TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

ENGLAND.

The United States Flag—Sad Reminiscences in Court.

PORTSMOUTH, August 31, 1870.

The United States steamer Franklin is now landing powder preparatory to going into dock. On her arrival visits were exchanged between Admiral Glisson and Admiral Hope.

The usual salutes were fired.

The London *Times* attempts to extenuate the recent massacre of French Catholics at Tien-tsin, and deplores the overzeal of the missionaries in their proselyting work.

The death of the Earl of Aberdeen by drowning on a voyage from America to Melbourne is reported.

LONDON, August 31, 1870.

In the trial of the case of Inman vs. Jenkins, for libel, in alleging that the steamship City of Boston was overladened, Jenkins has been "cast," with costs, the Judge reflecting on his conduct severely in his remarks. Mr. Inman was entirely vindicated, and the fact established that the steamer left port in a seaworthy condition in every respect.

Damages to the amount of £250 were awarded to the plaintiff.

PRUSSIA.

The Infallibility Trouble.

BERLIN, August 31, 1870.

The *New Cross Gazette* says that Dr. H. Foerster, the Prince Archbishop of Breslau, is about to resign his office, in consequence of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Movement—Charges Against the Clergy—Arrest of Carlists Continued.

LONDON, August 31, 1870.

A despatch from Madrid, dated August 29, says the Governor of the Basque Provinces attributes the late Carlist uprising to the influence of the clergy. He threatens with death any one taken with arms in his hands.

The news of the arrest of Carlists by the French authorities at the frontier had produced the best effect in Madrid.

A Priest Shot—No Mercy to Carlists.

MADRID, August 31, 1870.

A priest who was captured with a band of Carlists, and who was convicted of having fired on the government troops, has been shot by order of a court martial.

All armed insurgents captured are to be shot instantly.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indian Depredations in California—Accident on the California and Oregon Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31, 1870.

The King River Indians and several other tribes have commenced depredations on the whites of Mono and Fresno counties, Cal. The Indians are reported 3,000 strong.

A freight and accommodation train on the California and Oregon Railroad was thrown from the trestle work near Feats River Bridge yesterday, and several passengers injured and fifteen cars demolished.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Smash-Up On the Hudson River Railroad—Nobody Hurt.

ALBANY, August 31, 1870.

The Saratoga special train, which left New York at thirty minutes past three P. M., was run into at East Albany by an engine used for switching purposes, smashing to pieces the baggage car and the north end of the drawing room car. Fortunately no person was injured. The train was delayed here three hours.

Fearful Disaster in Wisconsin—Cars Thrown Down an Embankment—Eight Men Killed and Fifteen Injured.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1870.

Two cars of a train on the Des Moines Valley Railroad were thrown down an embankment yesterday morning south of Des Moines and demolished. Eight men were killed and fifteen seriously injured. All of them were Iowa soldiers, and were on their way to attend the State Soldiers' Reunion.

AQUATIC.

Exciting Race on the Hudson between the Nassaus of New York and Mutuals of Albany—The Mutuals Victorious.

ALBANY, August 31, 1870.

In the three mile straight course race on the Hudson river this afternoon between the Nassau Club of New York and the Mutuals of Albany, the latter won. Time, 19:32.

The Nassaus ran aground on a sand bar below the city, and were obliged to get out of their boat and lift her over the bar. The Gulicks were present. There was intense excitement, and the race would have been a close one, as the boats were abreast when the accident occurred to the Nassaus.

MAINE.

Severe Drouth—Fires Near Bangor.

BANGOR, August 31, 1870.

The weather continues extremely dry and the country all about is suffering severely from fires.

Passengers down on the Piscataquis railroad tonight report buildings on fire along the line of the road and whole neighborhoods turned out fighting the fire.

It is reported to-day from up the river that the West Branch drive of logs, containing 20,000,000 feet, which was hung up by the drouth, are on fire.

YACHTING.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club—The Time Allowance for the Union Regatta.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club held a meeting last evening, the President, Commodore George W. Kidd, in the chair. The proceedings were opened by the chairman, who introduced the new Commodore, Jacob S. Voorhis, who, after returning thanks to the members for the honor they had conferred upon him, remarked that he would do all in his power to further the interests of the club. This he could not do of himself, but with the co-operation of the members the best results might be expected.

Commodore Kidd then offered a resolution, which was carried, that in view of the races soon to come off at Newport the day for the club and Union regatta should be changed from the 7th of September to the 29th.

The following allowance of time per square foot in the regatta was then decided upon, after which the Club adjourned:—

FOR SCHOONERS.			1ST CLASS SLOOPS			2D CLASS SLOOS.		
H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
3	00	1 50-100	3	00	2 00	3	00	3 00
3	30	1 30-100	2	30	1 70-100	3	30	2 40-100
3	00	1 10-100	4	00	1 40-100	4	00	2 00
4	30	0 90-100	4	30	1 10-100	4	30	1 60-100
5	00	0 70-100	5	00	0 80-100	5	00	1 20-100
5	30	0 50-100	5	30	0 50-100	5	30	0 80-100
6	00	0 30-100	6	00	0 30-100	6	00	0 40-100
6	15	0 15-100	6	15	0 15-100	6	15	0 20-100
6	30	0 00	6	30	0 00	6	30	0 00

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 31—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. American securities quiet; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 85¾; 1865, old, 87¾; 1867, 88¾; ten-forties, 88. Railroad, 111¼; Erie Railway shares, 17¾; Illinois Central, 111¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 30—Evening.—The Bourse closed dull; rentes 69f. 45c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, August 31.—Bonds are firm; the quotation of five-twenties to-day is 91¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed firm. Middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, August 30—Evening.—Cotton closed at 96½ francs per cwt. for Orleans.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31—P. M.—Flour dull. Corn dull. Wheat 9s. 9d. a 9s. 10d. per cental for red winter. Corn 29s. 3d. a 29s. 6d. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31—P. M.—Rosin 5s. 3d. per cwt. for common North Carolina.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 31.—Tallow 41s. 3d. per cwt. Linseed oil easier at £31 5s. a £31 10s. per ton.

WASHINGTON.

The Fishery Question Again Looming Up—Statistics of the Foreign Trade of the United States—Work Before the Army Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1870.

The Fishery Troubles Looming Up Again.

The impending conflict between the American and Canadian or Dominion fishermen has again been brought before the attention of our government in a shape which will call for some official action or opinion. The rigid rules enforced by the Dominion authorities, shutting out our fishermen from Canadian waters, and even forbidding American vessels engaged in the business from entering ports of the Dominion to obtain supplies or to store their fish previous to shipping them to Boston, have not only dissatisfied our own countrymen, but likewise occasioned distress in certain parts of the Dominion. Before the enforcement of these rigid regulations American fishermen enjoyed pretty much the same freedom the Canadians. They were allowed also to bring their fish to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, where they were permitted to store it under a bond not to offer it for sale in that market. Now that is all changed. British cruisers forbid even the entering of American fishing vessels into Charlottetown, and the consequence is that not only are the Bostonians losers, but the people of Prince Edward Island also complain that their own business is injured. Several of the Boston people engaged in the traffic have addressed a letter to Secretary Boutwell complaining bitterly of these stringent prohibitory regulations and asking for the intervention of our government. Judge Richardson has referred the matter to the State Department, and it is hoped that through the efforts of Secretary Fish with the English government some relaxation of the harsh measures may be secured.

The Grant Equestrian Statue.

Ostner's equestrian statue of General Grant, or rather the model, was inspected to-day by General Dent and several other persons, including two artists, who pronounce it in every respect an admirable work. It represents the General on his famous war steed, as he appeared during the late war, and is about the same size as the statue of Jackson in Lafayette square. The bronze statue will be immediately made from this model and placed on the south front of the Treasury.

Increased Receipts from Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue for the months of July and August, as compared to-day with corresponding months in 1869, show an increase this year of two million two hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

Bonded Warehouse Locks.

What's in a lock? is bothering the intellects of our officials here very considerably just now. A commission has been at work for some time investigating all kinds of locks, with a view to securing the very best for use on the bonded warehouses and new bonded cars. To-day these wise men agreed that the best locks are the Thompson lock, the Townsend lock and the American seal lock. But this conclusion had hardly been reached when, *presto*, comes an agent of the American Seal Lock Company, who, in order to show the dangers of the Townsend lock, goes to work picking that lock, and within two minutes has it opened. This skilful picking was done in the presence of Acting Secretary Richardson, whose vision was very much startled. But the most remarkable part follows. As soon as the American seal lock agent accomplished his feat, Mr. Thompson comes up again and claims that the lock of the American Seal Company is an infringement on his patent. If this can be established Thompson, with a "p," is to be the great lock monopolizer, as he will have no rival whatever in the business.

Abstract of the Foreign Trade of the United States.

The monthly report, No. 12, now in the printer's hands, contains the accounts of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. In advance of a more extended statement of the contents, th efollowing brief abstract has been furnished by Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:—

IMPORTATIONS OF MERCHANDISE.

Free of duty	$20,159,964
Dutiable	415,846,099
Total	$436,000,063

EXPORTS.

Domestic products—gold value	$376,636,890
Foreign products	16,155,260
Total	$392,792,150
Excess of imports of merchandise over exports	$43,213,913

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Exports	$43,882,061
Re-exports	14,271,864
Total exports	58,153,925
Imports	26,348,966
Net outgo of specie	31,804,959
Excess of total imports over the exports in 1870	11,408,974
In the fiscal year 1869 the imports were	437,314,255
Domestic exports	325,925,643
Re-exports	25,173,414
Total	$351,099,057
Excess in 1869 of imports over exports	$86,215,198

Showing an apparent improvement in 1870 of $74,806,224.

Value of goods in bond July 1, 1868, $47,725,566.
Value of goods in bond June 30, 1869, $62,457,436.
Excess of bonded goods at the close of the fiscal year 1869, $14,731,870.
Value of goods in bond July 1, 1869, $62,457,436.
Value of goods in bond June 30, 1870, $65,891,473.

The balance withdrawn from the warehouse and added to the consumption for the fiscal year 1870, $5,565,963.

The following comparative statement of foreign trade for the respective fiscal years 1869 and 1870 exhibits the true adverse balances:—

1869.	
Excess of imports over exports	$86,215,198
Deduct as per warehouse statement	14,731,870
Balance	$71,483,328
1870.	
Excess of imports over exports	$11,408,974
Add as per warehouse statement	5,565,963
True adverse balance	$16,974,937
True improvement over 1869	$54,508,391

Work Before the Army Retiring Board.

The work of reducing the number of officers of the army under the new law is rapidly going on, and, in addition to the large number recently ordered before the Retiring Boards several are daily honorably discharged at their own request, receiving one year's leave of absence and pay from the date of their discharge. As soon as the Retiring Boards make the necessary examinations of officers ordered before them a hundred or more will be placed on the retired list, which has been increased to 300 under the recent act of Congress.

The Revenue Cutter Geranium.

Captain Davis, commanding the cutter Wilderness, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, from Galveston, having got afloat from the beach near High Islands, on the Texas coast, the United States tender Geranium, which was ashore, with two feet of water under her bows and four feet under her stern. Much difficulty was experienced in getting her afloat, which was, however, accomplished, and the vessel towed by the Wilderness to Galveston. The Wilderness ran considerable risk, and was once or twice in a dangerous position, but escaped without any material damage.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

The bond of $500,000 required under the law to be entered into by the company obtaining the Alaska fishery contract, as security against the failure of the performance of their obligations under the lease, was to-day filed by the Alaska Commercial Company with the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom it was accepted, and the lease thereupon issued to the said company. The surities—ten in number—are among the wealthiest business firms of the United States.

New York Census Returns.

Complete returns received at the Census Office show that the Fourth ward of New York city has 23,537 inhabitants, the Fourteenth 29,694 and the Fifteenth 25,889.

Legal Tender Circulation.

The outstanding legal tender circulation, according to the books of the United States Treasurer to-day, was $356,000,000. There is on hand in the Treasury of the United States, notes of the series of 1869, $114,417,158 to supply the place of notes retired. The fractional currency outstanding to-day is $40,067,984.

Penalties Forfeited on Customs Bonds Payable in Coin.

Certain goods, while *in transitu* overland in Texas, destined for export to Mexico, were sold by the carrier *en route* and entered into consumption without payment of the duties. The bond was given in the sum of $100, which amount was tendered by the obligors in currency. The question having been brought to the attention of the Treasury Department as to whether the penalty was to be paid in currency or coin, it was answered that although the bond, while stating the penal amount, omits to specify whether coin or lawful money is intended; yet, inasmuch as the ultimate object of the bond is to secure the government against the loss of that which is always payable in coin—viz., customs duties—and as the condition expressly provides for an optional discharge of the obligation by payment in coin, the object of the bond would be defeated by construing its penalty as payable in currency. The Department, therefore, held, and the collector at Corpus Christi was so instructed, that the penal sum mentioned in the bond was, payable in coin, and when thus paid the bond might be cancelled. The loss of goods *in transitu*, which, under the regulations entitles the obligors upon the transportation bonds to obtain relief, must be of a character to indicate that missing goods neither did nor can enter into consumption within the limits of the United States. When the proof fails to meet that requirement it is insufficient to justify the cancellation of bonds without the payment of the duty on the goods alleged to have been lost.

Personal.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, has left here for a visit to the Dominion.

Colonel Freyre, the Peruvian Minister, returned here to-day, with his family, from his summer ruralizing.

GREAT SAFE ROBBERY.

The Methodist Book Concern in Trouble Once More.

The Private Deposits Stolen from the Safes—The Loss Estimated at Over $100,000—A Scene of Wreck and Spoliation—Reticence of Officials.

A great deal of commotion was observable yesterday morning among the black-coated gentlemen who occupy offices on the upper floors of No. 805 Broadway. At an early hour there was hurrying to and fro along the galleries, whispering in the rear offices and in the front ones, especially in the rooms of the Board of Missions, where varying expressions of excitement and consternation chased each other over faces usually bland and complacent. It was discovered

THE GREAT SAFES

had been robbed, and property variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000 carried away. On entering the room at that time a scene of great confusion presented itself. The floor was thickly strewn with papers, large leather wallets and bill books were scattered about, and here and there a tin box, forced open and emptied of its contents, lay in the position in which it had been carelessly thrown. Among the many papers thrown about the room were found to be a large number of

REGISTERED UNITED STATES BONDS.

No clue to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the robbery seemed to present itself to any of the reverend secretaries, who, after a series of consultations, finally sent to police headquarters for detectives. On examination the safes were found to be emptied of everything of negotiable value, including a service of silver plate belonging to the Rev. Mr. Depew, and other articles of silverware, the property of clergymen who had used the facilities offered by the two large safes as a sort of

SAFE DEPOSIT.

Not only silverware was left in this place of supposed security, but money and bonds in large amounts. Some small wallets containing the savings of a lifetime of frugality and economy by humble parish preachers and others, and larger ones were well filled with the surplus accumulations of fortunate and fashionable prelates. Such of the bonds as were registered were quietly thrown on the floor, and those which were payable to bearer were invariably removed. The largest single looser is one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Board, who was

ROBBED OF $15,000.

Hopes were entertained that at least one of the safes had resisted the efforts of the burglars to open it, as it was closed and could not be opened by aid of the key; but it was subsequently found that the thieves had opened it and closed it afterwards. Workmen were summoned from Marvin's Safe Factory, and after considerable delay they gained access to the interior only to find that every article of value had been removed. It seemed very strange to a casual observer that the robbery should have been successfully performed by any one not well acquainted with the arrangements and familiar with the place. There are

TWO NIGHT WATCHMEN

on the outside of the building and one on the inside, and the only persons having rooms on the floor, with the exception of an artist and perhaps one other person, are churchmen connected with some of the many Methodist concerns.

The money of the society was deposited in a different place, and that of the Book Concern was in a safe in another part of the building. It is therefore only individuals who lose now, though that loss may be almost irreparable to them and sweep away the savings of the best part of their lives.

A HERALD reporter yesterday called upon the secretaries at the rooms of the board, and

ASKED FOR PARTICULARS

in regard to the burglary. The officials present stated they did not choose to disclose anything in regard to the affair for publication at the present time, and that they had been advised by the detectives to withhold all information for some days. The reporter replied that he had already the main facts of the case, and only asked for any additional particulars in their possession. The reverend gentlemen then demanded the suppression of the above statement and the reporter failing to promise them anything of the kind one of them grew brusque and insulting, saying ungentlemanly things unworthy of repetition.

There is some reason to suspect that if the robbery was perpetrated by parties not in the employ of the Book Concern, it was accomplished at least by

EXPERT BURGLARS,

as they were shrewd enough not to appropriate any of the registered United States bonds, they being, of course, difficult and dangerous to negotiate. All bonds left by them were thrown with great recklessness about the apartment, together with empty wallets and miscellaneous papers, deeds, mortgages, &c. The rather strange circumstance of the depredation, however, is that the safes were in nowise injured but were opened by keys, and, as they were fitted with combination locks, to open them the thieves must have obtained the combination numbers or characters. The safes were of Marvin's make and were considered first class of their kind. It will be undoubtedly a considerable time before any exact estimate of the loss can be made out, as some of the valuables placed on deposit were so deposited in boxes and other receptacles by clergymen and persons who are absent as missionaries, colporteurs, special agents and on their midsummer vacations. Many of these gentlemen are now in Europe or distant States, and it is understood that as a general rule no record was left by them with the Concern as to the value of the deposits severally made by them. When the full damage is ascertained, of course, the amount abstracted may be found to be less than is now supposed, but the figures given above were the estimates of some of the officials of the Book Concern yesterday.

KILLED BY A CAR.

A child named Margaret Mullen, aged four years, was run over and killed by car No. 59, Tenth avenue railroad, at the corner of Twenty-eighth street. The body was taken home by the mother and the driver was arrested.

THE PRELATE'S RETURN.

Archbishop McCloskey on the Vatican Council and the Dogma of Infallibility.

Imposing Reception at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

SOLEMN ECCLESIASTICAL PAGEANT.

A solemn ecclesiastical reception was yesterday accorded to the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey, on the occasion of his return from the Holy City. A more imposing religious pageant has seldom been witnessed within the hallowed walls of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The sacred edifice was crowded to the very doors; and, while the feelings of the immense assemblage devoutly harmonized with the object and the surrounding circumstances which marked the event, the welcome was unmistakably sincere. It will be remembered that Archbishop McCloskey, in attending the Ecumenical Council, took a somewhat prominent part in the various discussions and attracted considerable attention by his profound and erudite theological views on the subjects brought forward. His return to New York had been anxiously awaited for some time. Prior to his arrival meetings were held in the different parishes throughout the city, and it was unanimously resolved to give him a grand reception in the cathedral. That the most sanguine expectations of the prelate's ardent and affectionate admirers were completely realized the magnificent display of yesterday thoroughly demonstrated. Characterized by all the grandeur and religious pomp which ever mark the ceremonies peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church, the reception to the Archbishop yesterday was an event that could not have failed to make a lasting impression upon those who attended it. Admission was by ticket, and although the hour named for the reception was twelve o'clock, the cathedral was filled fully two hours before that time. The interior of the edifice presented quite a brilliant appearance, and when all the seats had been occupied the mass of people in the rear moved up the aisles, or, more properly speaking, were compelled to make advance, owing to the pressure of the dense throng. The altar was handsomely decorated, and myriads of lights burned on the high altar. Among those occupying seats in its vicinity were Mayor Hall, Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff O'Brien, Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Judge Dowling, Judge Quinn, Dr. McSweeny, J. J. Cummins, Denis Carolin, Judge Shandley and others. Then a splendid array of beautiful toilets, and, in fine, the appearance of the cathedral in every aspect was such as to inspire feelings of solemnity and admiration.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the grand organ pealed forth, and, in conjunction with a splendid orchestra, played a *Te Deum* march, and almost simultaneously with the first strains of music the doors of the sacristy were thrown open and the procession issued forth in the following order:—

Acolyte.
Acolyte—Cross Bearer—Acolyte.
Acolytes, two and two.
Clergy, two and two, in surplices, cassocks and barettas.
Incense Bearers with censers.
Rev. Drs. McSweeny and McLean.
Priests of the Cathedral.
Priest carrying cross.
Rev. Father Kearney, Master of Ceremonies.
Very Rev. William Starrs, D. D., V. G., in chasuble, &c.
Attendant Priest. The Archbishop, with mitre and crozier, &c. Attendant Priest.
Four Acolytes, bearing the train of the Archbishop.

The procession moved slowly down the southern aisle and crossed over to the main entrance, where incense was offered to the Archbishop by the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G. Holy water was then sprinkled around. The procession subsequently went up the middle aisle, and the clergy, numbering about 150, defiled to either sides of the altar, when versicles were sung by the Vicar General and responded to by the choir. Prayers were then offered, and the March from Athalia, by Mendelssohn, was given in splendid style. The *Te Deum*, by Lambelatt, in D major, including the *Te Gloriosi*, soprano solo, was also sung, with full orchestral accompaniment.

The Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's, then advanced to the foot of the altar and delivered an address to the Archbishop on behalf of the clergy. He said:—It is with the utmost pleasure and gratitude to God that the clergymen of your diocese to-day in this sacred place welcome you home. They speak in their own name, and in the name of the faithful committed to their charge, when they express the universal joy which is felt by your flock at seeing you once more among us, seated upon your own episcopal throne. They come to pay their homage of respect, love and duty to a prelate whom they revere and for whose health and length of days they have offered many prayers. It has been no ordinary call of duty which has for one year separated us—the voice of Him who rules the sheep of Christ from the throne of St. Peter, which called you to the sessions of that memorable council, whose acts will be written in the brightest pages of history. In your person we have been represented in that august assemblage, and you have spoken for us. The faith and piety which animated the Catholics of this metropolis of the New World, in the high honor which you have received from the Holy Father and the important part assigned to you in the deliberations of the great Council, we have been honored. The clergy and people of this district, ever distinguished for loyalty to the Holy See and fidelity to the one faith, have cause to thank you for your part in those glorious constitutions and decrees which have so deeply touched the heart of the Christian world and which have aroused again the echoes of Nice, of Florence and of Trent, and have bound together in new concord the souls that believe in the divinity and redemption of Jesus Christ. We confidently predict new triumphs to the Church in her great mission of civilizing and evangelizing mankind. Nation may go against nation and kingdom against kingdom, but no weapon drawn against her can prosper. For ourselves at home we can only say that during your absence we have labored with more than usual zeal, that the cause of Christ might not suffer in our hands; peace and unity have reigned among us without and within. We trust that your return will be hailed by the evidences which are offered you of our fidelity to the vineyard of the Lord. The churches which have been built, or are now in process of erection, the increased efforts we have made to give Christian education to the children of our flocks, on whom the future of our beloved country depends, the offerings to the new cathedral, a monument alike to our faith and charity, are to you a sufficient proof that we have neither been idle or toiled in vain. The earnest sympathy and fatherly kindness which you have ever shown to us bind us together; and to you, in these our works and labor of love, the consolation which we can give to you in the arduous responsibilities of your office is no small part of your reward. Permit us here, then, to renew the assurances of our unalterable devotion to your office and person. Through you are we bound to that rock on which the Lord built His Church, that lasting foundation against which the gates of hell cannot prevail. We are happy and proud to welcome you as our father in Christ, as our leader in the great mission intrusted to us. We earnestly pray God to multiply upon you His graces and blessings, to spare you yet many years that the happy tie which exists yet among us may be long unbroken, for the confirmation of many in the faith, for the honor of the episcopate and the glory of our Lord and Saviour.

The address was submitted on behalf of the clergy and the names of the following reverend gentlemen were signed to the document:—William Starrs, V. S., D. D.; Thomas S. Preston, William H. Clowry and Edward J. O'Reilly.

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

The Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey then ascended the pulpit, and amid the deepest silence spoke as follows:—Venerable and respected brethren and clergy, I should be too happy, were it possible, to return anything like adequate thanks for your kind and affectionate reception; but for this I feel myself unequal, and I must simply throw myself, without reserve, upon your generosity. The words which have just been uttered, the place in which I stand, the spectacle which I here behold before my eyes, kindle emotions which forbid utterance. This much, however, I can say, and this much, from the very bottom of my heart, I do say, that I am overjoyed—ten and a hundred fold overjoyed to see you, overjoyed to look upon so many friendly, familiar faces, overjoyed to be standing once more here among you, and grateful beyond measure for the warm and generous greeting which you have accorded me. I remember to have said to you when on the eve of parting that, deeply as I regretted the necessity of even a temporary separation from you and from my diocese, yet I could leave without any serious disquietude concerning the welfare of you, my brethren, during my absence abroad. I knew that the administration of its affairs was entrusted to the prudent hands of one whose fidelity and zeal had in other times and in the eyes of my illustrious predecessor, been fully tested. I had confidence in the zeal and devotedness of my clergy. I was convinced that it would be with you not simply a point of duty, but a matter of sacred honor, to labor if possible with even greater courage and greater earnestness during my absence than before; and in this I have not been disappointed. You have observed, and observed truly, that it was not in obedience to any mission of my own, not for any purpose of self-gratification, that I went to Rome. It was simply in obedience, ready and cheerful, to the voice of that Father, whose voice is to all the Catholics of the world, and the bishops of the Church and its clergy more especially, the voice of Christ, summoning me, humble as I am, in common with all the other prelates of the world, to the General Council of the Vatican. I needed not your assurances that your prayers accompanied me. Your eyes and your hearts instinctively—almost irresistibly—turned to that Holy City whither so many were journeying, and every day your prayers and supplications were offered up to heaven for the success of that great work which was being undertaken. A General Council, beloved brethren, you know is no new thing in the Church; but in that Church's eventful history there is no one thing, no one event or circumstance, that has marked it so strongly, has shone forth more conspicuously or more resplendently through the ages, has been more powerful in the work of preserving the integrity of Divine revelation, of the deposit of faith as it was first committed to the Apostles, of arresting the progress of heresy, of healing schisms, of promoting morality, of conducing to the advancement of civilization, of giving true peace and happiness to society and providing for the advancement of the truth and the salvation of souls. Nothing, I say, like this in the history of the Church can be compared with that which has been done and effected by its General Councils. I have only to mention Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, Florence, Trent and so many others with which you to-day are all so familiar. Their saving and salutary influences were not only for the day and generation in which they were held, but they have reached to our own times, deepening and widening in their course through successive centuries, and now, as has been so eloquently remarked at the foot of this altar, "and now their glorious and their sacred echoes re-echo in the Council of the Vatican." And among these general councils—nineteen now in number—I think I may with safety say there has not been one of greater importance and which, we trust, will be more productive of beneficial results than that whose sessions are now in progress—important by reason of the number of prelates who are assembled therein, important by reason of that glorious and divinely protected Pontificate under which it is called, important by reason of the magnitude of the questions which have been considered already and defined. There assembled bishops from every portion of the globe. In the earlier councils of the East there were few present other than bishops from the East. The West was represented chiefly by the legates of the Holy Father whom he invested with his authority and in his name. In the great general councils of the East the Eastern bishops predominated and prevailed, and in common with them were to be seen others, some bishops of Asia, some from Africa, and of Europe. America had no place therein. Australia had no place therein. They had no place in those councils because they then had no place on the map of the Christian world. Three hundred years have elapsed since the Council of Trent, and since that period the American Church has been planted and has grown up and, taken in north and south, has presented within the walls of that Vatican a body of prelates as numerous and even more numerous than any other nation of Christians. There were there bishops from China, bishops from Japan, bishops from Abyssinia, from the north and from the south, from the islands of the sea scattered throughout the ocean. There were there venerable patriarchs representing churches of the earliest days of Christianity. There were there prelates renowned for their learning, and for their eloquence, for their piety, for their devotion to the cause of Christ. There were there doctors and confessors, men who had suffered and bearing upon their persons scars and wounds which had been inflicted upon them. I might mention one instance in the case of the Bishop of China who came to Rome. He had barely escaped from his residence, which for weeks had been besieged by the military, waiting for the moment when he would be assassinated, according to the edict of the Emperor to put him to death. But he escaped from their hands and took part with his brothers in council. They were gathered there from all parts as children and brothers, all performing one and the same unanimous act of faith, officiating at the same altar, in various liturgies, in various costumes; but the same sacrifice, the same consecration, the same adoration and the same communion. It was a spectacle inspired, a spectacle sublime and beautiful beyond description, and such as Rome, with all its traditions of glories never, perhaps, had seen before, and it may be destined never to see again. So that it may be truly said there never was a council more truly deserving the name of general, the name of Ecumenical Council of the Vatican. I have alluded to the magnitude of the questions which occupied its attention. I would fain dwell upon that, but I am warned that I must not trespass upon your patience. But there is one point when the name of the Vatican is mentioned comes up at once to your minds, one that has received a peculiar importance not only because of that which intrinsically belongs to it but because of the external attention which has been drawn to it throughout the world, and that is the doctrine of infallibility of the Pope. A great deal of misrepresentation, and, in consequence, a great deal of misapprehension, exists as to the meaning and the nature and the intent of the infallibility of the Pope. It is said by many, and it is believed by many, that the Church and the Vatican Council has been creating a new doctrine, has been imposing upon its Christian people a belief which they never held before; has been conferring upon the Holy Father, or has allowed the assumption by the Holy Father, of a prerogative and of an authority which before had never been recognized or received. That it was, therefore, an oppression of the consciences of the people, that it was a disturbance of the peace and tranquillity of the Church, that it was an interference with political and civil society, and that it would make the Pope a sort of demigod, authorizing him to teach and divine and declare whatever he pleased, and that the motto would be—"All right; the Pope can do no harm—the Pope can do no wrong." Now, beloved brethren, let me say that the Vatican Council has made no new doctrine. It has given to the Pope no authority or prerogative which had not existed in him before; that it has not oppressed the calmest consciences; that it has not interfered in either civil or political society; but, if properly understood and received, would contribute to the good order, to the strength of both, and to the peace and welfare of the people; and that the Pope, although infallible, is a man subject to error. He is infallible as Pope and as Vicar of Christ. As a man—as a private bishop, if you will—he is subject to error—subject as you are, except by the assistance of God's grace. The Church does not nor cannot create any new doctrine. It declares and it divines what is the truth that it has received, what is the truth that has been revealed by God, and what is contained in that depository of the revelations of which it is the divinely appointed guardian. That which was believed before and not divined might not always be, although a doctrine to be believed. That which we call a dogma of Catholic faith we are bound to believe, under pain of sin, and it would be contumacy itself in not believing, under pain of heresy. Such has been the doctrine of infallibility of the Pope which has been believed by the Christian world since the days of the Apostles until now. The Church has always believed that the Popes of Rome are the successors of St. Peter, and, as successors of St. Peter, are the inheritors of the promises which Christ made to him, and are also the inheritors of his prerogatives and of his supreme apostolic authority. Christ said to Peter, "Thou art the rock, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell will never prevail against you." The Church was to endure forever, and how forever if the rock did not endure forever; And how would the rock endure forever if the gates of hell were to prevail against it? And if the gates could not prevail against it then Peter, who is the rock, and his successors, who inherit the promises which I say are likewise the rock, must be right, and neither against the rock nor against the successors of Peter will the gates of hell ever be able to prevail. If in the discharge of their office as Vicars of Christ, as the head of His Church, thus divinely appointed to rule and govern the universal flock, they can teach error; if they can give in place of nourishing food the poisoned food of error; if they can teach doctrines as revelations which had never been revealed, and thereby impose as duties in morality duties which were never contained in the Gospel, never in the apostolic teachings or traditions of the Church, then the promises would have failed and the gates of hell would have prevailed. Feed my sheep and feed my flock, and teach the bishops of the Church as well as the faithful people. This was the text of the vicar of Christ. When we say he is infallible we mean that when in the exercise of that office, when in the exercise of its duties as Vicar of Christ, as head of the Church, as the organ of that Church, as the pastor and the teacher of that Church, he divines as a dogma of faith, and he is, in virtue of his promises which have been made to Peter, and to him through Peter, protected from error. He has the promises of the Holy Ghost made to protect him. By his office he is called upon to decide when discussions spring up; when schisms threaten, when consciences are disturbed, when doubts vex men's minds, the Catholic heart instinctively turn towards the See of Peter to demand and to hear from him the words and the teaching of truth, and when he spoke it was the mouth of Peter, the mouth of Christ—*ROME Del.* He was called upon to decide between the true and the untrue, to define errors and protect the people from the wrath of those against them: and would not—we say it reverently—would not God have been wanting to His Church if he had failed to provide when General Councils could not convene; when bishops could not come together? He spoke with that voice that spoke by right and by authority, and, having the assistance of the Holy Ghost, he spoke the truth. And now, my brethren, that the Church has spoken, we, as Catholics, bow down in obedience to its decrees. You have heard of the discussions, you have read much of the agitations, even among the bishops themselves. True, never was there a question more fully and more freely discussed; never was greater liberty granted to any body of men, I will say, either of the Church or State, to speak out freely the sentiments of their heart and the convictions of their mind, than was given on this and every other question that arose in this Vatican Council. They did speak freely whatever they spoke upon, never forgetting their dignity as bishops, never wilfully, or, I may say, unwillingly, offending the most delicate sensibility of any brother. Nothing that was calculated to excite animosity was aroused. They spoke warmly, earnestly, fervently, it might be, to one another, but grasping one another's hand in the same friendship, the same fraternal love, at the close of the discussions that they did at the beginning. I may say, as far as my own knowledge extends, I really do not know of a single bishop of the Vatican Council who was willing to or did boldly deny the truth of the doctrine. They might not have wished, for prudential reasons, or for other reasons, that it should come before the world as a dogma of the Catholic faith; but the agitations that arose, whether through the fault of one or of another, the disturbances of Catholic consciences, the doubts which began to arise in the minds of many who had never doubted before, rendered it imperative that the Church should speak boldly, in a manner intelligible to all, that consciences might be tranquillized, that men should know without doubt what was the teaching of the Church. If we deny the infallibility of the Pope we deny the infallibility of the Church itself. Thus, I say, though there might have been a difference in some points, yet the doctrine was received, and I know, of my own knowledge, that two hours had not passed since the grand and triumphant words of the Holy Father after the decree was given before they all freely came to express their entire belief in the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. And now as the work goes on, my beloved brethren, our prayers must go on. We have now to sustain that work by our supplications and by our entreaties to God. The times are perilous. Dangers threaten, threaten our dear Holy Father, threaten his Church in Rome. We do not fear for the Church; for we know that, although nations may be convulsed, although the dynasties of kings may be overthrown, the Church is indestructible and will endure forever. We have to learn at the same time to love the authority of the Holy Father. A great illusion it is to suppose that under the pretence of sustaining the Holy Father, or of supporting his authority, we can disrespect the authority of his bishops or of the priests of the Church. As we honor the one we must honor the other. As we despise the one we must despise the other. The authority of the Pope and the honor of the Pope descends in regular line to the bishops, from them to their clergy, from the clergy to their people. We are all one body bound together. If we weaken the authority of the head we weaken the authority of the members. If we weaken the authority of the Pope we weaken the authority of the bishops. If we weaken the authority of the bishops we weaken the authority of the priests of the churches, and if we weaken the authority of the priests we weaken the Church herself. Let us, therefore, take care not to encourage, by word or work, anything that will foster or spread distrust, dissension, discord, between us, no matter from what source it comes. Let us be of one heart and of one mind, praying together, laboring together in the sph