

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—Religious fanaticism is rampant in certain quarters at Ottawa. I have heard expressions of opinion, from men of mature years and reputedly sane, who move in the ordinary grooves of the life of Ottawa, that the only way to save the city from the grasp of the Papal Government is to destroy its sense of self-respect and touch it to acquiesce in what is known as the "No Popery" cry.

A TURNING POINT

in the destinies of this Dominion. A combination of political adventurers, destitute of fixed principles in purpose or action, have determined to plunder the country under the formula of government, has raised the cry of Protestantism in danger when the only thing in danger is their own grip upon the treasury.

Let any one reflect on the probable, nay, the inevitable consequences that must flow from this new development of Macdonaldism. Orderly progress must cease, for the "No Popery" cry will lead to a state of anarchy. The country will be divided into two parties, the Catholics and the Protestants. The Catholics will be treated as a conquered people, and the Protestants will be treated as a conquered people.

As the cause for the people of Ontario to elect their own representatives, it is the paramount duty of the press to pay attention to the election of the members of the Legislature, and prevent, by all means in its power, that division which the Tories are endeavoring to produce.

No Government could be more earnestly true to the people than that of Mr. Macdonald. The four years of his administration have been a record of the most successful and successful in the Dominion and the Province of Quebec.

Every scheme which could be hatched to curtail the powers of the provincial government, every effort to get hold of the resources of the Province, were tried by Sir John Macdonald, for whose reckless extravagance the vast resources of the Dominion were inadequate.

Against this demon of centralization and baffle Mr. Aitken had to contend with a "No Popery" cry. He has been successful in keeping it down, but he has been successful in keeping it down, but he has been successful in keeping it down.

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among them. Every one of them spoke of it with profound contempt. One gentleman, who was reported as having joined the "No Popery" cry, was asked how he felt about the idea of fighting the Liberal party on the issue raised by the "No Popery" cry.

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have nothing whatever to do with outrage, dishonesty, or resistance to the law. The Government will be driven from one arbitrary act to another, and further arrests may be expected.

The Morning Post urges the Government to show up the blow at every hazard to the benefit of the country.

The Chronicle says that if such a drastic remedy fails, it would be reasonable for the Government to apply for fresh powers and such an appeal could not be made in vain.

The Daily Telegraph says that the strong, resolute action of the Government will deserve to win the all but unanimous approval of the country.

DEBILIS, Dec. 7.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien arrived here today. Both are much disturbed and hurt physically. In addition to the troubles which the gentlemen had yesterday at Loughrea, they met with an accident on the road home.

The Liberals have nominated a resident farmer in the person of Mr. Henderson. Speaking at the meeting in the hall, Mr. Henderson said that he was strongly in sympathy with the Nationalist cause.

THE NATIONALISTS ARE LAUGHING at the stupidity of the police in not acting sooner than they did. They might have seized many thousands of pounds by taking action earlier.

Mr. Dillon was confined to his room to-day from the effects of the runaway accident. He looked weak and weary. He will attend a meeting on Lord Kennerly's estates at Kilmoyne on Sunday.

MOONLIGHTERS ACQUITTED. DEBILIS, Dec. 17.—Dr. Brennan and three farmers were tried in Cork to-day on a charge of "moonlighting" in Kerry. All were acquitted.

IT SELDOM FAILS. J. D. Cameron, of Woodville, Antrim, came before the court on a charge of stealing a sheep. He was fined after all the treatment he had failed.

CONFERENCE IN THE NEW CABINET. PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday by a vote of 508 to 12 passed the provisional budget for two months, asked for by the new Government.

HOW THEY WERE ARRESTED. DEBILIS, Dec. 16.—An immense Nationalist demonstration was held at Loughrea to-day. Father Cunningham presided, and a number of other clergymen and Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris and Sheehy were present.

SENTENCING THE BELFAST RIOTERS. BELFAST, Dec. 16.—Forty-one persons have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to seven years, for participating in the riots here last summer.

MORE TENANTS ADOPT THE "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN." CORK, Dec. 16.—A meeting of tenants of Cork, Tipperary and Limerick was held to-day at Mitchelstown.

MOONLIGHTERS AGAIN. CORK, Dec. 16.—Moonlighters have raided the Kantuck district. They visited fourteen houses and seized a quantity of arms.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION. LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Daily News says, commenting on the arrests at Loughrea yesterday: "We regret that the Irish Nationalists make open defiance to the law. We emphatically state that English Liberals can have nothing whatever to do with outrage, dishonesty, or resistance to the law."

OTTAWA, Dec. 14. INTERVIEWS. I took occasion to-day to interview a number of Protestant Liberals with a view of finding out what influence the No Popery cry has had

ANCIENT SOUVENIR

Of the Apostles St. Peter and Paul on Via Appia.

London Tablet.

The erudite Christian archaeologist, Professor Mariano Armellini, states that near the third milestone on the Appian Way, moving from the Porta Capena, that is from the ancient Servian enclosure, and not from the walls raised subsequently by the Emperors Aurelian and Honorius, the road depends in a small valley, which spot, from the Fourth Century, bore the name of Catacumbas, possibly because of the tombs grouped there in great numbers, and rendered more imposing on the configuration of the soil.

Among the ruins of very ancient Christian oratories, still standing a building well known to Roman archaeologists but wholly ignored by persons foreign to that branch of study. It consists of a semi-circular chamber, two-thirds of which are subterranean, whilst the remainder rises above the ground. Around the walls of the chamber, as it was originally constructed, were ranged fourteen sepulchres identical in form to the arches of the Catacumbas; one of these arches was, however, destroyed when Cardinal Scipio Borghese, nephew of Paul V., caused reparations to be made there, and a new staircase to be opened. The St. Peter's Archway is the Vatican seal preserve the Mosaic of the B. of addressed by that Pontiff to the Curia, under date June 16 1513.

THE MIDDLE AGES. is a trap-door about five centimetres wide, which gives ingress to a small square cell, measuring some two and a half metres side-wise. The back part of this cell, or hiding place, is divided into two equal portions by means of a thick slab of marble, rather over a metre in height. The walls and the vaults yet retain traces of frescoes, dating from a very ancient epoch, but differing one from the other. Some are mere geometrical decorations, similar to those of many of the houses in Pompeii; others show, on the contrary, ten small figures of men clad in the tunic and

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this subject. Under the title *Item Depositio Martyrum*, June 20, we read a mutilated passage, which can, however, be completed by means of a very ancient Martyrology of St. Jerome, the manuscript copy of Berna, discovered by Commendatore de Rossi. This manuscript reads: "Tertio Kalendas Julii: Romae natae Petri et Pauli Apostolorum, Petri in Vaticano, Pauli vero in via Ostiense: Utriusque in Catacumbis (passi ante Nerone) Tosco et Basso consulibus." Thereby furnishing documentary proof that in the year 258, under the Consulate of Memmius Ulpianus and Bassus, the bodies of the two holy Apostles were transported a second time from their tombs in the *platanis* of the Appian Way, at *Catacumbas*. History tells us that this second translation was due to

THE PERSECUTION OF VALERIAN, who confiscated the Christian cemeteries. We read further in the *Revelations of St. Bridget of Sweden* (Book iv., c. 7) that our Lord Jesus Christ Himself made known to her that during the time the holy bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul remained in the *platanis* above-named they were diligently guarded and honored by the angels of heaven, since, as the children of Israel dwell long in the desert, until the malice of the Gentiles, of whom they were to possess the land, should be sainted, so the remains of the blessed Saints, Peter and Paul, were suffered to lie, as it were, neglected and hidden in the Catacumbas until the designated time arrived for their elevation to the honor and grandeur of the Princes of the Apostles. The existence of this sanctuary casts a vivid light upon the solemn fact of the so oft-contested coming to Rome of St. Peter.

A HEAVY LOAD. "When I lay my head was like a lump of lead in my stomach. I took Black Blood Bitters. The more I took, the more it helped me. It is the best I ever used. I am like a new man now."—Mrs. E. P. Baker, Clayton P.O., Township East, Ont.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. December. New York, 30 Lafayette Place.

This noted American serial closes with the present number its sixteenth volume. During its existence its career has been one of steady progress, and it bids fair to keep up its already high standard. The magazine is interesting to others than American as a repository of general history pertaining to the continent. The present number contains a portrait of General Halleck, to accompany a paper interesting to old campaigners and entitled, "Misunderstanding; Halleck and Grant." This is from the pen of General J. B. Fry. Those who have not ceased to be interested in the affairs consequent on the late civil war in the United States will read with interest "The Swamp Angel," the name given to the gun which in 1865 was used in firing on Charleston; a paper by William S. Stryker, adjutant-general of New Jersey, illustrated with portraits of the officers on that occasion, and other pictures; and General Lee's notes on his interesting series "From Old Mountain to the Blue Ridge." To conclude with a brief paper by Mr. John Gilmary Shea, LL.D., entitled "Benjamin and Fort Duquesne," will be read with interest and profit. It refers to Braddock's defeat and results an interesting incident in connection with the "Old Regime." The question whether Beauvoir or Courbevoie is mentioned at the inauguration of Braddock's forces may not be very important, but it is an interesting reminiscence. Two interesting papers relate to the Thanksgiving festival—"Our New England Thanksgiving," by the editor, agreeably illustrated with old-fashioned Thanksgiving scenes; and "A Thanksgiving Legend," from the pen of Gilbert Nash, the poet. Shakespeare's Literary Executor," by Appleton Morgan, president of the Shakespeare Society of New York, and "Olden as a Hospitable Wilderness," by J. H. Kennedy, are two most charming contributions to any magazine, whether fact or fiction. "Great Peculiarities," by P. F. de Gounay, and a contribution by the Hon. Horatio King on "Lincoln and McLean" complete the number, with minor matter of the customary high order. The price of the magazine, \$5 per annum, is exorbitant.

THE ENGLISH MONTHLY MAGAZINE. New York, 127 Fourth Avenue. The Christmas number of this charming serial is specially attractive. It is double in size, and more than quadrupled in quality. Its illustrations are exquisite, and Commodore will see with pleasure some pictures from the gifted pen of Miss Clara Montalba. To those who met this talented lady at Ottawa during her visit to the Princess Louise, we would have been glad to see the two sisters, Misses Hilda and Clara Montalba her friends, these beautiful engravings, from water colors, will be seen with special interest. They accompany an article on Venice, by Mr. E. B. Brown. All the illustrations are studies, and delightful ones at that. This is one of the highest class of serial magazines now published, and at the price, sixpence a number, is a marvel of publishers' skill.

CLARENCE CASTLEBAGH, by Edward L. Colfax. New York: D. & J. Sadler, 31 Barclay street. This book is one that has a charm and interest about it which makes it always new and interesting. It has a plot well worked out and a moral well pointed. It will make a pleasing Christmas present.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. December. Edited by A. Thorneike Rice. New York, 3 East Fourteenth street. This number opens with an article—a posthumous military autobiography—by the late President of the United States, General Garfield. It is entitled "My Campaign in Kentucky," and is interesting in showing the part of the civil war must have enjoyed. Appointed Lt. Col. of a regiment not raised, he commenced to study with "blocks" the tactics which he had to master in view of the coming regiment. But he learned them and served with distinction. Mr. Pierre LeClerc briefly discourses on "Labor and Condensed Labor." He is a friend of labor and makes some valuable suggestions as to its representation in the State legislatures. He is whimsical and theoretical, and holds that "oceans, rivers, canals, railways, postal, and telegraph systems" should be owned by the government for the use of all. At the same time he maintains that "the rights of private property should be respected," and advocates the imposition of a legacy tax. Mr. Lorillard, who is a great employer of labor, does not seem to have reached the solution of a difficult problem. The number is an interesting one, and a very striking article is one on "Recent Reforms in Ballot-ing," by the editor, Mr. Rice, in which he refers to the present position of the electorate in the Republic. He holds that further reform is necessary, and that all elections should be at the public expense. At present he points out that "No poor man can expect to represent any position of our great cities in Congress without the assistance of his friends or without mort-

gaging his official acts in advance," and that "so many of our best men decline to seek the suffrages of the people, because our methods are corrupt and degrading." This Mr. Rice reasonably contends is not as it should be. It seems to think that the Australian voting system is the best. The number is a very good one.

THE BUCKLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Baltimore, James Murray. This is a short summary of the events which have taken place in the neighboring republic since the discovery of the continent of Columbus. It is necessarily very brief, and so far as its summary of the war of 1812 deals with the part taken by Canada is in many respects incorrect.

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