

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A GENTLEMAN in New York has made liberal gifts to the Church—\$50,000 each to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the American Bible Society, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Society for the Relief of the Crippled. In addition to these, among other contributions, he gives to a minister of Boston \$10,000. It is not often a minister is made the object of generosity on so large a scale, though the rare case is pleasant to see. If a pastor is known to have grace to make use of such a contribution, why should he not be endowed by the man who wishes his money to be expended in benevolence?

THERE is a new danger to civil and religious liberty in Spain. The new penal code among the "Crimes of Infraction of the Constitutional Law in Reference to Public Worship and Religion," has this article: "He who practises ceremonies or public manifestations of worship which are not those of the Catholic Apostolic Romish religion shall be punished with imprisonment." There is little question that this is aimed at the Protestant Christians who are trying to give the pure Gospel to that priest ridden country, or that the Jesuits, who have been expelled from France, are busily plotting to regain their power in Spain.

THE Pope does not view the existing state of things with satisfaction. In Italy and in France nothing is going well either with him or for him. Only the other week he denounced in no measured terms the Italians for their treatment of himself, and their undisguised satisfaction with his temporal disabilities. He again opens the vials of his wrath, but this time it is the French Government upon whom they are discharged. In a letter to the Archbishop of Paris he expresses himself as if irritated beyond all possibility of consolation at the extreme measures meted to the religious orders, and the injury thereby done to the Church. He calls upon the Archbishop to, "in view of yet severer struggles, prepare to defend with a courage, ready to face actual danger, the institutions of the Church." At one time Leo XIII. was all for friendliness with the civil powers. Now, however, it is war to the knife, so far at least as France and Italy are concerned.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London "Record," writing from Jerusalem under date of October 13th, says with respect to the new activities of the Roman Catholic Church in that city and vicinity: "At Jaffa a splendid new hospital is in course of erection; at Ramleh a branch nunnery has been established; at Bethlehem a new nunnery and schools for boys and girls are in active operation. Even the Franciscans are extending the sphere of their labours and influence, as indicated by the new establishment at Emmaus (so called), and the immense Casa Nuova, or new hospice for travellers at Jerusalem, which forms a by no means unimportant medium of communication between the monks and European Protestants, many of whom are drawn by the gentle kindness and affability of the brethren into a certain sympathy with them and their system. On the Mount of Olives a grand 'sanctuaire' and an extensive nunnery have been erected and endowed by the Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, who, with great devotion, spent several years on the spot in order personally to superintend the work."

DR. RYLE, Bishop of Liverpool, is not favourable to bazaars, or rather to their accessories. He opened one the other day, however, but he appeared to think it required an apology, for he said it was the first he had attended in his life. He objected to raffles, because they lead to gambling; to antimacassars, because "they are always sticking to the buttons of a man's coat;" and to pin-cushions, because a person cannot be expected to fill his house with impedimenta

of such a description. His lordship also strongly advised that for the future the promoters of these enterprises should refrain from the exhibition of such sensational objects as a pet lamb and "sacks of the same flour as that supplied to the bishop." In lieu of these attractions, he suggested the provision of good shirts, good coats, and good pairs of shoes, and ended by expressing a fervent hope that in time "young ladies attending to bazaars would go out of fashion altogether." In regard to the last suggestion, we fear that when young ladies cease attending at bazaars they will go out of fashion without an effort. A bazaar without young ladies attending would be like a wedding without a bride.

THE editor of the "Accrington Guardian" relates the following anecdote, told him by an Accrington gentleman, who had it direct from a member of the Cabinet. In Mr. Gladstone's household at Hawarden was an old woman servant who had a son inclined to go wrong. The mother remonstrated, and advised her boy, but all to no purpose; he seemed determined on a headlong course to ruin. At last the mother in her desperation caught the idea that if she could persuade the Premier to take him in hand, perhaps the prodigal might be reclaimed. "Screwing her courage to the sticking point"—for what will a mother not do for her child?—she approached her master, and in trembling tones preferred her request. Mr. Gladstone responded at once, and though the affairs of the greatest kingdom in the world pressed heavily upon him, with genuine simplicity of character he had the lad sent to his study, when he spoke tender words of advice and remonstrance, and eventually knelt down and prayed a higher power to help in the work of redemption. This kindly action was effectual, and the lad became a reformed character. Fortunate is the country whose affairs are guided by a man like William Ewart Gladstone.

IT seems that the colour prejudice dies hard even in Canada. The recent visit of the Fisk Jubilee Singers has given this fact special prominence. Once and again these really respectable, cultured and Christian ladies and gentlemen have been refused accommodation in certain hotels on account of their colour. The proprietor of a leading hotel in London, Ontario (we are sorry the name has escaped us), took this way of shewing his blood and his breeding, and the Bonifaces of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Hotels in Montreal have followed suit. We don't blame these poor creatures themselves. Their customers are specially responsible. Of course "mine host" has an especial regard for the coppers, and is naturally anxious to stand well with those from whom he expects most of them. Generally and instinctively he is a "Jeames" of the first water, who will bow and bow and bow to those who will do "good to the house, you know"—and therefore the refusal of the presiding officers in the aforesaid hostleries to give accommodation to any of darker skin than their own tells of the current of opinion among those who frequent the establishments. It is all right and proper to visit with contempt and indignation, the tavern-keepers aforesaid, but let the feeling which lies behind be also noted and exposed. If the snobs in broad cloth who frequent the Ottawa and St. Lawrence got different and better light on the subject, the owners of these establishments would rub their hands as if anxious to excite electricity, and bow their best before much less respectable "darkies" than the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, just as we have no doubt they would at present run a race of servility and abjectness with each other in order to secure the patronage of *Miss Sarah Bernhardt* or any others of a similar kidney who have not got one rag of character to cover themselves withal, but who are "great *artistes* and very cultured, you know." Canada is *not* disgraced by the conduct of these tavern-keepers, as some allege, for the old adage is still correct, "every creature after its kind," but it is disgraced by having still so much of a senseless and wicked prejudice, prevailing so many of those who are fain to be reckoned among the "better" and "cultured" classes, as to make those who are

anxious to please and retain their regular customers refuse the accommodation of their houses to coloured Christian ladies and gentlemen, while they would be only too glad to welcome with open arms white demireps of both sexes, who are understood to have the Hall-mark of gentility upon them, and have been honoured with noble, nay it may be Royal and Imperial, patronage. The Montreal "Witness," in commenting upon the incident, speaks very truthfully and appropriately when it says . . .

"These hotels will gladly entertain any troupe of travelling mountebanks. They will harbour drunkards and gamblers, and, with regard to the former, help to make them; but a party of Christian ladies and gentlemen, who have enjoyed the hospitality of the best classes of English society, are turned from their doors as if they were lepers. This in Canada, the land that has always been proverbially known as a refuge of the fugitive, and under the British flag, which has made its magnanimous protection of the African race its proudest boast! The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Hotels ought to be left to that class of people who think themselves too good to live with negroes."

THE text of the Pope's speech on the relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government, delivered on the 24th ult., shews that his views are wholly in accord with those of Pius IX. The occasion was a reception given to 600 employees of the late Pontifical Government, who, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the king of Italy, have since 1870 been pensioners of the Vatican. He lamented those better days when they, like faithful subjects, could each in his office render honourable service to their legitimate prince, who on his part was able to shew his love and his satisfaction for the services rendered. But now all that was changed. The designs of Providence, which had assigned to the Roman Pontiff a temporal dominion that he might enjoy a secure liberty, and true independence in the exercise of his supreme religious power, had been frustrated through the series of crimes which had been successfully consummated, to the injury of the Apostolic See, and through which the Pontiff had been despoiled of all liberty and independence. The Pope continued: "True it is that to hide the odious character of the fact they never cease from saying we are free because not subjected to visible coercion, but true liberty is not that which depends on the will of others. They also persist in saying that freedom of speech has been left us, as if so many of our glorious predecessors had not spoken freely even in the depths of the catacombs, in the squalor of prisons, in the face of fierce tyrants, in the midst of torments and under threats of cruel death, and they, nevertheless, were certainly neither free nor independent in that state. We know also that they cease not from saying and writing that our Apostolic authority is revered and respected in Rome. But the truth of this assertion may be easily known by slightly bending the ear and listening to the insults which in this same city are with impunity aimed at us, at religion, and at the Catholic Church, of which, though unworthy, we are the head and supreme pastor. Only a few weeks have passed since, beneath our very eyes, they celebrated with clamorous rejoicing the anniversary of the violent occupation of Rome, that ever sorrowful day for us, which obliged the Pontiff to shut himself within the narrow circuit of these walls. Finally they go about saying and repeating that nothing interferes with our doing all that is required for the government of the Church. From our words you can fully understand, beloved children, how difficult and hard is the condition in which the Roman Pontiff has been placed by the revolution, and how vain are the flattering hopes of those who talk of the possibility of its being accepted on our part. Mindful always of our duties, and knowing what is required for the good of the Church and the dignity of the Roman Pontificate, we shall never acquiesce in the present condition of things, nor shall we cease, as we have never yet ceased, from calling for the restitution of all which, by fraud and deceit, has been taken from the Apostolic See. For the rest we shall wait with confidence and tranquility until God, in whose hands is our cause, matures for the Church that day on which He will render justice to her rights."