

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS.—Paris, Aug. 26th.—*La Liberté* reports that elections have been ordered to fill all vacant seats in the National Assembly.

New Church in Paris.—The plans of Mr. Goldie, submitted in competition with five Parisian architects for a new Parish Church to be erected in the heart of that notorious suburb of Paris, La Villette, have been approved and accepted for execution by His Eminence Cardinal Guibort, and a Commission appointed for the purpose of promoting the good work.

The Archbishop of Paris, in addressing his flock after his return from Rome, naturally alluded to the position in which the Sovereign Pontiff and religion generally have been placed by the annexation of Rome and the subsequent measures of the Italian Government and Legislature. Italian accounts state that Nigra thereupon remonstrated with the French Foreign Office. At first it was asserted that he had threatened to ask for his passports, a statement which afforded room for an official contradiction. But though he did not go as far as this, there seems to be every reason for believing that he did make some kind of representation on the subject, and that the Ministers of Marshal MacMahon, in order to avoid a more direct remonstrance, inserted in the *Journal Officiel* the note stating that the Government "had seen with regret" the Pastoral of the Cardinal-Archbishop. It seems hard that an Archbishop cannot publicly testify to facts of which he has personal knowledge, and which everybody else is at liberty to observe and comment upon.

DEATH OF A FRENCH BISHOP.—On Tuesday, 25th July, Mgr. Fillion, the Bishop of Mans, died in his episcopal residence. His health, which had not been very good for some time past, was, however, regarded as being in a very dangerous state, and on that account the death of the prelate was almost unexpected. The *Univers* says:—"The death of Mgr. Fillion is a great loss to the Church in France. By his virtues, his vigorous spirit, and his decision he was one of the prelates who honour the high functions of his office, and the heart of Pius IX. will feel deeply this loss of one of the bishops who are most entirely devoted to him."—*R.I.P.*

The *Moniteur* publishes a rumour that the wife of Don Carlos has been requested to remove from Pau to another part of France, in order that her presence may no longer serve for pretexes for complaints of French sympathy with the Carlists.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A shocking murder is reported by the Paris papers to have just taken place at Vincennes. In the same house in which resided a widow named Madame Lambert, with her two daughters, one ten and the other twelve, lived a Bavarian called Adam Helfrich. This latter had attempted to pay his addresses to the woman, but she had constantly rejected him, saying that she had no intention of marrying again. On the day of the crime Madame Lambert was going out for a walk with her children, about eight in the evening, when the man rushed out of his room with a hatchet and struck her furiously on the head. She sank on the landing, and he continued his blows until she was dead. The screams of the girls brought assistance, and the murderer was arrested and handed over to the police. He made no attempt to deny the deed, but tried to justify it by saying that the deceased had maltreated him.

SWITZERLAND.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT ARMBURG.—Since the arrival at the Chateau (says the *Bas-Lac* correspondent of the *Liberté*) of the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial, things have worn a very animated aspect. The Empress herself, who first arrived alone, superintended the arrangements of the splendid furniture that had been provided, and assisted merrily, with her own hands in the work. On the Tuesday following her arrival, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, accompanied by their suite, waited on the Empress with great ceremony, and on the next day their visit was returned. On the Saturday, the Prince Imperial arrived, accompanied by the Comte Clary, and received a warm greeting. It is expected that the Imperial party will make a considerable stay at the old home of Queen Hortense and Louis Napoleon (the subsequent Emperor of the French), and the trip to Baden has been indefinitely postponed.

BELGIUM.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—BRUSSELS, Aug. 26.—In the International Congress the protocols of its proceedings have been read and approved. The date of the final sitting will be appointed to-night.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We read in the *Courier de Bruxelles* that the general meeting of the Conservative Association has assembled in Brussels, and that delegates from all the country branches took part in the business. The reports which were sent in showed to demonstration that, wherever the Catholics had organized themselves, and taken an active part in the electoral struggles that were everywhere raging, they had succeeded in triumphing over their adversaries. Resolutions were passed to make the further organization of the Catholic strength complete and efficacious in these arrangements where they were still defective; and other resolutions were arrived at which cannot fail to increase the power and importance of the Belgian Catholic party.—*Catholic Times*.

SPAIN.

ASSAULT ON FIGUERAS REPEATED.—MADRID, Aug. 26.—The Carlists attempted to carry Figueras by assault last night. Three columns attacked the city at different points, but all were driven back with heavy losses. Their chief of artillery has been killed, and more than half of their cannons are dismantled.

INCIDENTS OF THE CARLIST WAR.—The Republicans claim a victory over the Carlists at Castelfollit in Catalonia, but it seems really to have been a drawn battle, in which the weather played that prominent part which is nearly always reserved for it in Spain. A violent storm, dignified by the name of a hurricane, put a stop to the fighting, and the Carlists retained their position. In the North the principal incident has been an attempt made by the Carlists to get possession of Espartaco. The aged Marshal was at Chumbroso, a country place belonging to him in the neighbourhood of Logroño, his usual place of residence; General Zabala is said to have warned him of the risk which he would run in going to Chumbroso, and the attempt to take him would undoubtedly have succeeded if General Zabala had not sent a cavalry escort just in time.—*Tablet*.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE COMBATANTS.—We hear from time to time that active operations in the North are soon to be resumed, but the report is probably based on the prolonged inaction of both armies rather than on anything else. Nothing very important has occurred since the battle of Pena de Muro. The Carlists are evidently unable to assume the offensive, and march southwards, and General Zabala is equally unable to march northwards. It is indeed claimed for him that he has completely cleared the line of the Euro of the flying Carlist bands; but that is not much, and he has a very good reason for not doing any more, he is constantly applying to Madrid for reinforcements and does not get them. Part of his force has been drawn off for service in the Centre and east of Spain, and it is doubtful whether he has many as 30,000 men under his command. On the other hand, the Carlists in the four northern provinces are estimated at about that number, and the natural strength of their positions, of course, counts for so much additional strength. The correspondent of the *Standard* at Santander reckons the Carlists

in Aragon at about 5,000; those under Don Alfonso in Valencia at 10,000; and those in Catalonia at 15,000; or 18,000, making about 70,000 altogether throughout Spain, though not one-half are really disciplined, and none could fight the regular army anywhere out of their mountains.—*Id.*

AUSTRIA.

Cholera has again broken out at Silesia. Stringent measures are being taken by the Austrian Government for its extinction. The late outbreak in Hungary caused the death, it is said, of more than 170,000 persons.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Spanish representative in this city has received full credentials as minister, and has asked for an audience with the Emperor.

A touching spectacle was witnessed in Paris on the occasion of the expulsion of Vicar Warminski, a Polish paper states the event as follows:—"The Landrath is said to have given the order that the Very Rev. Warminski, in case he should not willingly depart should be brought at five a.m. to Gronowko a village situated at the boundaries of the district of Buk. The Very Rev. Vicar waited until force was used against him. Rumour says that the police there, fearing some troubles might arise from the confluence of the people, had determined to bring him, at two a.m., over the boundaries of the district. But, in fact, they did not appear before five a.m. when they entered the house, commanded by the police secretary. The people wept, but otherwise behaved quietly. Soon it appeared that it was impossible to carry the Vicar off, for there were no horses to be got. The driver who was the day before hired, was said to have departed. After they had looked for horses in vain—even the Jews refusing to co-operate in the expulsion of the Vicar—he was, at seven a.m., brought to the police station, amidst the loud cries of the assembled people. When he was requested to leave his house, he refused, and declared he would only yield to force; and then the policeman seized him by the hand. He remained in the station till half past ten a.m., for all attempts of the police to get a carriage were in vain, as everyone refused, with indignation, to take part in such a brutal proceeding. Finally, a cab was, as we are told, seized with violence, from a cabdriver; one of the police took the reins, another policeman placed himself by the side of the very rev. gentleman, and they started for Gronowko. At this moment the town resounded with the lamentations and weeping of the assembled people. The emotion caused by this spectacle cannot be described, but the populace, though hurt in their most sacred feelings, did not utter any invectives against the executioners of the law only these words reached my ears: "O God, how patient Thou art!"

THE BELL OF COLOGNE.—The French papers are making great fun out of the futile efforts the Germans are putting forth to cast a grand bell for the Cathedral of Cologne. The Emperor had decided that the first batch of cannon taken from the French in the late war, should be devoted to the casting of a new "Imperial bell" for the Cathedral. Four times already has the bell been cast, but on each occasion there has been dire mischance, and superstitious Frenchmen, fatalists if anything, ask if it be true that French cannon refuse to be impressed for German work? At the first casting the metal all went wrong into the moulds, and had to be melted again; the second time the "Imperial Crown"—its head, and its distinctive mark—did not take the mould at all; the third time, only just passed, the bell was cast, but the tone was so horrible—all shrieks and groans, our volatile neighbours say—that the metal had to be again broken up; the fourth attempt was as lamentable as all the others; and now they are about to make a fifth effort!

Alsace and Lorraine are to be re-surveyed by the chief of the Prussian Ordnance Survey, and fresh military maps are to be prepared. The fortifications of Metz have been so extended that its investment would now be a formidable task, even for the largest army.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN.—The Berlin Supreme Court, in the case of the Bishop of Paderborn, has reversed the judgment of the Court below, and decided that fines cannot be paid by others than those on whom they are imposed. The payments, therefore, by a Catholic gentleman of the Diocese of the fine which the Bishop of Paderborn was himself unable to pay does not save that prelate from incarceration, and he was arrested on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, and thrown into the prison of the town to undergo his sentence of eighteen weeks imprisonment.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.—The term for which the Archbishop of Cologne was imprisoned expired on Saturday 1st August, but additional sentences having been passed upon him subsequently to his condemnation he is not to be set at liberty, and the Government has begun a process before its new Ecclesiastical Court for his intended deprivation. Both the Archbishops remaining in Germany—the See of Freiburg being vacant—will thus shortly be in permanent exile from their Sees, and probably from the territory of the Empire.

ITALY.

THE CATHOLICS ARRESTED IN JUNE.—On Saturday the 25th of July, the appeal of four young men condemned for crying out *Viva Pio IX., Papa e Re*, in the Piazza of St. Peter when the Pope appeared at a window of the Vatican, was heard before the Court of Appeal presided over by the Advocate Lesenri. The four young men, Berolli, Colletti, Tardani, and Feliziani, had been sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal to two years, eighteen months, and six months incarceration respectively. Their appeal was rejected, and the sentence of the Correctional Tribunal was confirmed. Their advocate, Argenti, in vain urged on the Court the fact that these men had been tried and condemned without the privilege of appointing counsel to defend them, and upon the unsupported evidence of the police and soldiers who arrested them. In vain, contradictions in the evidence were pointed out. The Court after a brief delay confirmed the former sentences in all points. The accused displayed great firmness and cheerfulness, and evidently were ready to suffer for their Master and true Pontiff. Their imprisonment will be to them a triumph.—*Corr. of Tablet*.

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES.—Minghetti, it is said, intends to propose to Parliament, on its reassembling, the confiscation of all the properties of benevolent societies, hospitals, asylums, and refuges in Italy. These charitable societies are to receive from the State an annual sum equal to their present annual receipts, but this sum is to be paid in Italian paper. The Government will gain the actual landed estates, which it can sell at its real value in gold. The difference obtained by the Treasury will (some say) suffice to enable Government to abolish the forced paper currency, and restore metallic currency. But the experiment of confiscating the estates of the religious orders has not succeeded in filling the Exchequer, and the sale of the charitable properties will only tend to enrich a few individuals without materially benefiting the State. *Id. got, ill-gone*, may be said of all such dishonest expedients for supplying the needs of the Government out of private or sacred funds.—*Id.*

In spite of difficulties, the Church does her work, and the Sacred Congregation of the Index continues its sitting and publishes its judgments, having just prohibited certain books, amongst others a German work entitled "Three Questions of Conscience about the May Laws," and another German work entitled "A Respectful Proposal and Supplication to the Prussian Episcopate, with a view to Conciliation." There are also two French works "Le Vatican et les

Archiévêques," and another entitled "Union Generale des Evêques Seculiers du Sacre-doce et du Mariage"—the author of the latter work, the Abbé Cailliet, has "gloriously submitted" to the judgment of the congregation and withdrawn his work like a good Christian.

THE MENDICANT ORDERS IN ITALY.—The police have instructions to prevent the members of the Mendicant Orders, who have been forcibly expelled from their houses, to beg publicly. These poor Religious have as their only means of subsistence the pittance which they receive from the State, which is for Lay-brothers 15 francs, and for those in Holy Orders 25 francs! Recently, a poor Franciscan at Ripa was arrested for begging at houses where he was in the habit of receiving weekly small alms, taken before the magistrate, condemned to five days imprisonment, and then dragged through the streets, as a malefactor, to the gaol.

ILLNESS OF CARDINAL PATRIZI.—The following telegram is extracted from *Catholic Opinion*:—"Rome, August 3, 11-53 p.m.—His Eminence Cardinal Patrizi, Vicar-General of the Pope, Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, and Dean of the Sacred College, is dangerously ill. The physicians ordered an issue in the leg for gout, but the result is that his Eminence is worse."

Rome, 6 August, 7.20 p.m.—Letters have been received at the Vatican from Mgr. Talbot. His health seems improved. Cardinal Patrizi is much better.—Special telegram to *London Tablet*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC SUFFERINGS IN ENGLAND.—The numbers of those who suffered death for the Catholic Faith and their fidelity to it, in England, during the 184 years between 1577 and 1681, are given and classified in the last issue of *Catholic Progress*. The total is 259, classified thus.—Secular priests 144, Jesuits 24, Benedictines 9, Franciscans 7, lay persons 75—total 259. These were the martyrs whose blood is the seed for the future of the Catholic Church.—Honour to that lofty whose numbers are nearly one-third of the whole.—*Catholic Times*.

ENGLISH VERSUS CARLIST ATROCITIES.—We (*Catholic Times*) hear a great deal in these days about "Carlist Atrocities," and we are constantly told that the Carlists are the "Ashantees of Europe." Let us present our readers with an account of an affair occurring at St. Helena, on Friday last, and ask our readers, in the name of simple truth and justice, if the "Ashantees of Europe" are not really to be found in this blissful England of Protestantism and Secularism. The extract is taken from the *Liverpool Daily Post*:—"Yesterday, six young men, named John Swift, William Swift, Robert Woosley, Thomas Woosley, Stephen Cowley, and Thomas Cruise, were brought up at St. Helena, on remand, on charges of burglary, robbery, and unlawfully wounding. On the night of the 26th July, a little after twelve o'clock, a party of colliers, identified as the prisoners, sallied out for the declared purpose of "killing the Irish" in Wain-street, in the suburb of Parr.—They attacked six cottages occupied by the objectionable persons, and smashed all the glass with bricks and stones at the risk of injuring the residents with the missiles. In one of the cottages, a man over eighty years of age, named Patrick McGrath, lived with his wife. They knocked at his door, demanding admittance, and burst it open before he could be complied with. When they got inside they made a diabolical attack on the old man. One of his eyes was knocked out to begin with, and then he was thrown down and drenched in whitewash. Some of the fellows went as far as to fill the empty socket of his eye with the liquid lime, and forced a portion of it down his throat. He was utterly unable to make any resistance, and while lying helpless in their hands, they rifled his pockets of 6s., which was afterwards found concealed in the clothes of the prisoner Cruise. McGrath's wife, in the meantime, after receiving brutal usage, succeeded in escaping out of the house to the street, whither William Swift followed her and kicked her violently.—Nevertheless, she managed to find a police-officer, and bring him to the scene. Before the men left the house they asked if McGrath was dead, and on Cruise assuring them that he was, they departed.—He has since been in the Cottage Hospital, where his depositions were taken, and he is quite blind from the usage he received, and most of them had lime or blood on their clothes. They were committed for trial at the ensuing Liverpool Assizes."

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—"Prejudice," as Dr. Newman asserts in one of his invaluable works, "is the life of the Protestant view" and untrue tradition "its sustaining power." In diligently promoting the former, and in swelling the dark mass of the latter, false historians have taken very prominent part. Scarcely a writer on the ecclesiastical history of England or Scotland has flourished since the time of the Reformation who has not prostituted his pen to the cause of wrong, and so lent his aid in thickening around his unfortunate fellow-countrymen the mist of ignorance and misapprehension by which they have been so long and so fatally enveloped. The clouds, however, are at length becoming less opaque, the atmosphere is perceptibly lightening. Here and there rays of truth are piercing through the surrounding darkness, and by-and-bye, we firmly believe, the obscurity will altogether vanish. But in effecting this, however great God acts ordinarily through human instrumentality, and there is no doubt that writers who, like Mr. James Walsh, stand forth boldly to confront falsehood with truth, are to be amongst His honored agents in the work of Britain's enlightenment. The volume before us, we are told by its author, was commenced more than twenty years ago, and had the whole of those years been occupied in its compilation we should not have deemed the time mispent. Evidence of laborious research and of painstaking industry in the collection of facts is stamped upon every page, authority is given for each assertion, Protestant authors are largely quoted, and the book is characterized by an impartiality and absence of bitterness which will render it very generally useful. As the title states, the history commences with the first introduction of Christianity into North Britain, and interesting accounts, collated from various sources, are given of the earliest missionaries to the country. Amongst these appear the well-known names of St. Regulus, a Greek Bishop, who brought to Caledonia the relics of St. Andrew, St. Ninian, St. Palladius, St. Servanus, St. Columba, and the Monks of Iona. In a consecutive manner the Church's history is continued up to the time of the Reformation, immediately preceding which event Scotland is shown to have been in a flourishing condition, prosperous and wealthy, with universities and colleges, compulsory education established by Acts of Parliament, virtuous and religious, and therefore happy. "The historical facts brought forward in this chapter (writes Mr. Walsh) are more than sufficient to disprove the statements of superficial Protestant writers, who assert that the people of Scotland were 'grossly ignorant,' 'wretchedly poor,' and 'miserable slaves' in Catholic times. On the contrary, we have seen Scotland become consolidated, prosperous, happy, free, and independent under the fostering care of the Catholic Church; her Catholic kings courageous and triumphant on the field; her Catholic Bishops and priests patriots of the truest and most unflinching kind; and the Catholic people heroic and brave, under every circumstance, in the long-continued and arduous struggle to free their native land from a foreign yoke. The names of Wallace and Bruce, of Douglas and Randolph, are imperishably recorded in the annals of Scottish History. We have seen trade and commerce flourishing; and the

various arts of civilized life encouraged and protected by the Church. Under her fostering care the hamlet grew into the village, the village into the town, and the town into the royal burgh and mercantile community. In short, the more the early records of Scottish history are investigated, the more clearly does it appear that the whole people of Scotland, but particularly those which lived by their labour, now called the working classes, were better instructed in religion, better fed, better clothed, better cared for, more easily worked, and in every way more virtuous, independent, happy, and free in Catholic times than they have ever been since the Protestant Reformation." "The reverse of this pleasant picture is given a little further on in the book when the Protestant Reformation with its blighting effects on the moral, mental, and physical condition of the people was in progress.—The condition of the country would have drawn pity from the hardest heart. The people engaged in a furious outburst of each other, constantly kept up by the internal policy of Elizabeth. Every peaceful and useful art was entirely at a stand. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce were neglected. Nothing was heard from one end of the country to the other but the clangour of arms and roar of artillery; nothing seen but villages in flames, towns beleaguered by armed men, women and children flying from the cottages where their fathers or husbands have been massacred, the pulpits surrounded by armed men with their hands on their swords; whilst Knox and the preachers fanned the flames of discord by declaiming against the Queen as a Jezebel, a murderer, and an adulteress, deserving an instant death, threatening excommunication to all who supported her cause and declaring that there could not be peace in the country until she and her partisans were punished with death." "No ecclesiastical history of the country could be complete without some account of the "Great Reformer," whom Protestants claim to this day as the chief founder of their religion in Scotland, and the life and character of John Knox is thus summed up by our author:—"His whole public life was spent in treason, conspiracy, rebellion, turbulence, and bloodshed. He was born of poor parents educated by the charity of the Catholic Church, ordained a priest at the age of twenty-five, was admonished, and afterwards expelled from the office of the priesthood for his crimes of impurity and for teaching heresy. He joined the band of assassins who murdered Cardinal Beaton, and became their chaplain, was condemned to the galleys in France as one of the criminals, where he remained for nineteen months, and was then liberated. Knox then came to England, where he became a preacher of Lutheranism and Episcopalianism, although he professed to be a sort of Calvinist in Scotland. In 1559 he returned to Scotland still a rebel; he at once joined the rebellion going on against the regent Mary of Guise. He wrote letters to the English Government under a feigned name, soliciting money to aid the rebels, and an English army to invade and lay waste his native land. He urged the people to destroy and ruin the churches, abbeys, and religious establishments, and to burn all the civil and ecclesiastical histories, documents, charters, and records of the country. He was a coarse, vulgar, and vindictive rebel and traitor to his queen and country from the day of Mary's landing until she was dethroned." "He was at all times a despicable coward who fled from that danger which was the consequence of his crimes. In his writings he defended and praised the assassination of Cardinal Beaton, the Duke of Guise, and David Riccio, as being the work of God; he also maintained that all Catholics, clergy and laity, kings and subjects, ought to be put to death, as that he was thus the advocate of murder and the fiercest intolerance. He was unsettled in his own creed or else acted the hypocrite; as he was an Episcopalian during his stay in England, whilst in Scotland he was a Calvinist and Presbyterian. He was a calumniator and slanderer of the worst kind, as he in his writings and sermons distorted facts, misrepresented passing events, falsified history, and defamed the best of men and most virtuous of women.

Mr. Walsh's valuable history is continued down to the present year, and ends with an encouraging report of the present condition of Catholicism in Scotland, and a hopeful augury for the future of the Church in that country. In conclusion, we would say, that as a book for reference, no more useful publication has of late issued from the press, and we have no doubt that it will become, as it well deserves to be, a standard work. The materials contained in it have been thrown together in an attractive form, and the style is altogether pleasant and readable.—*London Tablet*.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT SHEFFIELD.—About noon on Sunday an occurrence of a most melancholy and terrible nature took place in Sidney-road, Crookers, one of the pleasantest suburbs of Sheffield. The facts, so far as can be gathered, are as follows:—Mr. George Hattersley, until recently carrying on business as a freiron and fender manufacturer in Wentworth-street and Devonshire-street, Sheffield, has resided in the locality above-named, and has, it is stated, latterly been very intemperate. About noon to-day, whilst in a fit of *delirium tremens*, he took a loaded revolver, and shot at his wife. The bullet wounded her in the neck, but fortunately without doing her serious injury. Terrified beyond measure, she fled and took refuge in a neighbour's house. The neighbours then heard a second report, and, on rushing into the house, found the miserable man lying insensible, having a shocking wound in his throat. How this was inflicted cannot be clearly ascertained, but it is almost certain that he tried to shoot himself. He remains insensible, and cannot possibly live many hours. The affair has caused a great sensation.

He who may be called the first High Priest, if not the Apostle, of that system of defiance of God's own command which men call divorce, Lord Penzance, has "broken out in a fresh place" under the suasive workings of the Jewish Premier, and will for the future devote his leisure and his talents to hunting down such dissipated Protestants as had even the lax bends of what is called the Church of England too stringent for their tastes. Moreover, he is going to do the work for nothing, or perhaps for love; and, indeed, we think for the latter rather than because he is very much enamoured of the process familiarly described as "lets to do, and find yourself!" And there is a singular justice of revenge about the whole arrangement. The Church of England—to its shame be it over spoken—gave its implied sanction to the absolute denial in this country of Christ's command, "Thou shalt not put asunder," and Lord Penzance, for years, was the "man" selected thus to fly in the very face of the Creator. Now his duties will be of such a nature that, beyond all question, they must—be it in five, ten, or twenty years—result in the divorce of that very Church from the State to which she has been so long wedded. For our own part we do not, as at present minded, care to see that divorce accomplished; but that it will be the natural outcome of the Public Worship Regulation Bill, we have no manner of doubt.—*Catholic Times*.

TEMPLE BAR.—Though Temple-bar has an antiquity and associations of its own, the *Morning Post* maintains that it is by no means one of the really ancient buildings of London. It was not one of the gates of the Old Roman city of Augusta or Londinium, to which reference is made by Cosar and Tacitus; by Pliny and Strabo. Sir Christopher Wren commenced the building (apparently, for we have no certain and exact records of the fact) in 1669; and finished it in August, 1672; the cost of the erection was just under £1,000, besides which the four statues, which still occupy the niches on its eastern and western fronts, cost £400 more.

They represent James I. and his Queen, Anne of Denmark, and Charles I. and Charles II. respectively. "During the first century of its existence Temple-bar was remarkable for its gloomy and ghastly associations, being one of the places where the heads of such rebels as had been executed on charges of high treason were exhibited in *terrorem populi*." Here, for instance, for the special edification of his Majesty's liege subjects, were displayed, dangling in the air, the mangled remains of Thomas Armstrong, Eye House-Plot. Here, too, a little later on, might Sir William Parkins, executed for complicity in plots against the life of William III. The Scottish Rebellion of 1715 furnished a further supply of these highly edifying spectacles, and the last example of this revolting usage dated from the year 1746, when the heads of Simon Lovat and some six or seven other followers of "Charles Edward" were placed on poles upon the top of the Bar. In order to gain access to the interior of Temple-bar it is necessary to make an application to Messrs. Child and Co., the Bankers, whose house it adjoins, and who rent it on lease from the City. We go up from the ground floor of the bank to the first floor, and are shown into a small parlor, in which hangs Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of the late Lady Jersey as she shone a "Court beauty" at the coronation of George IV., and also a picture of the Bar itself, apparently about 120 years old, and very much in the style of Hogarth, but said to be the work of one Michael A. Roeker, one of the earliest associates of the Royal Academy. It gives a portrait of the west front, and through the vista is seen the old church of St. Dunstan, with the statues of Gog and Magog. At the side is the front of Messrs. Child's bank, very little different from what it is now. The heads of Lords Lovat, Bertrawater, &c., still grin on the tops of the poles. We are led into the inner chamber by some narrow steps cut into the solid wall, not unlike the way up to a parish church belfry.—The entrance, too, is crooked as well as narrow; at the end of it we find ourselves in a lofty room, lit by a large window on either side, panelled in the style of the Stuart era, and lined from top to bottom with a long file of old ledgers and journals, in which stand recorded the transactions of the bank ever since the first establishment—in fact, coeval with the Bar itself. The windows on our right and left look out of course into Fleet-street and Strand respectively. Their frames are soverely weather-proof, and look as if they had not felt a housemaid's duster for many a long year. This, however, is the room in which the Lord Mayor and aldermen assemble whenever they come in state (as of course they come annually on the 9th of November) to Temple-bar, or to greet the arrival of royalty, or to receive the body of a Nelson or a Wellington. We gaze in awe and wonder at these mute memorials of the "accountants" of customers who have all long since gone to give in their own last account; and, passing on into an inner chamber still more dusty and grimy than the outer one, we are confronted by a perpendicular ladder, having climbed which—at some peril to our necks—we are in the " attic." Here the dust is venerable and solid, the ledgers and journals are still older than these below, many of them belonging to the 17th century, when the firm were goldsmiths rather than bankers in the modern acceptance of the term.—*Globe*.

UNITED STATES.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSOR.—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., in the Convent of the Good Shepherd in this city, five young ladies, having made their two years novitiate, were received into full profession by the Rev. Father Dullator. Their names are Miss Mary Masters (in religion, Sister Mary Victory); Miss Kate Sullivan (Sister M. Pulcherin); Miss Annie Keefe (Sister M. Angela); Miss Susan Russell (Sister M. Marcella); and Miss Winifred Murphy (Sister M. at St. Catherine of Steanna). Miss Annie Ryan also presented herself for entrance in the community, and was admitted to her novitiate as Sister Mary of Our Lady of Lourdes. The beautiful and imposing ceremonies which the Church uses on these occasions were witnessed by a large number of the relatives and friends of the newly-made Sisters, as well as by a crowded attendance of others during the ceremonies.—*N. Y. Tablet*.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 26.—A number of negroes at Picketville, Gibson Co., threatened a riot last Saturday and Sunday, manifesting a strong desire to kill two or three citizens and fire back Taw. Yesterday sixteen ringleaders were arrested and taken to Trenton gaol for safe keeping. About 1 o'clock this morning 75 or 100 masked men entered the town and demanded and compelled the sheriff to deliver up the keys of the gaol. They then took the sixteen negroes from the prison, and, after killing four and mortally wounding two on the confines of the town, rode off with the remaining ten, and are supposed to have killed them. Nothing has been heard of the party since they left.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Yellow Fever is reported on board the Nova Scotia bark Evangeline, which arrived quarantine on Sunday evening. All of her officers and crew were attacked by the fever on the voyage from Cuba to this port, and three of them died; the remainder are convalescing. One of the men who died was Donald McVane of Edinburgh, aged 30 years. Upon examining his trunk after death a false bottom was found, in which was a will dated 1871, from Peter McVane of Tabboth Wynd, in Leith, leaving several houses in trust to his son, the deceased, whose annual rental was £200. The captain of the bark says he cannot imagine what reason induced McVane to ship as a seaman.

Edward McGrath, the policeman who was drowned at Coney Island while trying to rescue a lady companion, Miss Kate McGuire, who was bathing with him, was buried on the 18th ult. At 1 o'clock about 300 persons were congregated at his residence, 261 Mulberry-st. The policemen of the Sixth Ward, of which Mr. McGrath was a member, attended in full force, wearing their uniforms and shields. At one o'clock precisely the rosewood coffin was carried to St. Patrick's Cathedral. It was elegantly decorated with flowers, all presented by Officer McGrath's comrades. The pall-bearers were officers of Mr. McGrath's own platoon. In the Cathedral the Rev. Father Quinn, V. G., officiated. The body was taken to Calvary Cemetery, whither the remains of Miss McGuire were also conveyed on the following day.

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 30.—A courier just arrived from Conchatto reports one hundred and fifty white men there, all quiet, and no further trouble apprehended. Two negroes and one white man have been killed, and one white man seriously wounded.

Who appreciates the fact that there is any great importance attached to such a commodity as a Pill? It is generally supposed that anybody can make them, as all can take them. But visit the laboratory of Dr. J. C. Ayer and you will be disabused of the idea, that it is a trifle to make any medicine and adapt it to the wants of millions of men—to so adjust it to their needs, and so cure their complaints, as to make them its constant customers in all the zones. Physicians find it requires some skill to adapt their doses to a single patient; ask them if it is not an intricate problem to adjust a purgative pill to the necessities of untold numbers, so that it shall benefit them nearly all. Dr. Ayer's laboratory supplies 60,000 doses of his Pills per diem, or 19,000,000 a year. Think of that! Esculapian! Well may it be written the head of any man to administer to that amount of suffering, and especially, when, as is here evident, everything is done, with the utmost necessity and care.—*Randolph (Va.) Statesman*.