his usual health the previous day, and was out during the evening. He retired to bed about 11 o'clock at night, and slept until a little after 3 o'clock, when he got up and complained of illness. In a few minutes he became very faint, and died shortly after. Dr. T. Arthur was sent for, but, although he was in the promptest attendance. death had ensued before he arrived. On Monday evening Mr. J. Lawrence, boot and shoe merchant, Broad street, took suddenly ill, and died in a few minutes. Deceased had not been previously complaining.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING -On Saturday, 13th September, an inquest was held in Lurgan, before Thos. G. Peel, Esq., Coroner, on the body of James Levingstone, a fishmonger, who died on Friday evening from the effects of an overdose of brandy. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased and another fishmouser, named Robert Anderson, were under the influence of drink in the fish Dane preserves where he deemed it most market Anderson procured a bottle of brandy likely Lord Dane would be. Upon seeing | containing five naggins, and agreed to let degot the bottle and commenced to drink, but when he had taken about seven glasses Anderson strove to get it from him. Another fellow named Hugh Duff, who also wanted a drink then snatched the bottle from deceased and ran off with it, pursued by deceased and Anderson. He gave the bottle to deceased's son, who ran home with it, and with his mother, drank the remaining three glasses Deceased afterwards went bome and went to bed. He died in the evening. Dr Gribben deposed that the cause of death was coma, produced by alcoholic poisoning, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

BELFAST HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS .- At the meeting of the Belfast Harbour board on Puesday an important discussion took place relative to the erection of a new bridge across the Clarendon Dock, in order to accommodate the Central Railway. It was finally agreed to go on with the bridge, which, with the other replied the amazed and relieved Bruff. "A improvements in connection with it, will cost tin box, japanned, with with initials outside, £17,000. It was also agreed to provide a new steam ferry boat, at cost of £750. It transpired that a portion of ground had been taken near the Spencer Basin for the erection of a new shipbuilding yard. A letter was read from Mr. R L. Patterson, of the Chamber of Commerce, stating that on the 11th just the coucil had passed a resolution placing on record their sense of the deep obligation they were under to the Harbour Commissioners in having granted the use of their rooms to the Associated Chambers at the recent meeting The Mayor said that, as the board had gone to a large amount of expense in providing slaughter-houses and other accommodation for the American steamers, he had made inquiry of the assistant-secretary as to the amounts realized from the vessels. He had been informed that in the case of the Langshaw, the second steamer which arrived from New York, the amount realized was £143 17s. He thought this result was most satisfactory. The Chairman said it was a very good thing to encourage the steamers by giving them

every necessary accomodation. PLACE AUX DAMES.-The Drogheds bench have instituted a ladies' court-a special petty RENGIOUS for the bearing Rolely in cases which women are litigants. Sessions after sessions the bench became unpleasantly impressed with the necessity for establishing this branch of the local judicature as an agency of social reform. The example might be followed in other towns, too, with advantage. The great bulk of the husiness of the ordinary sessions was found to be made up of cases in which litigants of the gentler sex belied that flattering appellation. The termagants of the suburbs waged war in their localities, and had an open air competition in vituperation, while a critical audience of their neighbours, skilled in the niceties of such encounters, formed an admiring circle, to hear which had the best of it. Invariably the finale was the issuing of summons and cross-summons. The ladies dressed themselves in their best, for court presentation; and, attended by a beyy of their respective partisans and witnesses, came he fore bench, where they fought their battles over again, and culled fresh boquets of the recharche epithets to present to each other,

for the edification of the public at large. The

result has been to bring this school of female

benches of the court, and took the greatest interest in these displays. In order to supply a corrective, the bench have been wisely determined on relegating all such cases to a special sessions. The first of these courts was held on Saturday. The Mayor presided. There were a large number of cases. In the larger number of these the scolds were, with a few words of sensible advice, sent about their business to the houses they adorn, and left the court much disgusted with having spent their money on summonses and being defrauded of the large audience before whom they hoped to figure. The same evil is no doubt, felt equally, if not more so, in other large towns from this class of litigants belonging to the lower walks of life. Drogheda is in advance in establishing a special court for such cases.

AGRARIAN TROUBLYS IN IRELAND. A Man Shot Near Castlebar.

DUBLIN, October 1.-It is reported that in an affray near Castlebar, Ireland, to-day, one

person was killed on each side. The second despatch of the affray near Castlebar, in which two men were reported to have been killed, is believed to be an agrarian outrage. It is reported that four men fired on the Marquis of Sligo's agent. The fire was returned. The accounts are very con-

flicting. The Marquis of Headfort and his agent have received letters threatening death unless

rents are reduced. Later-Only one man was killed in the affray near Castlebar. The agent, Smith, and his son, driving near Mulranney, were fired on, and the younger Smith immediately returned the fire, killing one of the assailants. All the assailants were disguised, and a fierce struggle ensued. The Smiths escaping, went for the police, but when they returned the body of the killed man had been removed.

"A DEFECT IN CATHOLIC EDUCA-TION." Something for the Hends of Colleges to

Remedy. A correspondent, writing to the London Tablet, proposes for reform a subject of which American experience could tell something, we fear, not wholly dissimilar from that affirmed of some Irish colleges in this

Anyone considering the condition of Catholic society in these countries will readily resting on, informing, and leading the working closses on one hand, and touching and mingling with the professional and aristocratic ranks on the other, would form the bond between both; the backbone, as it were, of the body politic. Now, it is not too much to say that provision in the educational order for forming such a class is all but entirely wanting; and this defect has a power little suspected in preventing its formation and development. This is especially true as regards Ireland. Those who are familiar with Irish life will acknowledge the frequency of such cases as the following: A tradesman or shopkeeper realizes a few thousand pounds. Mindful of the deficiency of his own education, he desires to give his son a better, He looks around him, and finds his choice confined to a national school where the three "R's" may be learned, or a college whose curriculum is framed to be the beginning of a liberal education. To the latter, perforce, the boy goes, he grinds away at classics for five or six years with more or less success. The time comes when his services are wanting at home, and then the parent finds, often to his amazement and disgust, that as far as busi-

ness is concerned his money and his boy's time have been lost. Very frequently the lad cannot write a decent hand, or cast up a simple account; while writing a fair business letter is entirely beyond him. Often is it found too that he has acquired a vulgar snobbish contempt for business of any kind, or at least such a distaste as makes him unfit for it. He wants to be a doctor or a lawyer, or a walking gentlemen, three professions quite overdone in Ireland. The parent dies; the business drops or passes into strange hands, its continuity is lost or its development arrested, and as a result it languishes or leaves the country altogether. It is literally true that lucrative handicrafts, such as cabinet-making and its kindred trades, are now all but extinct in Ireland. In England or Scotland a man makes ten or twenty thousand pounds in business. His properly trained sons think they have got a fair start, a good opportunity for developing their father's business. In similar circumstances in Ireland the college-bred lads cut

the shop and too often despise the man and the business which made them. Above all things, then, we want at this moment, in every large town, in every centre of population, a good grammar school where the sons of tradespeople, shop-keepers, and better class of farmers can get a sound practical education, and be fitted for the various careers they are intended to follow. Any well considered scheme for establishing such institutions would have a prompt and certain success. But it should be well considered and carefully worked out A Bishop, whose name I give you, visited, some years ago, a town of 7,000 inhabitants in his diocese which offered an excellent field for a middleclass school. He directed a religious order, which had a large convent in the centre of the town, to establish one. Not being a teaching order, they reluctantly complied. On the day of opening between sixty and seventy boys, paying each four pounds a year, attended. But the the teaching power was wanting, and after languishing for three years -the pupils having decreased to twentythe school was closed. The Bishop who directed its foundation never saw it again, nor has the experiment been renewed in any other direction.

THE ORDER OF MILEASE. Mitigation of sentence of the Glasgow Bank Directors.

London, October 1 .- The Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, who, at the conclusion of their trial for misappropriation or the funds of the institution, and for publishing false reports of its condition. Were sentenced to imprisonment some months ago, were today released, a mitigation of the sentence having being obtained through the influence of their friends and families. News of the approaching release had circulated through the city, and considerable crowds of persons had assembled in front of the prison doors When the released prisoners appeared they were greeted with groaps and exclamations of contempt and batred, and it was with some difficulty that the large force of police, who had been ordered to the place in anticipation of a disturbance, protected them from personal violence. The released prisoners were conducted in carriages which were waiting for them, and driven to the railway oratory to a high degree of proficiency and station from whence they dimmedia polish. A lot of idlers thronged the back their departure from the city. station, from whence they dimmediately took

SCOTCH NEWS.

A Scotch girl recently succeeded in swindling three Glasgow lawyers, which the Scotch | and no such consent had ever been given. 1t press puts on record as a heretofore unprecedented feat.

The Empress Engenie, it is stated, will go to Abergeldie early in October, the Queen having placed this Highland residence for the time at Her Majesty's disposal.

A birth of triplets at Biggar on Monday is additionally remarkable as being the third deceased. By them or by the executors only similar birth announced as occuring in a comparatively small area of Scotland within a week.

PENALTY FOR A Kiss.—The tramp who kissed Miss Paul and attempted to kiss Mrs. Ross, wife of the Rev. Mr. Ross, some days ago in Haddington, was on Monday sentenced to ten days' imprisonment by Prevost Steven-CRIEFF .- Town Council .- At a meeting of

this Board held on recently the accounts for last year were submitted. From these it appeared that the total assessments for the police, water, and drainage schemes amounted to £992 98 1d. HEALTH OF EDINBURGH -The deaths for a

week amounted to 75, and the rate of mortality was 18 per 1000. Three deaths from fever were registered in the Old Town, and four deaths from hooping-cough, one of which occurred in the New Town. Of the 146 births, five were illegitimate. The nomination of candidates for the vacant

seat in the representation of the counties of Elgin and Nairn took place on Wednesday, when Sir. Geo. Macpherson Grant, Bart, of Ballindalloch, was proposed in the Liberal interest, and Brodie of Brodie by the Conservatives. The polling was fixed for the 17th BOTTLE FROM THE SEA PICKED UP .- A tele-

gram from Lerwick states that a bottle was picked up at East Yell recently, containing paper with the following report:—September | ground. 1, 1879 — The ship Amrora is in distress; Captain Taylor; 28 men; mate, William Arnold. Ship will come in on the east coast of Skerries; cargo timber; masts cut down; deck cargo gene." No vessel answering the above description can be traced.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT PRESTONDANS -A young man named James Mutchead, 16 years of age, residing at Cuthil Houses, a pony driver, employed in one of the pits belonging to the Prestongrange Coal and Iron Company. while engaged in bringing out a trip of loaded boxes a few weeks ago, fell off his seat on to the line of rails. The whole of the trip went over him, breaking one of his legs, and seriously bruising him.

THEFT FROM EDINBURGH SOLDIERS Sallors' Home .- At the Edinburgh Police Court on 8th inst, before Sheriff-Substitute Gebbie, John M'Leod, apparently about 30 years of age, pleaded guilty of having, on Thursday the 4th inst, stolen a pair of boots, belonging to a marine, from the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Mound Place; and, on the following day, a silver watch from a house at Caledonian Road. He was sent to jail for one month.

SEVERE PENALTY .- A blacksmith named John Grant was found guilty at the Inverness Sheriff Court on 6th inst, of having game in his possession in close time, and was fined in the sum of £20, with the alternative of eight mopths' imprisonment. The Sheriff, in passing sentence, gave the cutprit a severe lecture on the beinous character of his offence, and impressed upon him the duty of bringing to justice other persons who had offended in a similar manner.

CHURCH BROKEN INTO AT HELENSBURGH .-The Park Free Church, Helensburgh was i's missionary box. The police have as yet got no clue to the

guilty parties. A bread riot in Glasgow-such is the burden of a telegram received from that city recently. It appears that some three hundred men of the unemployed class broke into a number of shops in the northern part of the city in the afternoon and belped them elves to whatever they required. Bread vans were also seized in the streets and rifled of their contents. For months past the distress among the unemployed of the city has been very keen. Statistics collected by the staff of a Glasgow paper demonstrate the fact that there are at least 30,000 fewer persons at work in the city now than there were two

DENIS COPPERS' GRAVE.

Can a Freemason Be Buried In a Catholic Cometery - Sepulches Gentilities -Judge Westbrook Asks For the Papers In the Case-The Guibord Pamp det.

The famous Coppers case again came up for argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Westbrook yesterday, Mr. Charles W. Brooke appearing on the one side, and Mr. John E. Develin on the other. In opening his argument Mr. Develin reminded the Court that in this case there is one action and one proceeding-the latter, of course, for a mandamus to compel the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to receive and bury the body of Dennis Coppers. These trustees were incorporated by a special act of the legislature. In summarizing the history of the case Mr Develin assumed that Coppers was a non-Catholic, to which Mr. Brooke assented with apparent satisfaction.

"They may take either horn of the dilemma," Mr. Brooke said to the Herald reporter. "If coppers was a Catholic, then there is no provision in the decrees of the Plenary Council against Freemasons; if he was not a Catholic, he was not subject to excommunication, and is entitled to be buried in his family plot by the side of his relatives, who were Catho-

These words were uttered during an interruption in Mr. Develin's argument caused by the bulging in of council in other cases, a practice which is making Supreme Court Chambers a perfect bear garden. Mr. Develin, however, did not allow himself to be disturbed by the interruption, and only remarked :-"I am always willing to oblige my brothers-

in-law." While the delay continued messengers were sent in every direction for additional authorities, and on the table for counsel was an array of law hooks seldom seen in a New York court. There were, for instance an authorized copy of "Concilii Plenarii Boltimorensis II"; a copy of Smith's "Elements of Eccleriastical Law," and a pamphlet report of the Guibord C 48e.

IS THE RECEIPT A DEED?

Resuming, Mr. Develin contended that this was not a question between relatives as to where the body of Coppers should be buried. It was a question as to whether the trustees were compelled to receive it... The paper on which the right of the Copperses was, based

not be a conveyance of any kind. Indeed, there could be no conveyance in such cases as this without the consent of the Chancellor, was at best only an easement, and even as such it is void under the statute of frauds. It is an incomplete contract, and its terms can only be established by parole testimony. No court would undertake to enforce it. Whatever the right conferred by this receipt, there can be no action under it. If any right at all exists, it is in the heirs or devisees of the can such right be enforced. These parties can have no standing in court-they are not next of kin. Suppose we consider this contract as complete. Then it is a conveyance of real estate and goes as any other real estate goes, to the heirs of devisees. The duty of of enforcing the provisions of Coppers' will is then thrown upon the executors, and they

are not the parties to this proceeding.

But even if they have a standing in court they are not entitled to this writ. A writ of and the like is kept secret. mandamus will never issue to enforce a contract. It only issues in a case of clear legal right where there is no other remedy. The trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral are incorporated as a private religious corporation. They may change their doctrines, and yet it will not affect their religious corporation. When the Roman Catholics of New York became incorporated, in 1813, they became a religious corporation as Roman Catholies. The Legislature intended that all the rights in the corporation should be enjoyed only by Roman Catholics. In the gravevards belonging to the corporation no one was entitled to be buried except Roman Catholics. Denis Conpers must be held to have known when he purchased the property that it was a Catholic cemetery and that no one was entitled to be bu jed there except as Roman Catholics. It was his duty to know that, under the decrees of the Church non-Catholics and Freemasons were not entitled to be buried in consecrated

DECREES OF THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

Quoting from the decrees of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, " Porro sepultura ecclesi astica privantur infideles, hwretici -t schismativi, Mr. Develin contended that the word "herelici," prevented the burial of anybody who was not a Catholic. And then referring to the clause of toleration- Ex mente Sedis Apostolica tole ratur, ut in sepulchris gentilitiis, que videlicet prevata et peculiaria pro Cathologia laicorum amilies v dificantur cognatorum et affinium ctiam Acatholicorum corpora tomulentur"—ho argued that the controlling word is "wdificantur," which means, to build. It must be something more than a mere grave in the ground -it must be built. He explained that the toleration contemplated by the Plenary Council was only in private cemeteries. "Seput chris gentilitiis" Mr. Develin translated as meaning "family vaults," whereas Mr. Brooke contended for "family plots," and all at once the whole case resolved itself into the interpretation of a phrase in the language of the Church In conclusion, Mr Develin contended that there was no analogy between this case and the Guibord case. Then the court took a recess of half an hour.

When the court again convened Mr Develin presented a number of points, claiming. first, that the writ of mandamus is a discretionary one; that the association was a voluntary one; that Denis Coppers was bound to inform the trustees that he was a none Catholic and a Mason, and that because he failed to do so, the act of selling him a plot in the cemetery was an unauthorized one

MR BROOKE'S LAST SPEECH. Mr. Brooke then combatted the argument

of counsel on the other side relating to the claim that the executors of Coppers were the broken into early on 7th inst, but the thieves | proper parties to bring the present action and got little for their trouble. Entrance was not the next of kin, and that the relators were effected by breaking a place-glass pane, and not even next to kin. He said that when this being once in, the depredators could get action was begon the will of Denis Coppers nothing worth taking except the contents of a had not yet been probated, and that, conse-This they broke quently, they were in no position to take any open, and took away about £1 10s in coppers. part in it. He denied the control of executors over the disposition of the body of the decedent and then quoted authorities to prove that in the sale of a cemetery lot a right of perpetuity passed. The trustees of Calvary Cemetery are entitled, under the Act of 1864, to own certain lands in Queens county for cemetery purposes, and the lots are disposed of by the custees and described by metes and bounds. It was not necessary that any map should be fyled anywhere. Denis Coppers purchased a lot as other persons did, and received the customary evidence of title. This Mr. Brooke called "a deed," while Mr Develin contended that no description by metes and bounds was contained in the deed-that these followed the signature on the paper. To this Mr. Brooke answered that the numbers of the plot and of the graves were in the same handwriting with the rest of the paper and part of the decd. Through these many devious ways he came back at last to his original proposition, that Denis Coppers had a perpetual right in the cemetery plot, and that his next of kin were the persons charged with the burial of his body in his own burial ground. If the law gives the right, it gives it to those who have the legal age and other requisites to its | the pledge along with them for the purpose of

exercise. A warm discussion of the Guibord case ensued, in regard to the force of which counsel differed. Mr. Develia contended that Guibord was not excommunicated; Mr. Brooke, that he was excommunicated in the same way that Freemssons are. At this point Judge Westbrook interrupted the argument with an intimation that he was anxious to keep an engagement at half-past three o'clock, it being then within fifteen minutes of that time.

This suggestion hastened the conclusion of the argument, which ended with a somewhat unique scene.

"Will you please send all the papers in to me at Kingston?" asked Judge Westbrook "Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law?" isked Brooke.

" Үен.' "And the Concilii Plenarii ?'"

"Yes."

"And the 'Guibord' pamphlet?" "To that I object," put in Mr. Develin. The case is much better presented in the regular report."

"It doesn't give the proceedings in the court below," said Brooks. " I will take both," interposed the Court and the Coppers case is at an end for the present.—American Paper.

NOT A RECHET MOCIETY.

Position of the Cetholic Church toward the Grand Army -Views of Archbishop Wood, of Phtiadelphia.

A question has been at issue for the past month between the Grand Army of the Republic and Father Walsh, the Vicar Ganeral of the Archdiocess of this State, that has considerably agitated its members and the general public. On August 23, last, Michael Ward a member of Schuyler Post, No. 51, died at St. Joseph's Hespital, professing belief in the Catholic faith. It was arranged by his late late comrades to carry out the tuneral services was only a receipt for purchase money. It with due honor They were preparing to he gets it I'll be done to-morrow; but if he was not a deed, for it had no seal and it could march to the church when notice was received don't I'am afraid it'll take me all next week."

from the Vicar General, the Archbishop being out of the city, to the effect that they would not be permitted to enter the church or in any way take part in the funeral ceremonies. The leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic considered that a serious question had been raised, and thought the difficulty arose in consequence of an impression that the order was a secret one, and accordingly authorized John Taylor, Commander of Post No. 51, to draw up in writing a state-ment of the objects of the organization and present the same to the Archbishop upon his return home, and ask a decision upon the matter. It is claimed by the Grand Army of heirs, they are not devisees, they are not even | the Republic that their organization is not secret, and that there is no oath or obligation exacted from any soldier upon joining that would in any way interfere with his religious tenets or in any form disqualify him from performing his duty to any church. The secret of the Order only consists of a password, as was customary in the army, and only that portion of their business relating to charity

THE ARDREISHOP'S VIEWS.

Archbishop Wood returned from Mauch Chunk on Wednesday last, and the instrument containing the above particulars was presented to him, but he has not yet replied to it. Yesterday he was waited upon by your correspondent in reference to the matter and was asked for his views in the premises.

"In the first place," said he, "the matter of secrecy does not enter into the question in relation to the funeral services. It matters not whether an organization be open or secret i cannot enter the church as an organization with its pharaphernalia, unless it be in some way religious in its contemplations Catholic Church has certain prescribed forms to be observed in the burial of the dead, and we cannot permit of any other ceremonies from temporal organization. The military may march from the church after the services to the place of burial, and even fire volleys of musketry over the grave, but futher than that we cannot allow any observance."

In relation to the question of the secrecy of the organization he said :-- "The mere observance of secrecy in relation to the executive business of any order whose aims are purely honorable and lawful is not enough to denominate it a secret organization. Therefore, if the obligation demanded of a person becomming a member of the Grand Army of the Republic is specific and for the simple purpose of concealing from the outside world private business and is not a general sweeping oath covering all the purpose, acts and intentions of the organization, we do not consider it a secret society. All well regulated corporations and societies have their private business, and the fact that they maintain this privacy does not render them secret organizations. For instance, I was at one time an officer of a bank, and I took an oath or obligation not to reveal the secrets of that institution, that is-not to say or make known whether John Smith or Thomas Jones had dealings with the bank. Such obligations we, of course, do not consider injurious. If it is true, then, that the obligation of the Grand Army of the Republic is of this nature, I see no reason to prevent a Catholic from becomming member."

It will be seen according to the explanation of the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic as given above, that they do not come under this definition of a secret organi-Eulion. The position of the Archbishop will be received with gratification by many Catholics who are members of the Order, as well as by thousands of Catholic Union soldiers who it is stated, have been anxious to join their comrades, but have refrained from doing so on account of the position of the Church in relation to the organization.

Foreign Notes. The birth of a son and veir to the Duke of Nortold is an event of no small importance; to the Catholics it is of the numost, as not only does this secure the direct transmission of the enormous property in the most devoted family the Church of Rome numbers among her followers in England, but the birth of the child itself is considered as a miracle, having been announced as an answer to prayers offered up at the shrine of the Virgin at one of the numerous holy wells which are implicity

believed in as blessed by her sacred influence. Cerdinal Manning addressed an audience of about four thousand people recently in Liverpool on the influence of women. Of all the powers upon earth, he said, there was in the hands of mothers and daughters and sistors a power which could control the greatest strength of man, and this was the power of good example, of a good life, of true Christian love, the persuasion of their patience in waiting until the faults of those whom they tried to win to better ways should be wiped out. Men might reason and wrangle, and might convince one another, but they had not the nower of persuasion that a mother or sister or daughter possessed over a father or a brother. They could do sometimes, what priests could not. The good Bishop of Ferns, who had gone to his rest, had told them that he bad often seen women kneeling beside men and taking giving them courage and strength to do that which many of them were so cowardly that they dare not promise to do. Many a man had been brought to heaven and the sacrament and a holy death by the influence of wife or mother or sister. It was most certain that the character of man was formed for life by the mother, and he had rarely known a good mother who had a bad daughter or a bad son. Speaking of drunkenness he described it as the sin of the Christian world, saying that among the Africans and the people of the drunkencess only came in when we brought it. During all the time he spent abroad, in

France or Italy or Rome, he never saw a drunken woman, though here and there a drunken man, but very few. When Frenchmen and Italians came over to England they often, for the first time, saw men and women drunk in the streets. Toward the conclusion of remarks he condemned the employment of married women outside their own households, saying that when a woman married she entered into a solemn contract for life that she would give her time to her bushand, her home and her children, and if she did not do so it destroyed the whole domestic life.

"No, sir," said the gentleman from Pittsburg, "I was not in the war, but my brother was, and he was wounded. Yes, sir; he was

shot in the horse." Bulkins, in referring to the time his wife complimented him, says the coal fire needed replenishing, and she pointed to the firenlace with a commanding air and said, "Peter, the

grate. "What we want now," commenced a confused and timid speaker at a meeting of a dehating society, "is-is-not-not-so much what we don't want as that which we most require." His hearers agreed with bim.

"How long will it be before you get this work done?" said a lady to an apprentice who was painting her house on Third street. "Well, I don't know, ma'am," said he, "the boss has just gone to look, for another job. If

Later a see to ball another and some and the our radicences and become account for the later than the configuration as a