[FRIDAY, OCT. 24.]

Looking Back.

A barefooted child, by the meadow stile Sets down her basket to rest swhile, And turning, wings her hat with a smile To a classmate, taking another way O'er sunny fields, with spring flowers gay. And looking back.

With bright face saddened, a young girl lea One glimpse to catch of fast-fading scenes, Learning the sorrow that parting means, As, borne along by the hurrying train, Living her school days over again, She's looking back

A fairer picture there cannot be Than yon vessel sailing proud and free, Out on the billowy open sea; But a fair young bird, with wistful eyes, From deck to where the blue shore lies, Keeps looking back.

A widow stands by a lonely grave O'er which the sheltering grasses wave. Marked by a stone with no record save The mossy traceries of changing years And to the far bright past, with tears' Is looking back.

Whitely and silently fails the snow On the meadow still, and cold winds blow O'er the dark 'ning fields, as, signing low, An aged woman, for the last time, seems A child again in happy dreams, Still looking back.

Thus, all through the world, where'er w turn There are aching hearts, and souls that yearn Over by-gone hours; and thoughts still burn Within us that we uttered years ago, And as, in the midnight watches slow, We're looking back.

But angels, kneeling before the throne The loved ones found, the long race ru The loved ones found, the long race run, Are thritical with joy by the thought alone; Their eyes " the King in His glory" see, Yes, in His presence there can be No looking back.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES. GRAPHIC DISCRIPTION OF RECENT

MIRACLES From the London Tablet

(CONTINUED.) In the midst of a profound stillness, during which the looks of the bystanders expressed the deepest concern and sympathy, the sick, the lame, the afflicted, the paralysed, the crippled were borne into the arena. Some lay stretched on mattrasses, and were carried by gentlemen or priests into the place assigned in the allotted space. The first object of sad interest was a young woman about twenty years of age. She was reported to be in a dving state, and was lving upon a mat-Her appearance intimated the ravages of consumption, or a decline. Her frame was emaciated; her face was pale and attenuated. As she entered the esplanade her eyes were at once fixed upon the statue in the niche. Her hands clasped a rosary, and her lips moved fervently in prayer. As she was gently borne along the murmurs of compassion, involuntarily uttered by the crowd, could be distingthe beach be distinctly heard.

nescivi.

The sick were systematically arranged in rows. The mattrasses were placed at short intervals, and the chairs and benches for the accommodalion of those invalids who had been brought into the arena in able to sit were disposed in an outer circle. A striking feature of this scene was the presence of kind Religious, whose services had been considerately secured for the care

of the extreme cases. It was a touching sight to see those gentle Sisters of Charity receiving and nursing with practiced skill and sweet heard-the favor was granted. Like

consoling manner the writhing sufferers, the dejected, the sorrowful, and the languid and exhausted patients who, one by one, came to their hands. Some appeared to be in great pain; tears were visibly stealing down the checks of others; and it was not difficult to understand how great must have been the fatigue and painful inconvenience necessarily endured

painful meonvenience needed in so long a journey. But, like angels of consolation, these Sisters of charity spoke words of comfort. Sisters of charity spoke words of comfort.

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

Ave Marias. They meant their petitions to be heard. They acted as though they knew that much depended upon their earnestness and sincerity. They brought their sick sister and paralysed brother; and then during the time of applying the bath and during the time of applying the waters, the cry went up to heaven. The Immaculate Virgin of Lourdes was implored to intercede. The people knelt at the Grotto. They knelt outside the bath bareheaded, hold-ing the Rosary in their hands, stretching out their arms in the form of the Cross, instead of being simultaneous, was suc-cessively repeated, so that from the begin-ing to the end of the long interminable line the refrain was heard like an echo travelling along, murmaring sweetly and reverently the Angel's words, "Ave, Ave, Ave Maria." The effect was irresistible, the impression beyond description. When the procession started it was

directed to the right of the grouts, up the path which winds round the mountain side, and thence to the high road which passes the Basilica, and leads to the distant piazza where stands the crowned M donna. ing the Rosary in their hands, stretching out their arms in the form of the Cross, bending in humiliation before heaven and kissing the ground in a spirit of pen-ance. Then a hymn would be sung in solemn earnest strains asking for mercy, pardon and peace. Amongst others I re-marked one favorite refrain, "Parce completion rein atternum irascaris nobis." marked one favorite refrain, "Parce populo tuo, ne in æternum irascaris nobis." Now I will candidly acknowledge that I soon broke down as a critic. The fatigue I experienced as a spectator enabled me montain side Hicks and hick appeared anongst the trees planted along the soon broke down as a critic. The fatigue I experienced as a spectator enabled me to realise the penance undergone by those good priests and people who remained from morning till night, praying cease-lessly aloud with the multitude, exhort-ing each other, talking and almost fasting throughout the day. Many hours had not passed by when I felt suddenly awed amongst the trees planted along the mountain side. Higher and higher they mountain side. Higher and higher they mounted, multiplying the countless stars which the lights seemed to represent in the distance. Below and around the grotto still remained a great multitude, waiting in patient order their turn to follow. They continued the hymn, and with their united voices below responded to the and overcome. An animated movement near the bath indicated some occurrence of interest. After a few moments of of interest. After a tew months of suspense the joyful news was heard that a favor had been received. A cure had been effected. Gratitude and delight appeared on every face. The happy person restored passed me on the way to the Grotto surrounded by a concourse of friends singing the "Magnificat" in thanks-

giving. The favors were now received quickly and in rapid succession. The next case which attracted my notice was that of a tall man, who had been a soldier. He came to the Grotto in the morning sufferthe processions in answer to the desire of Out now before us; all combine to make that ing from paralysis. He was completely restored. I spoke to him and questioned picture vivid, to make that meditation npressive. My account is finished. I trust it may him in company with others. Another case was that of z young man

by account is minimed. I trust it may not have been altogether without profit. But I find the world at large goes on as ever. The news had created but little impression upon the large circle of the who had come lame on crutches. He came out of the bath smilling with delight and holding his crutches high up in the air. Another case I witnessed was that of a oung woman, who having received the adden cure of a cancer, was accompanied unbelieving to read it-others have not credited it, many have deemed it the work of the explanations of the phenomena. In concluding my long letter I will remind your readers that the Annals published monthly by the Fathers in charge of the grotto been effected during by the people to the Grotto to make her inksgiving. But the next occurrence brought me to my knees and caused me to cry aloud "Terribilis est locus iste, vere hæc est porta cæli. Dominus est hic et

he last eleven years. Should any persons be so far interested is to wish to verify the incidents related I had scarcely recovered from the effects of the bewilderment caused by the excite-ment and enthusiasm of the people in different parts of the vicinity of the Grotto, in the course of this narrative, the last number of the Annals for August will be found to contain the names of those whose cures have been effected, and will, doubtless, give circumstantial and personal when to my amazement I beheld amidst the moving mass of persons, chanting, details connected with each case.

A REPENTANT APOSTATE.

WHEN A MAN IS ON HIS DEATH-BED HE WANTS THE TRUTH.

Aves were constantly going on for her. Suddenly she rose. The prayers had been An artisan named Giovanni Franceschi, aged 60 years, living in Via Giulia, No. 17, within the parish of Sta. Caterina della Rota, in Rome, was seized last month with was spared. She was restored to health. Like those of old, "she had been per-mitted to take up her bed and walk." The a mortal disease. Ten years ago this man event had been witnessed by those stand-ing by, with whom I was acquainted. Her friends were summoned; the news was so unfortunate as to yield to the temp tations of the so-called Evangelical Protestants who entered Rome after the breach of Porta Pia, and he became an breach of Porta Pia, and he became an apostate. His relations, finding him on the point of death, besought a distin-guished prelate who resided in the same house to visit the sick man, and urge him to make his peace with God. Monsignor Franceso Marsilli did not refuse this re-quest, but willingly went to the sick man's bed, and found him repentant and anx-ions for resonviluitian with the Church. the midst of the procession, and protected by guardians on every side, appeared the form of her whom I had regarded with compassion and sympathy in the morning

man. But a good lookout was kept, not only by the policeman on guard, but by the friends and neighbors of the family. On the morning of the 17th the poor man died, having been reconciled with the Church of his fathers, and having received the Viaticum and all the consolations of the Catholic religion.
A VISIT TO THE HOLY FATHER. A recent visitor to Rome gives a graphic description of the Holy Father's personal

A MOURNFUL CHAPTER OF HIS. TORY.

Writing on the 20th of September, the Though nearly ten years come round. Though nearly ten years have passed over that most iniquitcus consummation of lawless violence on an in-heritance preserved through the wear and tear of centuries, and though the events of the year 1870 are still fresh as yestersin remained a great multitude, waiting in patient order their turn to follow. They continued the hymn, and with their united voices below responded to the sweet words which descended from above. What a spectacle was here presented; what a picture; what a vision for the painter and the poet; what a subject of meditation for all. The place in its origin and history; the apparition twenty years ago; the simple peasant girl; the flowing meditation for all. The place in its origin and history; the apparition twenty years ago; the simple peasant girl; the flowing waters of the spring; the miraculous cures in every land; the cures of that day; the devotion of the people; the Basilica with its wealth, its decorations, its monuments devotion of the people; the basinea with its wealth, its decorations, its monuments of piety and love; the graces, the con-versions obtained, not publicly known; processions in answer to the desire of Lady, the vast and brilliant procession before us; all combine to make that ure visid to make that meditation mand of their general-in-chief, the rene gade Cadorna, ex-Canon of Milan, who had secretly caused arms, ammunition, and money to be distributed within the city, reckoning on an insurrection favorable to his cause, were gathered together beneath the walls of olden Rome, calling upon it insolently to surrender to the king's arms. If we cannot hinder the thief from entering the house,' said Pio Nino, when informed of the danger, 'let it be proved at least that he has penetrated only by using violence.' And the attack being fixed for morrow, the Pontiff addressed to General Kanzler, commander in-chief of his little army, composed of ten thousand valorous and devoted sol-

diers, the following memorable letter, which is the best record and explanation of the sad history of that day:-

to be consummated, inasmuch as the troops of a Catholic king, without any

provocation whatever, or even the ap-pearance of reason to motive such an

you and your faithful followers for the generous line of conduct you have hitherto adopted and for the proofs of record ever bear witnes, as a solemn document in history, to the discipline, valor, and loyalty of the troops engaged in the cause of the Holy See. As to a As to in the cause of the Holy See. As to a regular defence, it is my duty to order that it must consist solely in a protesta-tion comparison of the second secon that it must consist solely in a protesta-tion, energetically calling all to witness that violence has been used against us. This means, you understand well, that as soon as the breach is opened, negotiations will be entered into for the surrender of this peaceful town. At a moment when Europe is deploring the numerous victims in and his religion not merely the toleration of this beach is opened. A solution of the people, his is not not nerely the toleration of the people him and his religion not merely the toleration of this beach is opened. A solution of all creeds. Cardinal Man-ning has been the guest of Royality. ious for reconciliation with the Church much assailed or insulted, has, by his own will, consented to any additional shedding of blood. Our cause is the cause of God Almighty, and in Him do we put all our trust. We give you and your faithful troops the apostolic blessings."

A recent visitor to Rome gives a graphic description of the Holy Father's personal appearance, which will be read with interest by thousands of his faithful children. The Pope, the writer says, was dressed in nurs with in the says, was

dressed in pure white, in a soutane taking the form of a figure at the waist, and held there with a band of embroidered silk, and buttoned quite down in front, showing the slippers of red silk embroidered with a gold cross. A cape of the same color and material fell from the shoulders to the elbows, similarly but-toned to the coat in front, with some soft substance like down or ermine edging the cape around the neck, but not closely, and down the front; a golden cord around the neck, resting on the shoulders, and de-nerding in freet manuel. pending in front; suspended a golden and jewelled cross. His white hands are nar-row, and the fingers long and beautifully rounded, and the nails are perfectly almond shaped and pink-tinted. The head at the crown was covered with a skull cap of the same color as the gar-ment. His hands were lightly held together, showing the ring of the Fishertogether, showing the ring of the Fisher-man, except when one was raised in bene-diction. He looked taller at a distance than he really is, because of his slight build. His figure is slight and elegant, and he looks as if he could live for a quarter of a century. There is a pleasant, clear fiesh tint in the face that speaks of cirreful dieting and perfect herlth, and he is interested and smiles approval, he strikes you as being one of the most amiable of men. I was much struck with his face. The head is bald over the front, and well back, with a fringe of silver hair over the

ears and continuing round the back of the head. The brow is a perfect dome from an imaginary line drawn from the junction of the eyebrows across the face to the middle lobe of the car, and the upper por-tion of the head across the face to the tion of the head seemed three times the size of the base. His carriage was singularly quiet and gentle, but there is a world of strength and firmness in the mouth and chin and square, though deli-cate, jaw. There is no physical index of power, as usually understood; on the contrary, everything speaks of tenderness, delicacy, willingness. tion of the head seemed three times the delicacy, willingness.

TO WARRINGTON.

"Now that a great sacrilege and an astounding act of signal injustice is about to be consummated, inasmuch as the troops of a Catholic king, without any provocation whatever, or even the ap-pearance of reason to motive such an assault, are besieging the capital of the Christian world, I feel bound to thank you and your faithful followers for the consumers line of conduct you have This is the first time this town has ever have had their influence throughout the whole of Great Britain. With reference hitherto adopted and for the proofs of loyal affection you have given to the Holy See, in consecrating yourselves at every risk, and against fearful odds, to the English Cardinals the following pas-sage:—"As Archishop of Westminster he the defence of this metropolis. May this record ever bear witness, as a solemn record ever bear witness, as a solemn of Dissent, advocating the moral ameliora-tion of the masses. His keen sympathy for the poor, which neither creed nor class can limit, his enthusiastic devotion to the avoid elevation of the devotion

transformation of a Catholic church, or convent into a theatre or sectarian con-sonvent into a theatre or sectarian con-ventuel seems a natural consequence of the downfall of the temporal power. They would gladly seize St. Peter's, and turn it into a monster ball-room.

CATHOLIC OPEN-AIR SERVICE IN PROTESTANT ENGLAND.

The Rev. Father H. T. Sabela, attached to a new mission at Skegness, having ex-changed places with his brother at Boston changed places with his brother at Boston for the occasion, went on Sunday, after two Masses and preaching two sermons at Boston, and in a barn at Swineshead, nine miles distant, farther on to Sleaford, where, on a wagon, he held an open-air service, and set forth in an eloquent and impressive sermon the divine institution impressive sermon the divine institution of the Catholic Church. Over 2000 Proestants, comprising all classes of society, attended, and followed the argumentation of the rev. father with the greatest posthe terms and to low of the argumentation of the rev. father with the greatest pos-sible attention. Father Sabela, noticing the extraordinary eagerness of the multi-tides to listen to his words, promised to preach to them in the open air again maxt Sunday, to give some further in-formation about the Catholic Church. Skteen miles travelling brought him back again to Boston for evening service are again to Boston for evening service with semon and Benediction. The two Fathers Stela—hardworking priests—are doing a grat amount of good in the Lincolnshire Feis — travelling from place to place. ther part of the country.

FAITH.

Cardinal Newman

Faith is not a mere conviction in ing to their conviction. They may con-fess that the argument is against them, CARDINAL MANNING'S FIRST VISIT selves, and that to believe is to be happy; and yet, after all, they arow they cannot believe, they do not know why, but they cannot; they acquiesce in unbelief, and they turn away from God and His Church. Their reason is convinced, and their doubts are moral ones, arising in root from a fault of the will. In a word, the around the self. the arguments for religion do not compel anyone to believe, just as arguments for good conduct do not compel good conduct do not compel anyone to obey. Obedience is the consequence of willing to obey, and faith is the conse-quence of willing to believe; we may see what is right, whether in matters of faith and two make four; we cannot help assenting to it, and hence there is no merit in assenting to it; but there is merit in be-lieving that the Church is from God; for though there are abundant reason prove it to us, yet we can, without an absurdity, quarrel with the conclusion; we may complain that it is not clearer, we erd our assent, we may doubt

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Nor were they alone in their good work. Men of Religious Orders were in attendance; good priests rendered in-valuable service, and displayed a quiet, considerate kindness which could not fail to win the grateful thanks of the sick as assuredly as it avoked the admiration of the assembled multitude.

When the sick had been arranged before the grotto, and the pilgrims had arrived in procession from the station, all knelt God, with whom the Immaculate Virgin In procession from the station, all kneit [God, with whom the Immaculate Virgin in prayer. A temporary altar had been erected in the grotto within the enclosure. A priest began the Holy Mass. The united multitude assisted in one fervent supplica-in the first state of the weak, the refuge tion for all who came to ask for help and estoration.

advanced to each bed accompanied by an acolyte bearing a lighted candle—and the sick who had all been prepared, were thus hanny nvilleged to receive the

thus happy privileged to receive the Blessed Sacrament once more. What a moment of interest was that! What a assemb picture was presented. The assembled kneeling in the open air. ultitudes wer sick were lying about as in the days of old anxiously waiting for the coming of Jesus of Nazareth, who by the hands of his priest passed from one to another. The priest quietly threaded his way from bed to bed, from chair to chair; and who shall describe the reverent attitude, the shall describe the reverent attitude, the look of earnest desire, the fervent love visible throughout that suffering erowd. After the Holy Communion had been received another Mass was celebrated. Then the pilgrims adjourned to the church above. For the sick a collation was prepared and distributed. The work of bathing the invalids then began, and the labours of the three days were fairly inaugurated. I say labors designedly. The labor was great, the toil excessive, and the charity and zeal shown in the constant unflagging attention to the work in hand most edifying and praiseworthy. For three days the time and attention of the promoters, leaders, and followers, were devoted to the Grotto, to the baths, to the care of the sick and the services of e time from early morn till night. The invalids were carried to and fro. The afflicted in various ways were nursed and cared for, and a constant watchfulness and an unwearying uninterrupted prayer in their regard implied a devotedness and of a remarkable kind. But this

spread; a procession was at once organized, and it was already on its way when my

attention was attracted to it. There i

the power and loving compassion of the Holy Virgin of Lourdes. It was impossible not to feel inspired with reverence of sorrow, and the help of Christians. It had been customary during the Octay e

Holy communion was then administered to the sick and invalids. The good priest lvanced to each bed accompanied by an This night the procession, following close upon the events of the day, was organised with special care, and attracted special

notice. At the appointed time the pilgrims assembled before the gretto, each person bearing a lighted torch. Within the grotto the votive candles placed in the large candelabra burned brighily, illuminating the cave and its immediate surroundings. The countless flambeaux carried by the The countless flambeaux carried by the thousands of persons who pored into the esplanade in front of the shrine shone brilliantly in the darkness of the hour. The flowing waters of the cave reflected the lustre of the scene, and the hard bleak rocks seemed to smile as their massive sides received the concentrated light of

the numberless torches carried by that mighty multitude. At a given signal all knelt down, and joined in the prayers which were said and the hymns of thanksgiving which were sung. The record of the favours received

was made known, and was listened to with great attention and interest. Discourses were then given, and amongst other preachers a much respected and be-loved Bishop addressed the vast concourse of people. Then the word was given to follow the

instructions of those charged with the organisation of the procession. The The hymns familiar to all present were then commenced, having for the refrain the beautiful words of the Archangel's Saluta-

By a happy and ingenious arrangement a solemn and enthusiastic musical movement ushered in the words, which could be plainly and distinctly heard, "Ave, Ave,

the sufferers; their hand smoothed their pillow and eased their position. As far as possible they thought for them, and anticipated their needs. Nor were they alone in their good work. Men of Religious Orders were in attendance; good priests rendered in-valuable service, and displayed a quiet. The effect upon me was indescribable. dying man to retract ins abjuration, and four of them, including the notorious Ribetti, went to Via Giulia to try to force themselves into the house where their victim lay. On the afternoon of Sunday, September 14, two charitable ladies, friends of the sick man's family, as ladies, friends of the sick man's family, as the priest of the parish was temporarily alsent, went to Father Bennicelli, des *Ministri degli Infermi*, and parish priest of Sta. Maria Maddalcna, to ask him to go to the sick man. Father Bennicelli was un-able to leave his house, being stricken with fever, but deputed another priest to act when requested in his stead. On the following morning two researched way and all the stricken was the stead of the state to act when requested in his stead. On the following morning two researched way and the state to act when requested in his stead. On the following morning two researched way and the state to all the stricken was the stead of the state to all the stricken way and the state the state to all the stricken way and the state the state to all the stricken way and the state the state the stricken way and the state the s act when requested in his stead. On the following morning two respectable young men called on Father Bennicelli to ask the immediate assistance of a priest, and one was at opce sent to visit the sich man one was at once sent to visit the sich man, and was replaced soon afterwards by the Very Rev. Father Francesco Risi. Father when this is conceded there is no more to so-called erangelicals entered the sick man's bed chamber, and ordered Father Risi to go away. Father Risi said he had been sent for by the sick man's family, and would not co away. and would not go away. Thereupon the four evangelicals resorted to violence in order to eject the priest, but the friends of the dying man and the persons residing pears utterly indefensible and produc-

in the house, hearing the uproar, entered in the house, hearing the uproar, entered the room, and were proceeding to treat the four "evangelists" with scant courtesy, until a soldier who happened to reside in the same house put on his uniform, and depart. This they did, to the great com-fort of the sick man, who had repeatedly, during the tumult, begged to be left alone with the priest. To guard against further annoyance, the wife of the dying man sent to the Questura for protection. The Questura replied that no aid could be rendered unless the wife made a written be rendered unless the wife made a written declaration that her husband desired to be attended by a Catholic priest and no other. She quickly made the required declaration, and a Delegate of Questura went to the house, informed himself of the true state of affairs, and placed a guard in uniform at the door, with orders to give assistance to the family and allow no Protestant ministers to the family and allow no Protestant ministers to intrude upon the poor man. While one of the Fathers dei Ministri degli Infermi remained constantly by the side mark cide and as

THE "AUSTRALASIAN" ON CHINIQUY.

on those who attempt to use violence for the purpose of silencing argument. But when this is conceded there is no more to citizensing, the common justice of hold-ing meetings of one religious denomina-tion for the purpose of listening to a renegade's pretended revelations regard-ing the beliefs and practices of a church pears utterly indefensible and produc-tive only of discredit to all concerned in the room, and were proceeding to treat the four "evangelists" with scant courtesy, until a soldier who happened to reside in the same house put on his uniform, and quieted the tunult by ordering, in the name of the law, the four "evangelists" to depart. This they did, to the great com-fort of the sick man, who had repeated by statements. We say that it is contempt-tibly mean for a lot of men and women to assemble and listen with something of a prurient interest to all these tales of a converted priest, regarding the denomina-tion he has left. If his statements and arguments were directed to Catholics there might be some pretence of utility about them, but what effect can they have and

when addressed to Protestants? Nobody doubts that the Catholics are just as good, morally and socially, as men and as citizens, as any other denomination. Before Chiniquy came they all lived to-gether in perfect peace and friendship. The only effect of his ministrations is to charity of a remarkable kind. But the function was of an earnest nature, which had to be seen to be understood. The pilgrims had evidently come with the intention of making themselves heard before the throne of Mercy. There was an impressive reality about their united

caused by a war between two powerful nations in deadhest strife, it will never be said that the Vicar of Christ, however with public prestige by the Heir of the English Crown." Cardinal Manning's career has been an eventful one. Years are also after being one of the leaders of the Oxford movement, he gave up the Arch-deacoury of Chichester, which well-founded expectation of the highest pre-ferment in the Anglican Establishment, and became a simple priest in the Roman Catholic Church. Succeeding Cardinal Wiseman as Archbishop of Westminster wiseman as Archiver of the conduct to in 1865, after ten years he was raised to the Roman Purple. In the Condave which followed the death of Pope Pius IX., though a stranger by birth and lan-guage to most of the Cardinals, he was still deemed by some not unworthy of the Popedom. His Eminence, on all ocstill deemen by some net and active the Popedom. His Eminence, on all oc-casions, finds an appreciative audience and a welcome from all classes,—Warring-ton (Eng.) Guardian.

CONVERTING CHURCHES INTO THEATRES.

The revolutionary government of Italy which dethroned Pius IX and made Rome a nest of murderers and thieves, enderwors to promote morality by theatres of the worst class, wherein those spectacles are most favored which corricature and vilify the Catholic priesthood. The convents out of which monks and nuns were expelled are occasionally turned into nuseums and theatres. In Cagliari was the ancient Church of San Niccolo di Bari, and this clurch was Necolo di Ban, and uns church was seized by the government, and divine worship therein was inhibited. Shortly afterwards the church itself pas put np to public auction, and was purchased by a public auction, and was purchased by a merchant, the Chevalier Michael Carboni. The buyer altered the church into a theatre, placing the stage at the high altar. factore making the same the holy sacri-fice of the Mass used to be celebrated by the consecrated ministers of God. The other day this theatre was destroyed by fire, and the very dresses of the ballerine the musical instruments of the orchestra were reduced to ashes. The origin of the fire was attributed to chance, in Lucena to the Roman Accademia

turn a bad will into a good one. ...

LIBERALITY OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Liverpool Times remarks: "The younger generation of royalties, the sons and daughters of the Queen, have none of them inherited the anti-Catholic sentiments which their father, the Prince Consort, almost fiercely entertained, and in the Princess of Wales, who attends a Ritualistic church in London, and who decorates the altar at Sandringham, we decorates the altar at Sandringham, we may foresee a future Queen not alto-gether unfriendly to Catholic doctrine and discipline. The Prince of Wales has always shown himself to hold kindly intentions towards Catholics whether by visiting, as he did in India, our churches, convents, and convent schools, or by treating Cardinal Manning with marked courtesy, or by including one or two Catholics among his most trusted counsellors and friends. The Princess Beatrice attended High Mass when she and the attended High Mass when she and the Queen stayed at Baveno in the spring; and of Prince Leopold, who has studied philosophy and theology more carefully than is common with English princes, it has been prophesied that he will die, like his kinsman, the last of the Stuarts, a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church.

INCREASE OF DIVORCES.

EVEN PROTESTANTS ALARMED. From the Boston Congregationalist.

The number of divorces is exciting a good deal of solicitude among the good deal of solicitude among the Chris-tian people of New Hampshire. In several counties the increase has been three or four-fold the last fifteen years, and it is said to be in evidence that parties have been married with the very plan of a divorce in view. Only a small num-ber are divorced on Biblical grounds, and few cases are contested. Dr. Wallace, of Manchester, at the recent meeting of the Manchester, at the recent meeting of the General Association, gave an amusing ac-count of being called to marry a couple one evening. Their papers were entirely regular, but in conversation with the lady after the ceremony, he found that he knew the name of her former husband, but perhaps this was one of those cases wherein may be discerned something more than the finger of accident. It is now asserted that the authorities are about to hand over the Convent of S. Lorenzo present fourteen legal causes for divorce in the State, and it is becoming a serious question with ministers as to marrying those that have been divorced, and with