

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Rumor comes from Paris that the French Government, as compensation for the recall of the Orenouque, will station a man-of-war off Ochia, at the Pope's disposal.

The Journal de Paris says, Count Von Arnim when Ambassador at Paris, hastened the downfall of President Thiers, and urged Germany to recognize the Government of McMahon.

One of the Paris papers reports a conversation of M. Bazaine, according to which Colonel Villetie, whom he has no longer an interest in screening, detached the rope from the garrote at 5 o'clock the morning after the escape, throwing it over the cliff.

Got s'Excuse s'Accuse.—M. Bazaine has not improved his position by his appeal to the Editor of the New York Herald. The Atlantic has been somewhere described as a vast Lethe, for those who cross it, as regards the people whom they meet on the other side; but American opinion has not as yet much influence in rehabilitating those who conceive themselves wronged by European tribunals; and the New York Herald itself is hardly regarded as a true conduit to the highest and most equitable region of American opinion.

It is stated that the sum voted by the Assembly for the restoration of the Vendome Column has proved insufficient, and that an additional sum of £70,000 will be necessary. The work will not be suspended, but will be less vigorously proceeded with than would otherwise have been the case.

An evening paper comments on the increase of suicide in France. In 1826, when official returns on this subject were first prepared they numbered 1,739; in 1831 they were 2,084; in 1836, 3,340; in 1839, 2,747; in 1841, 2,814; in 1845, 3,085; in 1847, 3,647; in 1852, 3,674; in 1860, 3,920; in 1869, 5,114; and in 1872, 5,275. It is feared that this year will reach 7,000. As regards Paris alone, there were 567 suicides in 1872 and 660, in 1873. While if the second half of 1874 is as serious as the first, the total will approach 1,000.

SPAIN.

PARIS Oct. 6.—The Union newspaper has despatches stating that Don Carlos visited Yrache on Saturday, and remarks that as Yrache is two days' journey from Durango, the report that he was seriously wounded in the latter town must be false.

Oct. 7.—The Carlist official journal says Don Carlos was in good health yesterday, and at the head of his army. He has granted a leave of absence to General Dorregaray for benefit of his health.

It is reported that the Carlist General Tristany has died of consumption.

The Carlists have been defeated in an attack upon Inguldo; they lost many killed and over one hundred wounded.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The Spanish government has renewed its complaints to France in relation to the lack of vigilance by the French on the frontier.

ITALY.

ROME, SEPT. 21.—The Catholic newspapers announce that on the anniversary of the taking of Rome by the Piedmontese troops in 1870, the Pope received the members of the Roman nobility who have remained faithful to him, as well as deputations of the Catholic societies of Rome. The president of one of these deputations read an address deploring the fatal day of the occupation of the Eternal City, the greatest dishonour of the civilized savages of ungrateful Europe. The address added:—

"All human hope which has hitherto sustained us is lost. We are now placed between desolation and God. We have suffered for the last four years, and the impious men who subjugated us with fire and sword constantly insult us, while God appears deaf to our cries. But you, Holy Father, speak and comfort us."

The Pope gave those present his blessing, and replied in a speech, which the Catholic newspapers promise to publish.

ROME, October 8.—The Voce de Letta Veretta says in relation to Von Arnim's arrest, there is reason to believe that the missing documents relate to the establishing of a new Government in France, and to German interference in Spanish affairs.

RELEASED.—Mons. Theodolin has been released by the brigands, who had captured him, upon paying a ransom of \$10,000.

NAPLES, SEPT. 17.—"Sicily is governed by the cannon," said an old Deputy to me this morning. "Were the troops withdrawn the whole population would be up in arms." There is much truth in this assertion, for discontent is general, and the "Mafia" that terrible organization, resembling in many respects the Camorra of Naples, is all powerful. There is little fear of exaggeration in describing the state of Sicily, or at least of one portion of it, and that the seat of Government. Life and property are not safe within certain bounds, and a multitude of facts might be adduced in corroboration of the statement.—From Times Correspondent.

SWITZERLAND.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SWITZERLAND.—It has already been mentioned that the Geneva Council of State had formerly called upon the Catholic clergy of the canton to take the oath imposed by a recent law; that the latter, in a uniformly worded letter, had refused to do so; and that the Chancellor had consequently written to inform each priest that the place which he filled would be considered vacant. The Courier de Geneve, after reproducing the three documents in question, now gives the text of a joint declaration which the various priests read from the pulpit on Sunday week, announcing to their congregation the steps which had been taken, and the course of conduct which they deemed it proper to pursue. The most important passage in this declaration runs:—"When appointed your priest, I took an oath to which I have ever remained faithful, rendering unto God the things that are God's, and unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. To demand of

me a new oath was therefore tantamount to requiring me to be guilty of sacrilege by belonging to a sect which is no longer Catholic. Whatever happens I shall remain among you simply because I am your lawful pastor. I will not leave your souls defenceless among intruders, and I will affront every kind of reproach in order that I may instruct your children, bless your marriages, visit your sick, and share with your poor my humble income. You could not recognize an intruder, hold communion with him as to your religious duties, nor receive from him the blessed sacraments without incurring the censure of the Church; you could not, without mortal sin and without exposing yourselves to the punishments decreed by the Canon Law, take any part in the election of a priest who would not possess any jurisdiction or recognized authority; nor would you be willing to incur the malediction drawn down upon themselves by those who defy both the prickings of their conscience, the principles of faith, the interests of religion, the oath taken at their ordination, the authority of their bishops, and of the vicar of Jesus Christ—the Sovereign Pontiff."—Pall Mall Gazette.

GERMANY.

The Allgemeine Zeitung is publishing a series of letters from Alsace, in which the mistakes committed by the German Government in its treatment of that Province are unsparingly exposed. With regard to the disease of French in schools the writer says:—"Why must the teaching of both languages suddenly cease at a time when in Germany and now in France so much value is attached to people being able to speak several languages. As matters now stand children have more opportunity of learning French at Kehl or Karlsruhe than at Strasburg, and whereas formerly children were sent from the Grand Duchy of Baden into Alsace to learn French, Alsatian children might now be sent to Baden for that purpose. This evil was so generally felt that the District Council who have nothing in common with the party which protests against the annexation, unanimously expressed a wish last year that French might to a certain extent be retained in the elementary schools. But what happened? The day after this wish had been expressed came an order which still further restricted the use of French. It need hardly be stated that this measure produced a bad impression. People who had been wavering and who might easily have been won over by liberal and conciliatory measures drew back, and everywhere, even in the most moderate circles, it was remarked, 'It is useless to make any overtures, for even the Council which has taken the oath of allegiance is treated in this way, and such is the respect which is paid to our wishes.' A pessimism was thereby developed which was stimulated by other regulations and at last drove the bulk of the most peaceable, conciliatory, and inoffensive inhabitants into the arms of the anti-Annexation candidates."

The contention of the writer is that the Alsatisans did not at first adopt a hostile and repellent attitude, but that up to the District Elections of 1873 and more recently in the District Councils they showed a disposition to co-operate with the Government for the promotion of local interests, and that they have gradually been embittered by administrative measures.

BRILL, Sept. 19.—From Hanover, where he has received with enthusiasm at the great military manoeuvres and popular fetes in his honour, the Emperor proceeds to day to Kiel to witness the launch of the outrigger frigate Frederick the Great. The new vessel was built at the Government wharf at Ellerbeck, and is exactly like the Borussia, launched in November last. With a bulk of 4,118 tons and steam engines of 5,400 horse-power, it has a cruising of 11m. round the torrets and centre. Its armament is to consist of four 26 centimetre guns in the turrets and two 21 centimetre guns placed fore and aft. This is the seventh iron-cased frigate of the German Navy, and the eighth being expected to leave the stocks early next summer, the autumn of 1876, or, at the very latest, the spring of 1876, will see a rather formidable squadron assembled of the Oldenburg coast. By that time Germany will be mistress of eight iron-cased frigates, carrying 92 guns of the very heaviest calibre (mostly 400 and 500 pounders), and set in motion by engines with a total of 48,500 horse-power. In addition to these first-class ships there are three more ironclads of minor proportions, making up together 16 heavy guns and 5,400 horse-power. Twelve corvettes (the 12th will be ready next year), with 168 heavy guns and 18,600 horse-power, attended by 24 gunboats, mustering 58 guns and 8,850 horse-powers, complete the fighting array of youthful, but aspiring fleet. Of the corvettes some have 20, others 10, or 15 guns; three of the number carrying only five, with engines of above 2,000 horse-power, being intended to act on the Alabama plan in far-off seas. The names of these peculiar vessels, which will probably be heard of in the next war, whenever that may be, are Ariadne, Louisa, and Freya, the last being yet on the stocks. The whole German Navy, including the above, three sailing frigates and three sailing brigs, already numbers 55 ships, 425 guns, 73,709 tons, and 84,770 horse-power. About 4,000 sailors, with 1,000 Marines, 500 Artillerymen, and officers in proportion, were this year reported in the Blue Books. Next year will witness an increase of about 2,000, in consequence of the new ironclads being equipped for active service.

The better to show the import of the above figures I append a comparative list of the vessels of the various European Navies. All Europe at this moment has 142 ironclads fit to be placed in the line of battle. Of these England owns 38, France 28, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Turkey 15 each, Germany eight, Spain seven, Denmark three, Greece two. The tonnage of the German ships and the size of their guns are, however, so uncommonly great that although few in number, they are supposed to be more than a match for any Navy, those of England, Russia, and France excepted. Besides these there are 103 iron-cased vessels to be found in Europe for the defence of coasts. Of this number Germany has 2; Spain, Norway, and Denmark 3 each; Turkey, 5; Sweden, 9; Russia, 13; Holland 18; England 23; and France, 30; 431 screw frigates and corvettes make up the wooden array of European strength at sea. Here, again, England with 132 vessels, 5,870 guns, and 50,700 horse-power, has the first place. France, the second on the list, records only 52; Russia, 48; Turkey, 44; Spain, 37; Holland, 25; Italy, 24; Germany, 17; Denmark, 16; Austria, 14; Portugal, 8; Sweden, 5; Norway, 5; Greece, 2. Smaller craft, such as avisos, gunboats, &c., of which England alone has 176, with 309 guns and 13,284 horse-power, are not reckoned in this calculation. If England were to man her Navy for war, she would require 68,000 men, of whom 22,000 would have to be enlisted for the purpose. Russia, for the like object, wants 36,000; France, 33,570; Turkey, 21,000; Spain, 14,000; Germany, 13,000 (every one kept in readiness); Austria, 11,530; Italy, 11,200; Holland 6,260; Denmark, 4,800; Norway, 3,500; Portugal, 3,300; Sweden, about 3,000.—Times Prussian Corr.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRIOR WILDERNESS ON PRIOR.—At St Dominick's Priory, Haverstock-hill, London, on Sunday morning, 13th ult. the Very Rev. Prior Wilderforce, O.P., preached to a crowded congregation at the High Mass. His text was from the Gospel of the day, viz., "Every one that exalteth himself shall be humbled, and that-humbleth himself shall be exalted." In this day's Gospel (said the preacher) our Blessed Lord teaches us by precept, by parable, and by miracle, the great virtue of humility. Pride is the beginning of all sin, because it is that principle which makes a man say, "I will not serve God, I will rather serve myself. I will walk by the light of my own reason, and not by the revelation of Almighty

God. Almighty God has said He is the beginning of all things, and that all things are His; but pride denies that right to Almighty God, and instead of making God the beginning and end of all things, it makes self the beginning and end of all its actions. The world esteems pride, and that man is worthy of all praise, who refuses to submit himself to God; but on the other hand, he who enters into the Church of God and gives proof of his humility, the world treats him with contempt, because the world hates and despises humility. We know that in a short time our bodies will turn to corruption; we know that we can do nothing unless continually supported by God's grace, which holds us up as a mother does her infant; therefore, let us be humble. We must love the truth. We must be humble Catholics; we must show the world our greatest glory is to believe the teaching of Holy Church; and lastly, we must examine our own hearts and see how far we have advanced in the way of humility.

FATHER RAWES ON PREDESTINATION.—The poor mission of St. Joseph's, Bunhill-row, London, is in a struggling condition; the church itself is very sequestered, and the greatest difficulty is experienced by the reverend pastor, Father Toomey, in carrying on his holy work. It would be well, therefore, for those living in prosperous missions to think of the above poor neighborhood, and extend a helping hand. At the High Mass on Sunday morning, 13th ult., the Rev. Father Rawes preached to a large congregation in St. Joseph's Church. The text of his discourse was taken from St. Peter, 1, x:—"Brethren, strive earnestly that by good works you may make your calling and election sure." On account of the many dangers which beset the path towards eternal life, it was necessary for all men to follow the advice of the first Vicar of Our Lord, as set forth in the above text. In explaining several matters in connection with the subject of his discourse, the preacher first alluded to predestination, and explained that the broad meaning of predestination was that over-ruling counsel about all the works of God. But, judging its meaning more narrowly, and in a political sense, predestination was the disposition of His rational creatures. There were two things about this to be remembered; first, there was no such thing as positive antecedent reprobation, and, more than that, he (the preacher) did not believe there was such a thing as negative antecedent reprobation. God decreed to give the first grace to men; grace merited grace, and every grace was given by the counsel of God, who decreed to give just faith and all it contained, and last the gift of final perseverance. The predestination of God was the same as His justice. When God gave anything without merit, then what He gave was predestinated without merit. On the other hand God gave certain gifts on account of merit, then these gifts were predestinated for men after God had foreseen their merit. God in His goodness decreed to give us all things necessary for salvation, and which were merited for men by Christ—that is, Christ merited that God will give to men all the graces they need. God, from all eternity, decreed to give the things which He at present bestows, and this was what was meant by predestination. There were two great errors in connection with this which he wished to explain, viz., the errors of the Pelagians and the semi-Pelagians. The first thought that by their own strength they could turn themselves to good works. They further thought that they could persevere in those works by the unaided power of their free will and that heaven was given as the reward of natural merit. The semi-Pelagians thought they could turn themselves to God, and that by doing so they merited, and that God gave them grace because of that merit. They, therefore, thought they could do works, which were meritorious for eternal life, and could, by their free will, go on and persevere to the end. The Church lays down the true doctrine that the first or last grace cannot be merited at all, except through Jesus Christ. The preacher quoted from the Council of Orange and the great Council of Trent to prove that no man could glory in himself on account of any good gift he possessed; but that all was to be ascribed to God, from whom every good gift came, and that when God crowned man's merits, He only crowns His own gifts. In impressing on his hearers the necessity of working out their salvation in fear and trembling, the preacher alluded to the terrible example given by Solomon, who, notwithstanding all his wisdom, had fallen into the most abominable crimes. Let him, therefore, who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.—Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

SCHOOL DEDICATION.—The dedication of the new parochial schools attached to the church of the Holy Innocents, situated on West Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, took place on Sunday last. A large number of Catholic and other societies participated in the imposing ceremonies. In addition to the dedication of the schools, a superb statue of our Saviour, imported from Italy, was unveiled, and addresses were delivered by the Very Rev. Father Preston, V.G., and by Father Larkin, the indefatigable pastor of the parish, to whose energy, zeal and executive abilities his parishioners are not only indebted for their splendid church-edifice, but for the model Catholic school building just dedicated to the cause of Catholic education.—N. Y. Irish American.

St. MICHAEL'S MONASTERY.—The feast of St. Michael (better known as "Michaelmas") was solemnly observed at the monastery of St. Michael, West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 29. To the Catholics of this and the neighboring diocese, the labors of the good Fathers of the Passionist Order are known; and at all seasons of the year, crowds of the faithful visit the great edifice, which, standing like a land mark on the highest point of the New Jersey heights, is a monument, at once attesting the zeal of the followers of St. Paul of the Cross, and the progress of the faith that has raised the sign of man's redemption to such an altitude. Although the weather was unpropitious on the day of the feast, devout Catholics of this and neighboring cities were not deterred from assisting at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which was offered up in the chapel of the Monastery by the Rev. Father Victor, assisted by Rev. Father Libratus and Aloysius. At the conclusion of the canon of the Mass, the Rev. Father Smith, of Rahany, ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse which was listened to with rapt attention by the crowded audience.—Id.

INTEREST ON FRIENDSHIP.—In 1850 a young man named Osborn, who had recently arrived from the East, penniless and friendless, was taken sick. He told his condition to a fellow adventurer named Hitchcock, who was a little better off, and the latter promised to "see him through." The promise was kept, and when, after two months of illness, Osborn arose from his bed, his friend handed him \$250 to bear expenses and to procure tools, saying to him, "if you ever get able you can pay me back, but do not worry yourself and injure your health in trying to make the money too quick." One year and a half from that time Osborn sent Hitchcock \$1,250 with the following note:—"I'll pay interest on friendship." His labors proved remunerative, and by 1873 he was worth \$850,000. While in San Francisco he met and recognized his old friend, when they parted, after several days' companionship, Osborn gave Hitchcock a sealed package, with the injunction that it was not to be opened until he was on the cars. There Hitchcock found that it contained a deed for one sixth of a rich silver mine, with a small note containing the words: "Interest on friendship." Hitchcock has sold his interest for \$50,000.

ROBBING THE PAUPERS.—From New York City comes this: The Commissioners of accounts in New York have made an examination of the Charity Com-

mission, and make a report showing irregularities in distributing supplies, deceit in making returns, fraud in letting contracts, alteration of books, and everything in a general muddle. James Newsome, Esq., Bullock county, Ga., has a watermelon vine from which he gathered 589 pounds of melons this year, many of them weighing from forty to fifty pounds. The vine covered seventy feet from side to side.

POLAND.

Poland, yet more than ever sorrow-crowned, is most beautiful in her sadness. The Czar of Russia graciously allows these subjects of his the alternative of embracing the teaching of a false religion, or the martyr's fate, and thank God they are accepting joyfully the latter. Long since every Catholic Bishop of Russian Poland has entered the way to Heaven through a Siberian exile, and now the knot, or the more merciful sword is daily adding from clergy and people to that long roll of witnesses to God's Church, which every year has not failed of example from the apostles to this day. And this royal butcher of Russia, the particular and petted admiration of a certain class of people in free America, is suffered to go on with his brutal purpose of exterminating a gallant people, who prefer death to apostasy. Oh God of Heaven is there no hand to strike, no shield of power to protect. Neither age nor sex is spared. The tender child and heroic mother receive alike the stripes from their inhuman oppressors, and even gray hairs command no respect from the Russian beast. Poland is not in accord with the spirit of the age. Her men women and children are guilty of the heinous political offence against the Russian Government of reciting the rosary and wearing the scapular of our Blessed Lady. For this these "children of Mary" are whipped, scourged, murdered, and the world calmly looks on; repeating the sad history of that Son of Mary, who is Christ our Lord, who, after being cruelly scourged in Pilate's house, was led forth to die amid the plaudits of a world as conceited as this is and just as ignorant. Poland is not in accord with the spirit of that age which withstood the terrible persecution of the Roman Emperors, and from the reeking forum furnished the brightest examples of Godlike courage that history has ever recorded.—Poor Poland—grand Poland!

When all Europe lay prostrate before the advancing armies of Islam and the Christian people of the West saw before them the dreaded alternative of adherence to Mohammed or death by the sword it was Catholic Poland that proved a wall of fire—beyond which the Muslims were unable to advance. At Vienna and Belgrade her gallant people upheld the Cross and trampled the Crescent in the dust forever. Poland heard and heeded the cry of anguish which Europe sent forth in those days, mis-called "dark," but in the days of a false enlightenment, the Christian nations are deaf to the agonizing wail that comes from Russian Poland. In this connection we take pleasure in printing the following from our neighbor, the St. Louis Dispatch:—

"Since its dismemberment, an act which Sir James McIntosh pronounced the darkest chapter in history, Poland has been the most oppressed and downtrodden country, scarcely excepting Ireland, on the map of Europe. Her political institutions were destroyed, her own rulers dethroned, and without law or justice, her territory divided among the rapacious wolves of conquest. Now Russia that has had the magnanimity to free a race of serfs, is filling Polish prisons and bastilles with prisoners, scourging men, women, and children, devastating the fields and imperiling the people because the Roman Catholics refuse to forsake their religion and their altars and to recognize Greek priests and attend Greek churches. It is a shame to civilization and an outrage on humanity too shocking and appalling to admit one particle of palliation. It exhibits the despotic spirit of the Russian government. The defenceless handful of Catholics are without protection and at the mercy of the rude soldiery of Russia, and Poland is again rent asunder by bloodshed and suffering. It is a cause that appeals to the humanity of the world. Russian butchery should be stopped by the united voice of Christendom.—Western Times.

DEMOCRITUS AT BELFAST.

(See Report of Professor Tyndall's Inaugural Discourse to the British Association.)

(From Punch.)

Tyndall, high-perched on Speculation's summit, May drop his sounding-line in Nature's ocean, But that great deep has depths beyond plummet The springs of law and life, mind, matter, motion, Democritus imagined that the soul Was made of atoms, spheric, smooth, and fiery; Plato conceived it as a radiant whole— A heavenly unit baffling man's enquiry. Indolent Gods, immeasurably bored, Beyond the blast of Boreas and Eurus, Too lazy Man to punish or reward, Such was the Heaven conceived by Epicurus.

If, as the wide observant Darwin dreams, Man be development of the Ascidian, Methinks his great deeds and poetic dreams Scarce square with his molluscous pre-meridian. But, even as Milton's demons, problem tossed, When they had set their Maker at defiance, Still "found no end, in wandering mazes lost." So is it with our modern men of science. Still in the "Open Sesame" of Law, Life's master-key protesting to deliver, But meeting with deaf-ear or scorn-clinched jaw, Our question "Doth not law imply law-giver?" Betwixt the Garden and the Porcico, Thou, vacillating avant, often flittest, And when we seek the force of law to know, Giv'st us a phrase, "survival of the fittest."

Pray who may be the fittest to survive, The spark of thought for coming time to kindle, The sacred fire of science keep alive?— Plato, Agassiz, Humboldt, Huxley, Tyndall? If Tyndall's last word be indeed the last— Of Hope and Faith hence with each rag and tatter A black cloud shrouds our future as our past; Matter, the wise man's God; the Gods—no Matter.

BRANFEST.—Epps's COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co, manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Mr. Fellows is daily in receipt of letters of inquiry, from various parts, respecting his Syrup of Hypophosphites. One recently received, leads to the belief that the public mistake his meaning in reference to its effect in imparting superior energy to the mind. Where the intellect has been impaired by overwork or by kindred causes, the use of the Syrup, together with proper precautions in the use of food, clothing, exercise and rest, will restore full power to the brain and nerves. Superiority of genius consists in great capacity of brain for assimilating material

from every quarter, and of developing in proportion, but as by far the greater number are not well endowed by nature, consequently lacking this capacity, it would be quite impossible to find cranium space genius. Hence, although the Syrup will assist in restoring the mind, which is lost, it cannot change a natural born idiot into an intelligent man.

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