fair, mass used to be said in a chapel in the end of one of the halls or booths. There was also a fair in the open place opposite the west front of Notre Dame; another within the walls of the temple on the festival of St. Clare, before the abbey of St. Victor; and generally there used to be a fair before each church on the festival of its putron saint. (See Lebeuf, Hist. du Diocese de Paris, tom. xiii. 195. St. Victor, Tableau de Paris, tom. iv. 351.)

In England the history of fairs proves the practice to have been the same as in other countries. When the first mass was sung in Salisbury cathedral, after its erection on the new site, king Henry III. gave a charter to the church, granting, among other privileges, the liberty of an annual fair of eight days, from the vigil to the octave of the Assumption inclusive, for the benefit of the church. The priory of St. Bartholomew, in London, had the privilege, from the kings of England, of holding an annual fair on its festival.

Mores Catholici.

PAINTING ENCOURAGED BY CATHOLICISM.

The arts were adopted and cherished by the Church with a parent's care, and the result was a new era in their history. Nothing is more evident says Northcote, than that the Church of Bome alone has been the creator and scle nourisher of the art in its grandest aspect, from which it eas received all It has now been clearly its dignity. proved for some ages past, that there is a moral impossibility in the way of this noble art, in its lotticst aims, ever arriving at any degree of respectability in a Protestant country, where it cannot vise beyond the mechanical exercise of

of a portrait, or the humble baubles for a cabinet. All its struggles are but vain; as well might we expect to see corn grow on the barren rock. The spirit of these concessions of a great artist will not be approved of by the supporters of the modern school; but without going into the argument at length, on a subject which is admitted by theologians to be one of those named adiaphorus, we may be permitted to observe in opposition to them, that had the Church never imposed any veneration for pictures and images, which were memorials of the persons and actions they represent, she would have opposed a law of nature, and established what Luther was so fond of, a distinction between theological and philosophical truths, and made that true by her decrees which reason pronounces absurd and impossible. To seek to take any part from the Catholic religion would be as insane as to wish to expunge a tine: from the prism, or a principle from the law of nature. Mores Catholici.

Life of Titian, vol. i. 307.

RIGHT REV. DR. BURKE.

On Wednesday last, the anniversary of his decease (in 1820, and not 1822 as printed by mistake in our last,) the Office of the Dead was chaunted at St. Mary's for the repose of this esteemed Prelate, and the Annual High Masswas offered up by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh.

like Choss,

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