

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME.—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL 1

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878.

NO. 3.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDER.

October, 1878.
Sunday, 23.—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Double Major. Epistle (Can. II. 1641). Gospel (Luke I. 29-35). Last gospel (Matt. xxii. 2-14). Vespers of the Feast.
Monday, 24.—St. John Baptist, double.
Tuesday, 25.—Office of the Feast.
Wednesday, 26.—Office of the Feast.
Thursday, 27.—Feast of St. Raphael the Archangel, Double Major.
Friday, 28.—St. Chrysostom and St. Barlaam, Martyrs, Double Major.
Saturday, 29.—Virgins of Saints Simon and Jude, Apostles.

Parted.

BY J. F. E.

Must I ever vainly pray?
Shall we never be one again?
Must we, as we are today,
Strangers to the end remain.
Vainly swore we might but death
Ever should our lives divide;
Scandal's deadly, tainted breath
Power has had to part us wide.
Wander on the earth we twain,
To remorseful grief a prey;
Drooping each a broken chain,
Parting wider every day.
Oh, my darling, turn again,
Let us mend the broken tie;
Ease me of this weary pain,
Hear me—love me—of I die!
Let the severed links unite,
Bid the fainting faith revive,
Bid the cruel, poisonous blight,
Pass, and leave our love alive.
Let us well the bitter past,
And be found, what'er betide,
Holding each the other fast,
Heart to heart, and side by side.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD:

A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

—TO BE PUBLISHED BY—

WALTER LOCKE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Many of the Catholics of the large and prosperous Diocese of London have long felt the want of an ably conducted newspaper, the principal object of which would be to defend catholic doctrine and interests. In a protestant country like this, where the Catholic Church and her doctrines are so often misrepresented, and where any facts affecting catholic interests are so frequently distorted, it is necessary for the good of religion and of the catholic public, that such misrepresentations should be corrected. This need was so strongly felt by our late Holy Father, the glorious and saintly Pope Pius IX., that he frequently encouraged and blessed with all his heart those who devoted themselves to the diffusion of catholic teaching, in which the people would have an antidote against the impurity and perverseness of those who attack the church and her doctrines, or circulate immoral literature. Our own much beloved Bishop, likewise, in a Pastoral letter addressed to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of London, in A. D. 1872, says:—"Our people should take good catholic newspapers which will bring them into more direct relationship with the catholic world, which will tell them what their brethren in this and other lands are doing for the triumph of truth and promotion of catholic interests, and will thus make them take a lively interest in the work and labours and trials of the world-wide church of which they are members and which, in fine, will take them as it were out of their isolation and solitude in the remote townships and back-woods of the country, and make them partake of the great current of catholic life. The catholic press has a great and glorious mission to fulfil in this country, and it should be encouraged and fostered by all who have the sacred interests of the church at heart."

It is for these reasons that the proprietor of the CATHOLIC RECORD proposes to issue a weekly newspaper devoted entirely to catholic interests, and he hopes to meet such encouragement from the public as will enable him to carry out the work with efficiency. He trusts that all who have the interests of truth and of the Catholic Church at heart will, by subscribing for this journal, as soon as possible, render us that assistance which alone can bring our efforts to a successful issue.

The CATHOLIC RECORD will be a 40-column (wide measure) newspaper of eight pages, printed from new type, on superior paper, and will be issued every Friday.

Having succeeded in obtaining some of the most able and educated gentlemen of the country, to assist, as contributors to its columns, and the Literary Department being controlled by an Editor of acknowledged ability, we can guarantee a paper of surpassing excellence.

Each issue will contain one or more chapters of a serial story by a first-class author; one or two religious articles specially directed to the emancipation of Catholic truths; editorials on current topics of the day, with a general synopsis of occurrences both religious and secular, not only of the Diocese of London but of the world.

Attention will be paid especially to the furnishing of such reading matter as will make it a welcome companion in every household, and both young and old shall herald its appearance each week with gladness.

In politics it will be independent: still it will jealously guard Catholic interests whenever these are neglected or outraged by any political party whether in or out of power.

His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of London, has kindly favoured us with the following recommendations:

tory letter, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to the clergy and laity of the Province that we will carry out the promises which we make in this prospectus. We hope, therefore, that they will aid us in every way to increase our subscription list.

We shall always be happy to receive communications of interests from all parts, and particularly the local news from the different parishes.

The Weekly Record will appear on the first Friday in October, being the 4th day of that month.

The subscription price will be \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Communications to be addressed to the Publisher, at the office of the CATHOLIC RECORD, 388 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ontario, and to whom all money orders must be made payable.

October 4th, 1878. WALTER LOCKE.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

St. Peter's Palace, London, Ontario, Sept. 22, 78.

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.—

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that you intend to publish a Catholic newspaper in this city, I beg to say that I approve of the project, and earnestly commend it to the encouragement and patronage of the clergy and laity of this diocese. Although we have no reason to complain of the secular press of this city, which as a rule treats Catholic affairs in a just and friendly spirit; still we are convinced that there is room in our midst for a good Catholic Weekly, and if conducted as it ought to be in an efficient manner and in accordance with Catholic principles, it could not fail to be productive of much good throughout the diocese. Of course whilst giving a general approbation to the contemplated journal, we must not be understood as even implying that we should hold ourselves responsible for its utterances and views, much less that it should be considered as our official organ. Indeed we do not believe in church organs unless when conducted by clergymen under the immediate supervision of the Bishop. But apart from this, reasonable and necessary respect, we accord a hearty sympathy and wish a God Speed to your laudable undertaking.

Believe me dear sir,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

WHAT THE CATHOLIC WORLD IS DOING.

Rev. John M. Foucaud died of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., on Friday, Sept. 20.

Rev. P. H. Brown died in the Charity Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Sept. 25.

On Sunday, September 22, Rev. Joseph A. Faure, S. J., died at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rev. M. Kratz, of Mandeville, La., died there on Sunday last of yellow fever.

Rev. John Ludden died at Florence, N. Y., early on Saturday morning, September 28.

There are but two alternatives—the way to Rome and the way to Athens. Anglicanism is the half-way house on the one side, and Liberalism is the half-way house on the other.

Miss Cotton, only child and heiress of Dr. Cotton, of Worcester College, Oxford, niece of Dr. Pusey, has been received into the Church within the last few weeks.

Miss M. C. Burke, of Albany, a novice at St. Joseph's Convent, Bordenstown, N. J., was received into the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, at the mother house last week, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Corrigan officiating.

The Very Rev. Father Fiat has been elected Superior-General of the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission and of the Sisters of Charity, in place of the Very Rev. Eugene Bore, lately deceased.

The little contribution of ten dollars from the inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York, to those of St. Vincent's, New Orleans, last week, was the occasion of a touching interchange of good feeling.

Miss Frances Pease died on the 4th inst., in Memphis, Tennessee, of yellow fever. This lady was one of the Sisters of St. Mary, of New York, and the fourth of the Sisters who have fallen victims to this dreadful disease.

The *Western Watchman* says:—Renewed efforts are about to be made to supply the enormous and daily increasing want of German priests in the Diocese of Alton, Ill. Almost every parish in the diocese needs a German pastor. Bishop Balzer is now returning from Europe with several priests from Germany.

On 9th of October, 1871, St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, Ill., under the charge of the Fathers of the Congregation of St. Basil, was destroyed by the great fire. It was the oldest Catholic church in that city. The zealous fathers have erected a grand new church, which was consecrated with imposing ceremonies on Sunday, Oct. 6. All the German Catholic Bishops in the United States were present.

The Montreal *Trois Heures* says:—The numerous friends of the Very Rev. Messire Thomas Curran, for many years Professor of Moral Theology at the Seminaire de Nicolet, will regret to hear that he is no longer in our midst. During terms of eighteen years he acted as Superior, and has seen Nicolet become one of the most flourishing colleges in Canada.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop in seeking accommodations for the Rev. clergy of his diocese, who are to assemble in Detroit next week, found the Rev. pastors and their congregations willing and ready to accommodate more than are expected. The following is the list of those volunteering hospitality: Rev. Franciscan Fathers of St. Mary's Church were willing to entertain 25; Rev. Dr. Reilly, 15; Fr. Friedland, 15; Fr. Van Dyke, 12; Fr. Bleyenberg, 20; Fr. Savage, 6; Fr. Anciaux, 15; the Jesuit Fathers, 4; Fr. Laporte, 5; Fr. Pucher, 5, and Fr. Wermers, 2.

—Great preparations are being made at Goa for the celebration of the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, which occurs on the 3rd of December. The body of the Saint will be exposed for veneration. Pilgrims in great number from far and near will attend the solemnity.

—A new Catholic free school for colored children was started at Quincy, Ill., last spring, under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F., being prefect of religion. This we are happy to state, is now frequented by seventy children, of whom seventeen were baptized during the last session and eleven more made their First Communion.

—Sister Sophie, so-called Superior of the Protestant "Sisterhood" in Albany, N. Y., under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Doane, has become a Catholic, and is preparing to join some Order in the Catholic Church. She was formerly of the Russian Church, and got tired of playing Catholic in a schismatic body. Miss Churchill, formerly of a New York Protestant sisterhood, and who was some time since received into the Catholic Church, has recently joined the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville. Thus, good and earnest souls, touched by the grace of God, are not satisfied with necks when they learn that the true Bread of Life is to be found only in the real old Catholic Church.

—The Italian Government, alarmed at the negotiations which have been pending between the Holy See and the German Empire, not long since requested its ambassador at Berlin, Count Lamarm, to ask the German Government whether the "Reichskanzleramt" (the Chancellor's Bureau of the Empire) intended to treat with the Roman Curia as a foreign temporal power, or whether it was only the question of negotiation intended to regulate purely religious affairs. The German Chancellor curtly replied that he did not feel in the least obliged to give any information on the subject.

—The Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese of Clonfert, Ireland, was once an eye-witness of an extraordinary miracle that occurred at the Grotto of Lourdes, where he was present on a pilgrimage. On his return to Ireland he consecrated his diocese to Our Lady of Lourdes, placing it under her special protection. Sometime afterwards this diocese had the honor of being chosen to present a splendid banner in the name of the Irish people to the sanctuary at Lourdes. The dedication of the new parish church of Killybeg under the title of Our Lady of Lourdes is a new token of the indissoluble bonds that unite the Diocese of Clonfert to Our Lady of the Grotto.

—Sister Anthony, the Superior of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Clonfert, Ohio, lately gave birth to a new child of true Christian charity. A Jewish family, consisting of a Mr. Haskel, his wife and children, arrived lately in that city from Memphis, Tenn. Both parents soon died of the yellow fever, leaving their children entirely helpless. An application for their admission into the Jewish hospital was refused. Sister Anthony, however, took the children under her care, and was for this publicly praised by the Hebrew Southern Relief Board. In recognition of Sister Anthony's self-sacrificing charity, a committee of prominent citizens, composed of Jews, Protestants and Catholics, have resolved to give a grand concert at Lookout House for the benefit of the Good Samaritan Hospital. It promises to be a magnificent affair, thanks to the energy of the members of the committee.

—The Boston *Pilot* has the following: In the year 1848 a young couple, doubtless runaways, came to this city from Ireland. The young man entered upon a trading business in a small way, but he was unsuccessful and became involved in debt. He promised his creditor that in time he would pay him, and taking his family with him he returned to his native land. Years elapsed and nothing was heard of him till last Monday, the 2nd inst., when Rev. Joseph H. Gallagher, of St. Patrick's Church, placed in the hand of the creditor the sum of \$150, the amount due him. His receipt was immediately furnished to this unlooked-for example of mercantile probity.

—Among the many precious relics preserved at New-Dame two deserve special mention. One of these is the eucharistic host worn on his habit by Paul of the Cross, the Founder of the Passionists. It was given to Signor Gregori by the Superior of a Retreat of that Order in Italy, as a token for a picture of the Saint which he presented to the community. Signor Gregori lately gave this interesting relic to Very Rev. A. Granger, C. S. C. The other relic is the glove worn by Pius IX., of holy memory, on his right hand during his last illness. It was presented to Very Rev. Father Sorin, C. S. C., during his last visit to Rome. Few relics at New-Dame are more highly prized than these.

—A Prussian civil officer of Stalberg, a great manufacturing and mining town near Aix-la-Chapelle, said lately at a public meeting: "We may congratulate ourselves that there are no social democrats here in our neighborhood, and we thank the Catholic clergy for it." This is a new evidence of the truth proclaimed by the Catholic party in the Prussian National Assembly, that social democracy cannot be suppressed by brute force, but only by the untrammelled influence of the Catholic Church. Quite recently, too, a Protestant minister in New York was heard to say: "Not until the world's dissolution will any intelligent Roman Catholic be a Communist, for the greatest barrier in the country against it is the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church."

—In the year 1811, Napoleon I. had the Bishop of Ghent, Belgium, imprisoned for refusing to recognize the National Council of French and Italian Bishops held at Paris. He was also forced after a long struggle to abandon the city. He was then sent to a long prison in the city of Ghent, and he considered himself the only lawful Bishop of Ghent. Napoleon, however, forced the Cathedral Chapter to elect an administrator, who, by accepting the charge, fell under the severest ecclesiastical censures. Nearly all the priests of the diocese remained true to their lawful Bishop, and ignored the intruder. Two hundred young seminarians of the diocese followed their example, and in punishment were drafted into the French army. Remaining undaunted, they were led prisoners to the fortress of Wesel, then in the power of the French, and there they remained until the first abdication of Napoleon in 1814. Six of this noble band of confessors are still living: (1) Rev. Joseph Persone, pastor of Ettighem, born in 1790; (2) Rev. Leandre Callewart, born 1791, retired pastor of Peruyse; (3) Rev. Peter John de Meester, born 1793, pastor of Scheldrode; (4) Rev. Dominicus Verdeggen, born 1793, honorary canon of the Cathedral Chapter at Bruges; (5) Rev. Charles Gysels, born 1794, pastor of Alveringhem; (6) Rev. Peter Joseph Rousel, born 1794, retired pastor of Wulverghem.

—Lady Edith Noel, third daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; the Honorable Constance Mary Germaine Howard, fourth daughter of Lord Howard, of Glossop, and sister of the Marchioness of Bute; two daughters of the Honorable Maxwell Stuart, of Fringmar, Inverleithen, Peeblesshire, and the youngest daughter of Mr. Wald Blin, are about to enter Sisterhoods in connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

—There is now in the possession of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, Scotland, an exceedingly interesting relic. After His Grace's elevation to the ancient Archiepiscopal See he made application to the Bishop of Anagni, in Italy, in whose cathedral are kept the remains of St. Andrew, for a relic of the saint, in order to its preservation in the Cathedral Church in Edinburgh. The Bishop of Anagni at once acceded to the request, and on receiving the relic, His Grace the Archbishop had it encased in a beautiful reliquary, which is hardly less interesting than the relic itself. The body of the reliquary, which is of solid gold and of curious and antique workmanship, was bought and presented to His Grace (then Bishop of Aylesbury) by the Marquis of Bute, before his becoming a Catholic. It was for some time, but on account of the body being six-sided, inconveniently used as a *calvarium*. The addition of a crystal can and a golden headpiece has now transformed the relic into an exceedingly elegant piece of church furniture. It is, we understand, the intention of His Grace to inaugurate the receipt of the relic upon the approaching feast of St. Andrew.

A correspondent writes to the *Pell Mell Gazette* from Bayeux as follows:—Through the kindness of Mgr. Hugonin, Bishop of Bayeux, I was shown this morning the famous casket which, much to the general disappointment, was not sent to the Paris Exposition this year. This casket, which may be more correctly described as a large ivory box, bound with bronze, was captured from the Saracens by Louis XI, and an inscription in Arabic (of which the following is the translation. "In the name of a gracious merciful good blessing and goodness") may be taken as a confirmation of this legend. It is said that Louis XI presented it to the Cathedral of Bayeux out of gratitude for his daughter's recovery from an illness which had exhausted the resources of the local faculty, but which yielded to a touch of the chalice which had belonged to St. Regnobert, the second Bishop of Bayeux. The casket was sent to hold the miracle-working chalice, and both have been jealously guarded ever since. This casket, which is a wonderful piece of *antiquarian* work, was sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855 and 1867, the event of any harm coming to it. The Bishop offered to let it be exhibited this year, but the commissioners declined to guarantee its safety, and the Bishop very wisely would not part with it. The casket is not shown to the ordinary visitors, for one or two attempts have been made to make away with it.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY.

REV. SIR,—I delayed to urge the claims of our Southern brethren sorely afflicted with one of the most calamitous visitations of Providence, till times would improve and a bountiful harvest help our country. Besides, large sums of money were being subscribed from other localities which met the pressing and immediate wants of the sick.

The news from the afflicted districts comes still laden with appalling affliction and calls for more help. You will urge your good people to contribute largely, to bring some consolation to the multitudes of plague-stricken sufferers. As the orphans will be very numerous, we will send the contributions to safe hands, that the lives of those children may be preserved, and their spiritual and temporal education attended to. You will also impress on your flock the duty of showing their gratitude to God for the health and prosperity which they themselves enjoy.—By praying earnestly for the salvation of those poor afflicted children of the plague; 2nd. To give of their abundance, alms to the night of the murder he had demanded an interview with her, which she refused, as he used threatening language, and she feared his violent temper. He insisted, however, and followed her into the yard of the hotel where the conversation took place, saying that if she did not come into the hotel he would kill her. Upon attempting to run away from him he drew a revolver and fired at her, the shot taking effect in the neck. She fell to the ground, but dragged herself to her feet, and uplifted both hands, apparently in prayer; the fiend then walked over to her, and, with an oath, exclaimed, "you, ain't you dead yet?" At the same time deliberately pulled the trigger full in her face, blackening her face with the powder, and blowing out one of her eyes. The poor girl, without further effort, fell back and expired. The police hurried Gueting away, lest the infuriated crowd that had gathered at the sound of the shots should lynch him.

Given at St. Michael's Palace, this 5th day of Oct. 1878.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

BRUTAL MURDER OF AN IRISH GIRL.

On the night of September 19th, Indianapolis, Ind., was the scene of the most cold-blooded murder that was ever perpetrated in that city. The victim was one Mary McHugh, a young Irish girl of an irreproachable character, who was murdered by Louis Gueting, a former lover, for her refusal to marry him, on account of his dissolute habits. On the night of the murder he had demanded an interview with her, which she refused, as he used threatening language, and she feared his violent temper. He insisted, however, and followed her into the yard of the hotel where the conversation took place, saying that if she did not come into the hotel he would kill her. Upon attempting to run away from him he drew a revolver and fired at her, the shot taking effect in the neck. She fell to the ground, but dragged herself to her feet, and uplifted both hands, apparently in prayer; the fiend then walked over to her, and, with an oath, exclaimed, "you, ain't you dead yet?" At the same time deliberately pulled the trigger full in her face, blackening her face with the powder, and blowing out one of her eyes. The poor girl, without further effort, fell back and expired. The police hurried Gueting away, lest the infuriated crowd that had gathered at the sound of the shots should lynch him.

The Japanese are the only foreigners allowed to enter Corea, where, it appears from a letter in the *Times*, they are 400 strong, and have organized a municipality on an European model. The seven streets of their settlement at Fusan are very clean, and the natives are beginning to imitate their customs. The Queen of Corea lately died, and, while being the sign of mourning, the Japanese sold off all their English fabrics of that color.

JUDGE KEOGH.

The *Edinburg*, in the course of an article on the late jurist, headed, "Time, the Avenger," says:—"There is something so solemn and terrible in the recent event with which the name of Judge Keogh is connected that one involuntarily shivers from it as from a painful subject. Nevertheless it has occurred; it is known; history has acquired it, and no one can conceal it. Why, therefore, should it not be spoken of, commented on and judged—more especially when a great moral lesson is to be derived from it? Look back over the space of thirty years, and you will discover him first making his appearance in public life. He never, thank God, was a patriot. He prowled around the Castle, when he was a lawless barrister, writing pamphlets for an autogamous and the Vice-regal supporter of Birch and suborners of the *World*—an organ especially hired to slander the National party. It appears that he assailed O'Connell, and even attacked the Catholic clergy, though professing himself a Catholic. His services were such as to gain him some notice and secure him the prospect of promotion. The hand of Providence overtook him, his fellow-discoverer, and after years of fraud and falsehood, at length, just in the brightest hour of his greatest apparent success, he fell struck by the thunderbolt of justice. Like Castlereagh he avenged his country by slaying himself. Another of the party, put into a post of emolument and trust, betrayed confidence, and after defalcations of vast amount, fled in a fugitive to foreign lands. But Keogh remained, and everything seemed to prosper with him. He ran from place to place, until at length the ermine of the judge clothed the person of the perjurer. For a time he walked the land in all the pride and pomp of a pampered man, condemning and denouncing with bitter revilement the patriots who persecuted and the bishops whom he betrayed. The world's sunshine seemed to be concentrated around this perjured political profligate, and yet the shadow of Heaven's wrath came not upon him. Men thought the patience of the Lord was long; but now, behold, we have seen that Providence delayed over the greater culprit that his punishment might be the most awful of all. Affliction befell his family. His son went mad. Now, suddenly, one evening Dublin is startled and horrified to hear that Judge Keogh has attempted to murder a man, and nearly succeeded. His unfortunate valet now lies a victim to the sudden ferocity of his maniac master. For some time past Judge Keogh showed symptoms not only of bodily but of mental ailment. He rushed from place to place, stopped a night here, a night there, and rested nowhere. Ghosts appeared to him. He was haunted by spectres. There was for him no longer any peace. He went about in a state of living death. Then, lying in a foreign land, suddenly in the dead hour of a night he orders his servant to bring the blinds, and as the hapless man is doing it he is seized by the judge, and slashed with a sharp razor, while the maniac assailant declared he will do for him at last. Imagine that hideous scene, the fearful closing scene of a fearful life, and then declare whether or not the Providence of God has not indignantly punished a perjured man, and signally avenged and a betrayed nation."

It is believed that immediately an announcement will be made that Mr. Justice Keogh has retired from the Bench. The Attorney-General will then be promoted to the Bench, which will cause a vacancy in the representation of Dublin University, for which, of course, the Solicitor-General would be a candidate.

SOME INTERESTING DATES.

Dates are generally dry reading; but there is sometimes a significance in the mere grouping of dates, and the reader will find much to interest him on attentive consideration of the following events, all occurring, he will observe, within the limits of a little over a century:—Post-offices were first established in 1464; printed musical notes were first used in 1473; watches were first constructed in 1476; America was discovered in 1492; the first printing press was set up at Copenhagen in 1482; Copernicus announced his discovery of the true system of the universe in 1547; Luther was summoned before the Diet of Worms in 1521; Xavier, the first great missionary of modern Christianity, planted the cross in India in 1549; Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527; Gutenberg set the spinning-wheel in motion in 1330; the germ of all the busy wheels and looms of 10,000 future factories; Henry VIII., of England, finally and forever broke with the Pope in 1532; Ignatius Loyola founded the order of the Jesuits in 1535; modern needles first came into use in 1535; the first knives were used in England and the first wheeled carriages in France in 1559; Tycho Brahe was born in 1547; the first newspaper was published in England in 1588; telescopes were invented in 1609; Spence, Shakespeare, Bacon, Kepler, Tycho, Brahe were contemporaries in 1590—these are some of the more important headlines of European history within a single century.

THE TAKING OF GIBRALTAR.—I remembered how often the present King of France, Charles X., had told my father and me the story of his being summoned to meet almost all the Catholic Princes of Christendom, and all the flower of the French and Spanish armies, as to a party of pleasure, to see the "taking of Gibraltar," where various amusements, and bull-fights, and balls were provided to while away each day of anxious expectation, when the propitious morning at last arose which was again to bring the flag of Spain upon the walls of Gibraltar, and all the flower of the French and Spanish armies, as to a party of pleasure, to see the "taking of Gibraltar," where various amusements, and bull-fights, and balls were provided to while away each day of anxious expectation, when the propitious morning at last arose which was again to bring the flag of Spain upon the walls of Gibraltar, and all the flower of the French and Spanish armies, as to a party of pleasure, to see the "taking of Gibraltar," 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