

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME.—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL 1

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878.

NO. 3.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

October, 1878.
Sunday, 23.—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Double Major. Epistle (Can. II. 1641). Gospel (Luke I. 29-35). Last gospel (Matt. xxii. 2-14). Vespers of the Feast.
Monday, 14.—St. John Baptist, double.
Tuesday, 22.—Office of the Feast.
Wednesday, 16.—Office of the Feast.
Thursday, 25.—Feast of St. Raphael the Archangel, Double Major.
Friday, 25.—St. Christopher and St. Barlaam, Martyrs.
Saturday, 26.—Virgins of Saints Simon and Jude, Apostles.

Parted.

BY J. F. E.

Must I ever vainly pray?
Shall we never be one again?
Must we, as we are today,
Strangers to the end remain.
Vainly swore we might but death
Ever should our lives divide;
Scandal's deadly, tainted breath
Power has had to part us wide.
Wander on the earth we twain,
To remorseful grief a prey;
Drooping each a broken chain,
Parting wider every day.
Oh, my darling, turn again,
Let us mend the broken tie;
Ease me of this weary pain,
Hear me—love me—of I die!
Let the severed links unite,
Bid the fainting faith revive,
Bid the cruel, poisonous blight,
Pass, and leave our love alive.
Let us well the bitter past,
And be found, whatever betide,
Holding each the other fast,
Heart to heart, and side by side.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD:

A NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

—TO BE PUBLISHED BY—

WALTER LOCKE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Many of the Catholics of the large and prosperous Diocese of London have long felt the want of an ably conducted newspaper, the principal object of which would be to defend catholic doctrine and interests. In a protestant country like this, where the Catholic Church and her doctrines are so often misrepresented, and where any facts affecting catholic interests are so frequently distorted, it is necessary for the good of religion and of the catholic public, that such misrepresentations should be corrected. This need was so strongly felt by our late Holy Father, the glorious and saintly Pope Pius IX., that he frequently encouraged and blessed with all his heart those who devoted themselves to the diffusion of catholic teaching, in which the people would have an antidote against the impurity and perverseness of those who attack the church and her doctrines, or circulate immoral literature. Our own much beloved Bishop, likewise, in a Pastoral letter addressed to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of London, in A. D. 1872, says:—"Our people should take good catholic newspapers which will bring them into more direct relationship with the catholic world, which will tell them what their brethren in this and other lands are doing for the triumph of truth and promotion of catholic interests, and will thus make them take a lively interest in the work and labours and trials of the world-wide church of which they are members and which, in fine, will take them as it were out of their isolation and solitude in the remote townships and back-woods of the country, and make them partake of the great current of catholic life. The catholic press has a great and glorious mission to fulfil in this country, and it should be encouraged and fostered by all who have the sacred interests of the church at heart."

It is for these reasons that the proprietor of the CATHOLIC RECORD proposes to issue a weekly newspaper devoted entirely to catholic interests, and he hopes to meet such encouragement from the public as will enable him to carry out the work with efficiency. He trusts that all who have the interests of truth and of the Catholic Church at heart will, by subscribing for this journal, as soon as possible, render us that assistance which alone can bring our efforts to a successful issue.

The CATHOLIC RECORD will be a 40-column (wide measure) newspaper of eight pages, printed from new type, on superior paper, and will be issued every Friday.

Having succeeded in obtaining some of the most able and educated gentlemen of the country, to assist, as contributors to its columns, and the Literary Department being controlled by an Editor of acknowledged ability, we can guarantee a paper of surpassing excellence.

Each issue will contain one or more chapters of a serial story by a first-class author; one or two religious articles specially directed to the emancipation of Catholic titles; editorials on current topics of the day, with a general synopsis of occurrences both religious and secular, not only of the Diocese of London but of the world.

Attention will be paid especially to the furnishing of such reading matter as will make it a welcome companion in every household, and both young and old shall herald its appearance each week with gladness.

In politics it will be independent: still it will jealously guard Catholic interests whenever these are neglected or outraged by any political party whether in or out of power.

His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of London, has kindly favoured us with the following recommendation:

tory letter, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to the clergy and laity of the Province that we will carry out the promises which we make in this prospectus. We hope, therefore, that they will aid us in every way to increase our subscription list.

We shall always be happy to receive communications of interests from all parts, and particularly the local news from the different parishes.

The Weekly Record will appear on the first Friday in October, being the 4th day of that month.

The subscription price will be \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Communications to be addressed to the Publisher, at the office of the CATHOLIC RECORD, 388 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ontario, and to whom all money orders must be made payable.

October 4th, 1878. WALTER LOCKE.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

St. Peter's Palace, London, Ontario, Sept. 22, 78.

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.—

DEAR SIR:—
Having been informed that you intend to publish a Catholic newspaper in this city, I beg to say that I approve of the project, and earnestly commend it to the encouragement and patronage of the clergy and laity of this diocese. Although we have no reason to complain of the secular press of this city, which as a rule treats Catholic affairs in a just and friendly spirit; still we are convinced that there is room in our midst for a good Catholic Weekly, and if conducted as it ought to be in an efficient manner and in accordance with Catholic principles, it could not fail to be productive of much good throughout the diocese. Of course whilst giving a general approbation to the contemplated journal, we must not be understood as even implying that we should hold ourselves responsible for its utterances and views, much less that it should be considered as our official organ. Indeed we do not believe in church organs unless when conducted by clergymen under the immediate supervision of the Bishop. But apart from this, reasonable and necessary respect, we accord a hearty sympathy and wish a God Speed to your laudable undertaking.

Believe me dear sir,
Sincerely yours,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

WHAT THE CATHOLIC WORLD IS DOING.

Rev. John M. Foucaud died of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., on Friday, Sept. 20.

Rev. P. H. Brown died in the Charity Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Sept. 25.

On Sunday, September 22, Rev. Joseph A. Faure, S. J., died at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rev. M. Kratz, of Mandeville, La., died there on Sunday last of yellow fever.

Rev. John Ludden died at Florence, N. Y., early on Saturday morning, September 28.

—There are but two alternatives—the way to Rome and the way to Alhambra. Anglicanism is the half-way house on the one side, and Liberalism is the half-way house on the other.

—Miss Cotton, only child and heiress of Dr. Cotton, of Worcester College, Oxford, niece of Dr. Pusey, has been received into the Church within the last few weeks.

—Miss M. C. Burke, of Albany, a novice at St. Joseph's Convent, Bordenstown, N. J., was received into the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, at the mother house last week, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Corrigan officiating.

—The Very Rev. Father Fiat has been elected Superior-General of the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission and of the Sisters of Charity, in place of the Very Rev. Eugene Bore, lately deceased.

—The little contribution of ten dollars from the inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York, to those of St. Vincent's, New Orleans, last week, was the occasion of a touching interchange of good feeling.

—Miss Frances Pease died on the 4th inst., in Memphis, Tennessee, of yellow fever. This lady was one of the Sisters of St. Mary, of New York, and the fourth of the Sisters who have fallen victims to this dreadful disease.

—The *Western Watchman* says:—Renewed efforts are about to be made to supply the enormous and daily increasing want of German priests in the Diocese of Alton, Ill. Almost every parish in the diocese needs a German pastor. Bishop Balzer is now returning from Europe with several priests from Germany.

—On 9th of October, 1871, St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, Ill., under the charge of the Fathers of the Congregation of St. Basil, was destroyed by the great fire. It was the oldest Catholic church in that city. The zealous fathers have erected a grand new church, which was consecrated with imposing ceremonies on Sunday, Oct. 6. All the German Catholic Bishops in the United States were present.

—The Montreal *Trois Heures* says:—The numerous friends of the Very Rev. Messire Thomas Curon, for many years Professor of Moral Theology at the Seminaire de Nicolet, will regret to hear that he is no longer in our midst. During terms of eighteen years he acted as Superior, and has seen Nicolet become one of the most flourishing colleges in Canada.

—The Rt. Rev. Bishop in seeking accommodations for the Rev. clergy of his diocese, who are to assemble in Detroit next week, found the Rev. pastors and their congregations willing and ready to accommodate more than are expected. The following is the list of those volunteering hospitality: Rev. Franciscan Fathers of St. Mary's Church were willing to entertain 25; Rev. Dr. Reilly, 15; Fr. Friedland, 15; Fr. Van Dyke, 12; Fr. Bleyenberg, 20; Fr. Savage, 6; Fr. Anciaux, 15; the Jesuit Fathers, 4; Fr. Laporte, 5; Fr. Pucher, 5, and Fr. Wermers, 2.

—Great preparations are being made at Goa for the celebration of the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, which occurs on the 3rd of December. The body of the Saint will be exposed for veneration. Pilgrims in great number from far and near will attend the solemnity.

—A new Catholic free school for colored children was started at Quincy, Ill., last spring, under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F., being prefect of religion. This we are happy to state, is now frequented by seventy children, of whom seventeen were baptized during the last session and eleven more made their First Communion.

—"Sister Sophie," so-called Superior of the Protestant "Sisterhood" in Albany, N. Y., under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Doane, has become a Catholic, and is preparing to join some Order in the Catholic Church. She was formerly of the Russian Church, and got tired of playing Catholic in a schismatic body. Miss Churchill, formerly of a New York Protestant sisterhood, and who was some time since received into the Catholic Church, has recently joined the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville. Thus, good and earnest souls, touched by the grace of God, are not satisfied with locks on heaven's door, but the true Bread of Life is to be found only in the real old Catholic Church.

—The Italian Government, alarmed at the negotiations which have been pending between the Holy See and the German Empire, not long since requested its ambassador at Berlin, Count Lamour, to ask the German Government whether the "Reichskanzleramt" (the Chancellor's Bureau of the Empire) intended to treat with the Roman Curia as a foreign temporal power, or whether it was only the question of negotiation intended to regulate purely religious affairs. The German Chancellor curtly replied that he did not feel in the least obliged to give any information on the subject.

—The Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese of Clonfert, Ireland, was once an eye-witness of an extraordinary miracle that occurred at the Grotto of Lourdes, where he was present on a pilgrimage. On his return to Ireland he consecrated his diocese to Our Lady of Lourdes, placing it under her special protection. Sometime afterwards this diocese had the honor of being chosen to present a splendid banner in the name of the Irish people to the sanctuary at Lourdes. The dedication of the new parish church of Killybeg under the title of Our Lady of Lourdes is a new token of the indissoluble bonds that unite the Diocese of Clonfert to Our Lady of the Grotto.

—Sister Anthony, the Superior of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Clonfert, Ohio, lately gave birth to a new child of true Christian charity. A Jewish family, consisting of a Mr. Haskel, his wife and children, arrived lately in that city from Memphis, Tenn. Both parents soon died of the yellow fever, leaving their children entirely helpless. An application for their admission into the Jewish hospital was refused. Sister Anthony, however, took the children under her care, and was for this publicly praised by the Hebrew Southern Relief Board. In recognition of Sister Anthony's self-sacrificing charity, a committee of prominent citizens, composed of Jews, Protestants and Catholics, have resolved to give a grand concert at Lookout House for the benefit of the Good Samaritan Hospital. It promises to be a magnificent affair, thanks to the energy of the members of the committee.

—The Boston *Pilot* has the following: In the year 1848 a young couple, doubtless runaways, came to this city from Ireland. The young man entered upon a trading business in a small way, but he was unsuccessful and became involved in debt. He promised his creditor that in time he would pay him, and taking his family with him he returned to his native land. Years elapsed and nothing was heard of him till last Monday, the 2nd inst., when Rev. Joseph H. Gallagher, of St. Patrick's Church, placed in the hand of the creditor the sum of \$150, the amount due him. His receipt was immediately furnished to this unlooked-for example of mercantile probity.

—Among the many precious relics preserved at New-Dame two deserve special mention. One of these is the eucharistic host worn on his habit by Paul of the Cross, the Founder of the Passionists. It was given to Signor Gregori by the Superior of a Retreat of that Order in Italy, as a token for a picture of the Saint which he presented to the community. Signor Gregori lately gave this interesting relic to Very Rev. A. Granger, C. S. C. The other relic is the glove worn by Pius IX., of holy memory, on his right hand during his last illness. It was presented to Very Rev. Father Sorin, C. S. C., during his last visit to Rome. Few relics at New-Dame are more highly prized than these.

—A Prussian civil officer of Stalberg, a great manufacturing and mining town near Aix-la-Chapelle, said lately at a public meeting: "We may congratulate ourselves that there are no social democrats here in our neighborhood, and we thank the Catholic clergy for it." This is a new evidence of the truth proclaimed by the Catholic party in the Prussian National Assembly, that social democracy cannot be suppressed by brute force, but only by the untrammelled influence of the Catholic Church. Quite recently, too, a Protestant minister in New York was heard to say: "Not until the world's dissolution will any intelligent Roman Catholic be a Communist, for the greatest barrier in the country against it is the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church."

—In the year 1811, Napoleon I. had the Bishop of Ghent, Belgium, imprisoned for refusing to recognize the National Council of French and Italian Bishops held at Paris. He was also forced after a long struggle to abandon the city, and to leave the city to the hands of the French. The Bishop declared it null and void, and considered himself the only lawful Bishop of Ghent. Napoleon, however, forced the Cathedral Chapter to elect an administrator, who, by accepting the charge, fell under the severest ecclesiastical censures. Nearly all the priests of the diocese remained true to their lawful Bishop, and ignored the intruder. Two hundred young seminarians of the diocese followed their example, and in punishment were drafted into the French army. Remaining undaunted, they were led prisoners to the fortress of Wesel, then in the power of the French, and there they remained until the first abdication of Napoleon in 1814. Six of this noble band of confessors are still living: (1) Rev. Joseph Persone, pastor of Ettighien, born in 1790; (2) Rev. Leandre Callawaert, born 1791, retired pastor of Peruyse; (3) Rev. Peter John de Meester, born 1793, pastor of Scheldrode; (4) Rev. Dominicus Verdeggen, born 1793, honorary canon of the Cathedral Chapter at Bruges; (5) Rev. Charles Gyselsien, born 1794, pastor of Alveringhen; (6) Rev. Peter Joseph Rousel, born 1794, retired pastor of Wulverghem.

—Lady Edith Noel, third daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; the Honorable Constance Mary Germaine Howard, fourth daughter of Lord Howard, of Glossop, and sister of the Marchioness of Bute; two daughters of the Honorable Maxwell Stuart, of Fringmar, Inverleithen, Peeblesshire, and the youngest daughter of Mr. Wald Blin, are about to enter Sisterhoods in connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

—There is now in the possession of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, Scotland, an exceedingly interesting relic. After His Grace's elevation to the ancient Archiepiscopal See he made application to the Bishop of Anagni, in Italy, in whose cathedral are kept the remains of St. Andrew, for a relic of the saint, in order to its preservation in the Cathedral Church in Edinburgh. The Bishop of Anagni at once acceded to the request, and on receiving the relic, His Grace the Archbishop had it encased in a beautiful reliquary, which is hardly less interesting than the relic itself. The body of the reliquary, which is of solid gold and of curious and antique workmanship, was bought and presented to His Grace (then Bishop of Aylesbury) by the Marquis of Bute, before his becoming a Catholic. It was for some time, but on account of the body being six-sided, inconveniently used as a *calvarium*. The addition of a crystal can and a golden headpiece has now transformed the relic into an exceedingly elegant piece of church furniture. It is, we understand, the intention of His Grace to inaugurate the receipt of the relic upon the approaching feast of St. Andrew.

—A correspondent writes to the *Pell Mell Gazette* from Bayeux as follows:—Through the kindness of Mgr. Hugonin, Bishop of Bayeux, I was shown this morning the famous casket, much to the general disappointment, was not sent to the Paris Exposition this year. This casket, which may be more correctly described as a large ivory box, bound with bronze, was captured from the Saracens by Louis XI, and an inscription in Arabic of which the following is the translation. "In the name of a gracious merciful good blessing and goodness" may be taken as a confirmation of this legend. It is said that Louis XI presented it to the Cathedral of Bayeux out of gratitude for his daughter's recovery from an illness which had exhausted the resources of the local faculty, but which yielded to a touch of the chalice which had belonged to St. Regombert, the second Bishop of Bayeux. The casket was sent to hold the miracle-working chalice, and both have been jealously guarded ever since. This casket, which is a wonderful piece of *antiquarian* work, was sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855 and 1867, the event of any harm coming to it. The Bishop offered to let it be exhibited this year, but the commissioners declined to guarantee its safety, and the Bishop very wisely would not part with it. The casket is not shown to the ordinary visitors, for one or two attempts have been made to make away with it.

—The Italian Government, alarmed at the negotiations which have been pending between the Holy See and the German Empire, not long since requested its ambassador at Berlin, Count Lamour, to ask the German Government whether the "Reichskanzleramt" (the Chancellor's Bureau of the Empire) intended to treat with the Roman Curia as a foreign temporal power, or whether it was only the question of negotiation intended to regulate purely religious affairs. The German Chancellor curtly replied that he did not feel in the least obliged to give any information on the subject.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY.

REV. SIR,—I delayed to urge the claims of our Southern brethren sorely afflicted with one of the most calamitous visitations of Providence, till times would improve and a bountiful harvest help our country. Besides, large sums of money were being subscribed from other localities which met the pressing and immediate wants of the sick.

The news from the afflicted districts comes still laden with appalling affliction and calls for more help. You will urge your good people to contribute largely, to bring some consolation to the multitudes of plague-stricken sufferers. As the orphans will be very numerous, we will send the contributions to safe hands, that the lives of those children may be preserved to their spiritual and temporal education attended to. You will also impress on your flock the duty of showing their gratitude to God for the health and prosperity which they themselves enjoy.—By praying earnestly for the salvation of those poor afflicted children of the plague; 2nd. To give of their abundance, alms to the poor; 3rd. To give of their abundance, alms to the poor; 4th. To give of their abundance, alms to the poor; 5th. To give of their abundance, alms to the poor; 6th. To give of their abundance, alms to the poor; 7th. To give of their abundance, alms to the poor; 8th. 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"Will My Soul Pass Through Ireland?"

BY D. O'SULLIVAN.

"Did any one ever hear of conceive a more beautiful idea than that expressed by Charles J. Kickham, in his story of "Knocknagow," where Father O'Neill tells of the old woman who is dying in a strange land, and having received the last sacrament, turns once more to the priest, and anxiously inquires: "Will my soul pass through Ireland?"

Oh, Sogarth, aron, sure I know life is the finest; Oh, Sogarth, aron, sure I know life is the finest; I have said my last prayer and received my last blessing. And, if the Lord's willing, I'm ready to die; But, Sogarth, aron, can I never again see; The valleys and hills of my dear native land— When my soul takes its flight from this dark world of sorrow. Will it pass through old Ireland to join the blessed band?

Oh, Sogarth, aron, sure I know that in heaven The loved ones waiting and watching for me; And the Lord knows how anxious I am to be with them. In those realms of joy 'mid souls pure and free; Yet Sogarth, I pray, ere you leave me forever, Tell me, can I see you in a vision, or see you in heaven? Whose hope, next to God, is to know that when leaving 'Twill pass through old Ireland on the way to its goal?

Oh, Sogarth, aron, I have kept through all change The three-blessed shankrook to lay o'er my clay; And the Lord knows how anxious I am to be with them. Of that bright smiling valley so far away; Then, Sogarth, I pray, ere you leave me forever, Tell me, can I see you in a vision, or see you in heaven? When my body lies cold in the land of the stranger, Will my soul pass through Erin on its way to our God?

FABIOLA;

OR THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS.

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Syra went to the maid's apartment, and put before her jealous but greedy companions, the silver dishes. As their mistress occasionally glanced at this little kindness, it did not much surprise them. But the poor servant was weak enough to feel ashamed, of appearing before her comrades, with the rich scarf round her arm. She took it off before she entered; then, not wishing to displease Euphrosyne, she carried it, as well as the bowl, with one hand, on coming out. She was in the court below, returning to her blind friend, when she saw one of the noble guests of her mistress's table alone, and with a mortified look, crossing towards the door, and she stepped behind a column to avoid any possible, and not unbecoming, rebuke. It was Fulvius; and he, sooner did she, unsmiling, catch a glimpse of him, than she stood for a moment as one nailed to the spot. Her heart beat against her bosom, then quivered as if about to cease its action; her knees struck against one another, a shiver ran through her frame, while perspiration started on her brow. Her eyes, wide open, were fascinated, like the bird's before the snake. She raised her hand to her breast, made upon it the sign of life, and the spell was broken. She fled in an instant, still unnoticed; and had hardly stepped noiselessly behind a curtain that closed the stairs, when Fulvius, with downcast eyes, reached the spot on which she had stood. He started back a step, as if scared by something lying before him. He trembled violently; but recovering himself by a sudden effort, he looked around him, and saw that he was alone. There was no eye upon him—except one which he did not see, but which he felt as if he were being looked at. He gazed again upon the object, and stooped to pick it up, but drew back his hand, and that more than once. At last he heard footsteps approaching, he recognised the martial tread of Sebastian; and hastily he snatched up from the ground the rich scarf which had dropped from Syra's arm. He shook as he folded it up, and when, to his horror, he found upon it spots of fresh blood, which had oozed through the bandages, he reeled, like a drunken man, to the door, and rushed to his lodgings.

Pale, sick and staggering, he went to his chamber, repulsing roughly the officious advances of his slaves; and he closed to his faithful domestics to follow him, and then signed to him to bar the door. A lamp was burning brightly by the table, on which Fulvius threw the embroidered scarf in silence, and pointed to the stains of blood. The dark man said nothing; but his swarthy countenance was blanched, while his master was alive and hid. "It is the same, no doubt," at length spoke the attendant, in their foreign tongue; "but she is certainly dead."

"Art thou quite sure, Euphrosyne?" asked the master, with the keenest of his hawk's looks. "As sure as man can be of what he has not seen himself. Where didst thou find this? And whence this blood?"

"I will tell thee all to-morrow; I am too sick to-night. As to those stains, which were liquid when I found it, I knew not whence they came, unless they are warnings of vengeance—may a vengeance themselves, deep as the Furies'—and which, if they are, they are a launch. That blood has not been shed near."

"Tut, tut! this is no time for dreams or fancies. Did any one see thee pick this—the thing up?"

"No one, I am sure."

"Then we are safe; better in our hands than in others. A good night's rest will give us better counsel."

"True, Euphrosyne; but do thou sleep this night in my chamber."

Both threw themselves on their couches: Fulvius on a rich bed, Euphrosyne on a lowly pallet; from which, raised upon his elbow, with dark but earnest eyes, he long watched by the lamp's light the troubled slumber of the youth—at once his devoted guardian and his evil genius. Fulvius tossed about, and moaned in his sleep, for his dreams were gloomy and heavy. First he sees before him a beautiful city in a distant land, with a river of crystal brightness flowing through it. Upon it is a galley weighing anchor, with a figure on deck, waving towards him, in farewell, an embroidered scarf. The scene changes; the ship is in the midst of the sea, battling with a furious storm, while on the summit of the mast the same scarf-streams out, like a pennant, ruffled and uncrumpled by the breeze. The vessel is now dashed upon a rock, and all with a dreadful shriek are buried in the deep. But the topmast stands above the billows, with its calm and brilliant flag; till, amidst the sea-birds that shriek around a form with a torch in her hand, and black flapping wings, flies, snatching it from the staff, and with a look of stern anger, displays it, as in her flight she passes before him. He reads upon it, written in fiery letters, NEMESIS. (Vengeance).

But it is time to return to our other acquaintances in the house of Fabius. After Syra had been the door close on Fulvius, she paused to compose herself, offered up a secret prayer, and returned to her blind friend. She had finished her frugal meal, and was waiting patiently the slave's return. Syra then commenced her daily duties of kindness and hospitality; she brought water, washed her hands and feet, in obedience to Christian practice, and combed and dressed her hair, as if the poor creature had been her own child. Indeed, though not much older, her look was so tender, as she hung over her poor friend, her tones were so soft, her whole action so motherly, that one would have thought it was a parent ministering to her daughter, rather than a slave serving a beggar. And

this beggar too looked so happy, spoke so cheerily, and said such beautiful things, that Syra lingered over her work, to listen to her, and gaze on her. It was at this moment that Agnes came for her appointed interview, and Fabius insisted on accompanying her to the door. But when Agnes softly raised the curtain, and caught a sight of the scene before her, she betokened to Fabiola to look in, enjoining silence by her gesture. The blind girl was opposite, and her voluntary servant on one side, unconscious witnesses. The heart of Fabiola was touched; she had never imagined that there was such a thing as disinterested love on earth between strangers; as to charity, it was a word unknown to Greece and Rome. She retreated quietly, with a tear in her eye, and said to Agnes, as she took leave.

"Do not retire; that girl, as you know, proved to me this afternoon, that a slave may have a heart; she has now shown me that she may have a heart. I was amazed, when a few hours ago, you asked me if I did not love a slave. I think, now, I could almost love Syra. I shall regret that I have agreed to part with her."

As she went back into the court, Agnes entered the room, and laughing, said, "So, Cecilia, I have found out your secret at last. This is the friend whose food you have always said was so much better than mine, that you would never eat at my house. Well, if the dinner is not better, at any rate I agree that you have fallen in with a better hostess."

"Oh, don't say so, sweet Lady Agnes," answered the blind girl; "it is the dinner indeed that is better. You have plenty of opportunities for exercising charity; but a poor slave can only do so, by finding some one still poorer and helpless like me. That thought makes her food far the sweetest."

"Well, you are right," said Agnes, "and I am not sorry to have you present, to hear the good news I bring to Syra. It will make you happy too. Fabiola has allowed me to send you our mistress, Syra, and to take you with me. Tomorrow you shall be free, and a dear sister to me."

Cecilia clapped her hands with joy, and throwing her arms round Syra's neck, exclaimed,—"Oh, how good! How happy you will now be, dear Syra!"

But Syra was deeply troubled, and replied with faltering voice, "O good and gentle lady, you have been kind indeed, to think so much about one like me. But pardon me, if I entreat you to remain as I am; I assure you, dear Cecilia, I am quite happy here."

"But why wish to stay?" asked Agnes. "Because," rejoined Syra, "it is most perfect to abide with God, in the state wherein we have been called. (1 Cor. vii. 24). I own this is not the one in which I was born; I have been brought to it by others. A burst of tears interrupted her for a moment, and then she went on, "But so much the more does it seem to me, that God has willed me to serve Him in this condition. How can I wish to leave it?"

"Well then," said Agnes, still more eagerly, "we can easily manage it. I will not free you, and you shall be my bondswoman. That will be just the same."

"No, no," said Syra, smiling, "that will never do. Our great Apostle's instructions to us are—'Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the forward.' (1 Pet. ii. 18). I am far from saying that my mistress is one of these; but you, my Lady Agnes, are too good and gentle for me. Where would be my cross, if I lived with you? You do not know how proud and headstrong I am by nature; and I should fear for myself, if I had not some pain and humiliation."

Agnes was almost overcome; but she was more eager than ever to possess such a treasure of virtue, and said, "I see, Syra, that no motive addressed to your own interest can move you, I must therefore use a more selfish plea. I want to have you with me, that I may improve by your advice and example. Come, you will not refuse such a request?"

"Slightly," replied the day-labourer, "and therefore I will appeal to yourself from your request. You know Fabiola, and you love her. What a noble soul, and what a splendid intellect she possesses! What great qualities and high accomplishments, which only reflect the light of truth! And how jealously does she guard herself, that peer of virtues, which only we know how to prize! What a truly great Christian she would make!"

"Go on, for God's sake, dear Syra," broke out Agnes, all eagerness. "And do you hope for it?"

"It is my prayer, day and night; it is my chief thought and aim; it is the occupation of my life. I will try to win her by patience, by assiduity, even by such unusual discussions as we have held to-day. And when all is exhausted, I have one resource more."

"What is that?" both asked.

"To give my life for her conversion. I know that a poor slave like me has few chances of martyrdom. Still, a stronger persuasion is said to be approaching, and perhaps it will not disdain such humble victims. But be that as God pleases, my life for her soul is placed in His hands. And, oh, dear, best of ladies," she exclaimed, falling on her knees and bedewing Agnes' hand with tears, "do not come in this between me and my prize."

"You have conquered, sister Syra (oh! never again call me lady)," said Agnes. "Remain at your post; such single-hearted, generous virtue must triumph. It is too sublime for so homely a sphere as my household."

As Euphrosyne had done it, and she gave the reason for she scorned to tell a lie. Indeed she had never missed it till now. The kind-hearted old nurse was much grieved at the loss, which she considered must be heavy to a poor slave-girl, and she probably reserved that object for the purchase of her liberty. And Syra too was sorry, but for reasons which she could not have made the good housekeeper comprehend.

Euphrosyne had all the servants interrogated, and many even searched, to Syra's great pain and confusion; and then ordered a grand gilded lattice through every part of the house where Syra had been. Who for a moment could have dreamt of suspecting a noble guest at the master's table of purloining any object, valuable or not? The old lady therefore came to the conclusion, that the scarf had been spirited away by some magical process, and greatly suspected that the black slave Afra, who she knew could not bear Syra, had been using some spell to annoy the poor girl. For she believed the Moor to be a very candid, (a famous sorceress in Augustus' age) being often obliged to let her go out alone at night, under pretence of gathering herbs, full moon for her coming, as if plucked at any other time, they would not possess the same virtue, to procure deadly poisons Euphrosyne suspected, but in reality to join in the hideous orgies of Fetichism (the worship of inferior Africa) with others of her race, or to hold interviews with such as consulted her for magical arts. It was not till all was given up, and Syra found herself alone, that on more coolly recollecting the incidents of the day, she remembered the pause in Fulvius' walk across the court, at the very spot where she had stood, and his hurried steps, after this, to the door. The conviction then flashed on her mind, that he must have dropped her kerchief, and that he must have picked it up. That he should have passed it with indifference she believed impossible. She was confident, therefore, that it was now in his possession. After attempting to speculate on the possible consequences of this, she determined to commit the matter entirely to God, and sought that repose which a good conscience was sure to render calm and sweet.

Fabiola, on parting with Agnes, retired to her apartment; and after the usual services had been rendered to her, she sent her two servants and Euphrosyne, she dismissed them with a gentler manner than ever she had shown before. As soon as they had retired, she went to recline upon the couch where first she found her; when, to her disgust, she discovered lying on it the style with which she had wounded Syra. She opened a chest and found in it a letter; nor did she ever again use any such weapon.

She took up the volume which she had laid down, and which had greatly amused her; but it was quite insipid, and seemed most frivolous to her. She laid it down again, and gave free course to her thoughts, and perhaps sometimes to her tears. Her first thought was a wonderful child her cousin Agnes was, how useful, how pure, how simple, how sensible, too, and even wise! She determined to be her protector, her elder sister in all things. She had observed, too, as well as her father, the frequent looks which Fulvius had cast upon her; not indeed, what by reason of that was antagonistic to Christianity, and the completion of the greatest prophecy of the Gospel—the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman power. [The triumphal arch of Titus, on which are represented the spoils of the Temple.] I cannot but believe that another arch will be great, and commemorative no less a victory, over the second enemy of our religion, the heathen Roman empire itself.

"What! do you contemplate the overthrow of this vast empire, as the means of establishing Christianity?"

"God forbid! I would shed the last drop of my blood, as I shed my first, to maintain it. And depend upon it, when the empire is converted, it will not be by such gradual growth as we now witness, but by some means, so unhuman, so divine, as we shall never, in our most sanguine longings, forecast; but all will explain this: it is the change of the right hand of the Most High!"

"No doubt; but your idea of a Christian triumphal arch supposes an earthly instrument; where do you imagine this to lie?"

"Why, Paneratus, my thoughts, I own, turn towards the family of one of the Augusti, as showing out of the way, especially in a boy. You understand I mean, Constantine Chlorus."

"But, Sebastian, how many of even our learned and good men will say, nay, do so, if you speak thus to them, that similar hopes were entertained in the reigns of Alexander, Gordian, or Aurelian; yet did it all end in disappointment. Why, they ask, should we not expect the same results now?"

"I know it too well, my dear Paneratus; and bitterly have I often deplored those dark visions, which damp our energies; that lurking thought, that vengeance is perpetual, and mercy temporary, that martyr's blood, and virgin's prayer have no power even to shorten terms of visitation, and hasten hours of grace."

By this time they had reached Sebastian's apartment, the principal room of which was lighted, and evidently prepared for some assembly. But opposite the door was a window open to the ground, a slight gothic terrace that ran along that side of the building. The night looked so bright through it, that they both instinctively walked across the room, and stood upon the terrace. A lovely and splendid view presented itself to them. The moon was high in the heavens, swimming in them, as an Italian moon does; a round, full globe, not a flat surface, bathed all around in its own refrigent atmosphere. It dimmed, indeed, the stars near itself; but they seemed to have retired, in thicker and more brilliant clusters, into the distant corners of the azure sky. It was just such an evening as, years after, Montez and Augustus enjoyed from a window at Ostia, and discoursed of heavenly things.

It is true that, below and around, all was beautiful and grand. The Coliseum, or Flavian amphitheatre, rose at one side, in all its completeness; and the gentle murmur of the fountain, while its waters glistened in a silvery column like the reflux sea-wave gliding down a slanting rock, came soothingly on the ear. On the other side, the lofty building called the Sæptizonium of Severus, in front, towering above the Cælian, the sumptuous baths of Caracalla, reflected from their marble walls and stately pillars the radiance of the autumn moon. But all these massive monuments of earthly glory rose unheeded before the two Christian youths, as they stood silent, the elder with his right arm round his youthful companion's neck, and resting on his shoulder. After a long pause he took up the thread of his last discourse, and said, in a softer tone, "I was going to show you, when we stepped out here, the very spot, just below our feet, where I have often fancied the triumphal arch, to which I have alluded, would stand. [The arch of Constantine stands exactly under the spot where this scene is described. But who can think of such paltry things below, with the splendid vault above us, lighted up so brilliantly, as if on purpose to draw upwards our eyes and hearts?]

"True, Sebastian; and I have sometimes thought, that if the under-side of that firmament up to which the eye of man, however wretched and sinful, may look, be so beautiful and bright, what must be like a richly-embroidered veil, through the texture of which a few points of golden thread may be allowed to pass; and these only reach us. How transcendently royal must be that upper surface, on which tread the lightest feet of angels, and of the just made perfect!"

CHAPTER IX. MEETINGS.

Of all the Roman hills, the most distinctly traceable on every side is undoubtedly the Palatine. Augustus having chosen it for his residence, success-

ive emperors followed his example; but gradually transferred his modest residence into a palace, which covered the entire hill. Nero, not satisfied with its dimensions, destroyed the neighborhood by fire, and then extended the imperial residence to the neighboring Esquiline; taking in the whole space now occupied between the two hills by the Coliseum. Vespasian threw down that golden house, of which the magnificent vaults remain, covered with beautiful paintings; and built the amphitheatre just mentioned, and other edifices, with its materials. The entrance to the palace was made, soon after this period, from the Via Sacra, or Sacred Way, close to the arch of Titus. After passing through a vestibule, the visitor found himself in a magnificent court, the plan of which can be distinctly traced. Turning from this, on the left side, he entered into an immense square space, arranged and consecrated to Adonis by Domitian, and planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers.

Still keeping to the left, you would enter into sets of chambers, constructed by Alexander Severus in honor of his mother Mammaea, whose name they bore. They looked out opposite to the Cælian hill, just at the angle of it, which abuts upon the latter triumphal arch of Constantine, and the fountain called the Meta Sudana. [The sweating goal.] It was an obelisk of brick (which yet remains), cased with marble, from the top of which issued wind, and flowed down like a sheet of glass, all round it, as a bath for the ground. Here was the apartment occupied by Sebastian as a tribune, or superior officer, of the imperial guard. It consisted of a few rooms, most modestly furnished, as became a soldier and a Christian. His household was limited to a couple of freedmen, and a venerable matron, who had been his nurse, and loved him as a child. They were Christians, as were all who in his cohort; partly by conversion, but chiefly by care in recruiting new soldiers.

It was a few evenings after the scenes described in the last chapter, that Sebastian, a couple of hours only by the rays of the moon, streaming through the open window on that side. The soldier stood near this, and Paneratus sat upon his small military couch.

"What is this great affair, Paneratus," said the officer, smiling, "upon which you wish to have my sage opinion?"

"Quite a trifle, I dare say," replied the youth, bashfully, "for a bold and generous man like you; but an important one to an unskilful and weak boy like me."

"A good and virtuous one, I doubt not; do let me hear it; and I promise you every assistance." "Well, then, Sebastian—now don't think me foolish," proceeded Paneratus, hesitating and blushing at every word. "You are aware I have a quantity of useless plate at home—mere lumber, you know, in our plain way of living; and my dear mother, for any thing I can say, won't want the lots of old-fashioned trinkets, which are being looked up, and of no use to anybody. I have no one to whom all this should descend. I am, and shall be, the last of my race. You have often told me, who in that case are a Christian's natural heirs—the widow and the fatherless, the helpless and the indigent. Why should these wait my death, to have what by reversion is theirs? And if a persecution is coming, why run the risk of confiscation seizing them, or of plundering lieters stealing them, when our lives are wanted, to the utter loss of our rightful heirs?"

"Paneratus," said Sebastian, "I have listened without offering a remark to your noble suggestion. I wished you to have all the merit of uttering it yourself. Now, just tell me, what makes you doubt or hesitate about what I know you wish to do?"

"Why, to tell the truth, I feared it might be highly presumptuous and impertinent in one of my age to offer to do what people would be sure to imagine was something grand or generous; while I assure you, dear Sebastian, it is no such thing. For I shall not miss these things a bit; they are of no value to me whatever. But they will be to the poor, especially in the hand of their coming."

"Of course, Lucia consent?"

"Oh, no fear about that! I would not touch a grain of gold-stuff without her even wishing it. But why I require your assistance is principally this. I should never be able to stand its being known that I presumed to do anything considered out of the way, especially in a boy. You understand me? So I want you, and beg of you, to get the distribution made at some other house; and as from a—say from one who needs much the prayers of the faithful, especially the poor, and desires to remain unknown."

"I will serve you with delight, my good and truly noble boy. Hush! did you not hear the lady Fabiola's name just mentioned? There again, and with an epithet expressive of no good will."

Paneratus approached the window; two voices were conversing together so close under them that the comice between prevented their seeing the speakers, evidently a woman and a man. After a few minutes they walked out into the moonlight, almost as bright as day.

"I know that Moorish woman," said Sebastian; "it is Fabiola's black slave, Afra."

"And the man," added Paneratus, "is my late school-fellow, Corvinus."

They considered it their duty to catch, if possible, the thread of what seemed a plot; but, as the speakers walked up and down, they could only make out a sentence here and there. We will not, however, confine ourselves to those parts, but give the entire dialogue. Only, a word first about the interlocutors.

To be Continued.

"A graceful thought, Paneratus, and no less true. It makes the veil between us laboring here and the triumphal church above, thin and easily to be passed."

"And pardon me, Sebastian," said the youth, with the same look to his friend, as a few evenings before had met his mother's inspired gaze, "pardon me, if, while you wisely speculate upon a future arch to record the triumph of Christianity, I see already before me, and open to the arch through which we, feeble as we are, may lead the Church speedily to the triumph of glory, and ourselves to that of bliss."

"Where, my dear boy, where do you mean?"

Paneratus pointed steadily with his hand towards the left, and said: "There, my noble Sebastian; the seats must have arrived at the *curia* [the place where live beasts were kept for the shows] of the amphitheatre; for I know there were none there yesterday."

"Yes, hark!" continued Paneratus, not noticing the interruption. "These are the trumpet-notes that summon us; that is the music that must accompany us to our triumph!"

Both paused for a time, when Paneratus again broke the silence, saying, "This puts me in mind of a matter on which I will take your advice, my faithful counsellor; I want your company be soon arriving?"

"Not immediately; and they will drop in one by one; till they assemble, come into my chamber, where none will interrupt us."

They walked along the terrace, and entered the last room of the suite. It was at the corner of the hill, exactly opposite the fountain; and was lighted only by the rays of the moon, streaming through the open window on that side. The soldier stood near this, and Paneratus sat upon his small military couch.

"What is this great affair, Paneratus," said the officer, smiling, "upon which you wish to have my sage opinion?"

"Quite a trifle, I dare say," replied the youth, bashfully, "for a bold and generous man like you; but an important one to an unskilful and weak boy like me."

"A good and virtuous one, I doubt not; do let me hear it; and I promise you every assistance." "Well, then, Sebastian—now don't think me foolish," proceeded Paneratus, hesitating and blushing at every word. "You are aware I have a quantity of useless plate at home—mere lumber, you know, in our plain way of living; and my dear mother, for any thing I can say, won't want the lots of old-fashioned trinkets, which are being looked up, and of no use to anybody. I have no one to whom all this should descend. I am, and shall be, the last of my race. You have often told me, who in that case are a Christian's natural heirs—the widow and the fatherless, the helpless and the indigent. Why should these wait my death, to have what by reversion is theirs? And if a persecution is coming, why run the risk of confiscation seizing them, or of plundering lieters stealing them, when our lives are wanted, to the utter loss of our rightful heirs?"

"Paneratus," said Sebastian, "I have listened without offering a remark to your noble suggestion. I wished you to have all the merit of uttering it yourself. Now, just tell me, what makes you doubt or hesitate about what I know you wish to do?"

"Why, to tell the truth, I feared it might be highly presumptuous and impertinent in one of my age to offer to do what people would be sure to imagine was something grand or generous; while I assure you, dear Sebastian, it is no such thing. For I shall not miss these things a bit; they are of no value to me whatever. But they will be to the poor, especially in the hand of their coming."

"Of course, Lucia consent?"

"Oh, no fear about that! I would not touch a grain of gold-stuff without her even wishing it. But why I require your assistance is principally this. I should never be able to stand its being known that I presumed to do anything considered out of the way, especially in a boy. You understand me? So I want you, and beg of you, to get the distribution made at some other house; and as from a—say from one who needs much the prayers of the faithful, especially the poor, and desires to remain unknown."

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Professor K Sunday from in the afternoon or eight miles, a complete w... The recent... nearly... made... After one of... cloak room g... capitated to... hurt, but the... W. L. Tru... asserts that he... action near t... after which h... away from sa... In Montreux... Fred. Hamilt... men, charged... 12th of July... At Colbert... hilted smok... ten; and at... brought into... three to nine... boys under s... places of an... We learn t... Dublin Brevi... theological a... last fifteen y... and that he... iste of the... became a m... here to the... past, will un... of givin... wider intere... tam by the... with the... of the Dublin... A young... not know T... ing sketch... a good-tell... who will pr... Journey. I... of the wind... became a m... not wait for... Macera. I... about as nu... jumbles tog... however, ca... sure you w... his favorite... evidently n... Probably y... name on the... On the de... death for s... rel, has s... appeal in h... Colbe, and... tion of pul... sener that... almost at t... premeditat... from Vict... to the fact... killed his w... stance a fe... A young... visit his fr... the carriage... black-neck... phosphorus... slight burn... hour, how... thumb swa... arm. He... centration... insisted up... hours until... had telegr... the spot it... gained the... the fact of... died twenty... suffering... A China... district call... a nugget... such a m... miners, wh... erment... colony fo... show a cot... rous, or... pausing, w... paining fr... stated in t... in the fir... The Col... of speed... The facts... France, a... Fernand... for a sea... Wilson, w... valuable p... station at... wife on the... at St. Seb... of possess... the follow... forwarded... pencil-cas... These we... their rest... railway p... ment, who... concerned... The Nu... supplied... been mak... with. T... Town ha... can be im... person ju... men jum... sustaining... were high... London... wiction... inflict up... ceses out... title is th... able artic... London... Italy for... highway... Rome an... the Bay... can the ex... can have... feature in... frequent

NEWS OF ALL SORTS.

Professor King, who ascended in a balloon on Sunday from Scranton during a violent gale, landed in the afternoon in Montgomery county, Pa., seven or eight miles from Norristown. The balloon was a complete wreck, but King was unhurt.

The recent Estidford at Birkenhead was very nearly made memorable by a terrible calamity. After one of the performances the floor of a ladies' cloak room gave way, and twenty women were precipitated to the ground. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the general alarm was very great.

W. L. Trumbull, of Mornington, Perth County, asserts that he was dragged on Friday night in a saloon near the Michigan Central Depot, Detroit, after which he was robbed of \$150. Moral—Keep away from saloons.

In Montreal, on Monday, Oct. 14th, the Grand Jury brought in true bills against David Grant, Fred Hamilton, Ingram Lilburn, and other Orangemen, charged with unlawfully assembling on the 12th of July last.

At Colburn and Searious the police recently prohibited smoking in the streets by youths under sixteen; and at Trevelyan's of 1877 has just been brought into force, which imposes a fine of from three to nine marks, or imprisonment in default, on boys under sixteen who smoke in the streets and in places of amusement.

We learn that Mr. Ward, who has conducted the Dublin Review with such signal philosophical and theological ability during the eventful period of the last fifteen years, is about to make over the proprietorship of this Review to the Bishop of Salford, and that he will retire from the editorship after the issue of the next October number.

A young merchant going to Bologna, who did not know Turner even by name, has left the following sketch of him:—I have fortunately met with a good tempered, funny little elderly gentleman, who will probably be my companion throughout the journey. He is continually popping his head out of the window to sketch whatever takes his fancy, and became quite angry because the conductor would not wait for him while he took a sunrise view of Macerata.

The case of Isabel Grant, a woman condemned to death for stabbing her husband in a drunken quarrel, has excited much interest in England. The first appeal in her behalf was made by Frances Power Cobbe, and was followed by so strong a demonstration of public sympathy with the unfortunate prisoner that the Home Secretary sent her a reprieve almost at the foot of the gallows.

A Chinaman working at a place in the Danully district called Jericho, found, on the 23rd of June, a nugget weighing 400 ounces, the unearthing of such a magnificent lump of gold drawing many miners to the ground; but the reports of the Government mining surveyors and registrars of the colony for the quarter ending the 31st of March show a continued decline in the quantity of gold raised.

The Courrier de Belgique relates a remarkable case of speedy restitution through the confession. The facts which have been published in France, are as follows:—On Monday week M. Fernand Raoul-Duval, who stood as a candidate for a seat in the Chamber in opposition to M. Wilson, was robbed of a sum of money and other valuable property on the platform of the railway station at Bayonne, where he had alighted with his wife on their return from the bull-fights at St. Sebastian.

The Nuneaton Fire Brigade having been recently supplied with a jumping fleet for use at fires, have been making some interesting experiments therewith. The sheet was placed beneath one of the Town Hall windows, sixteen feet in height. It is composed of strong canvas cloth, with loops which can be held by sixteen men, to break the fall of a person jumping from a high elevation.

London Truth:—"What is wanted in the daily papers are more dry facts. As it is their facts are questionable, and the dreary comments which they inflict upon their readers, respecting them, in nine cases out of ten are unneeded. To write a leading article is the easiest thing imaginable; to write a readable article is one of the most difficult."

London Truth:—"Tourists are not likely to select Italy for a wintering country when they hear of highway robberies in the immediate neighborhood of Rome and in that delightful district round about the Bay of Naples. There have been similar occurrences near both Castellane and Salerno, and the excursion over the hills from Sorrento to Amalfi can hardly be undertaken without an escort. A feature in the present revival of brigandage is the frequent abductions." O for regenerated Italy!

The Cretons and Turks are about coming to terms.

It is reported that Lady Dufferin will return to Canada with the Princess Louise.

Lord Dufferin will be entertained at a banquet at Belfast on his return to Ireland.

The Austrilians at Detroit scored 181 runs in one inning, the Peninsulars making 115 in two innings.

The Princess Alice relief fund at the Mansion House amounts now to upwards of £25,000.

Montreal city gas stock fell 13 per cent. on the announcement of the success of Edison's electric light.

Austria is said to have demanded a seat at the Cabinet meetings in Cairo, to protect Austrian interests in Egypt.

There is a panic in the Glasgow iron trade owing to reported failures. The price of iron had fallen at one time ten pence per ton.

The troublesome state of affairs in the East has caused the proposed trip of a deputation of the British Cabinet to the Mediterranean to be abandoned.

It is reported from Vienna that the new Ottoman Ambassador has notified Andrássy that the Porte will be compelled to oppose by arms the Austrian advance on Novi Bazar.

It is reported that a rich field of coal has been discovered on the North Branch below Piney Point. A thorough and exhaustive examination of the site is about to be made.

In Westmeath, a man named Thomas Nally, an egg dealer, died from a violent attack of small pox, which he caught in Killebeggan. It appears that Nally, who resides near Horseleap, a village close to Killebeggan, was engaged in the latter town a fortnight since, and on his return home was seized with the epidemic. He lingered until Saturday, when he expired.

It is reported throughout Westmeath that Knockdrin Castle, the residence of Sir Richard Levisage, Bart., in the County Westmeath, is being prepared for the sojourn of the Duke of Marlborough during the winter months.

It is believed that the lovers of royalty will be fully gratified this year. It is said that the Duke of Connaught and the Empress of Austria intend residing in Ireland during the hunting season. It is also rumored the Prince Imperial will take up his residence in Meath.

From Galway I learn that the Rev. M. J. Geraghty, C. C., died on September 8th, at his father's house, Kilmore, in the 25th year of his age and second of his priestly ministry. The sincere and widespread sympathy entertained for his friends in their deep affliction was manifested by the large and respectable procession that accompanied his remains to the cathedral to testify their esteem for the departed by their presence at his obsequies. The solemn Office of the Dead, at which the Most Rev. Dr. Conway presided, was chanted by the full choir of priests. Then followed the solemn Requiem Mass, Rev. J. J. Keane, Adm., being celebrant; Rev. P. McNulty, C. C., Deacon; Rev. H. Conway, C. C., sub-Deacon, and Rev. J. Conroy, master of Ceremonies; after which the remains of the young and holy priest were conveyed to the cathedral vault, and there laid to await a glorious resurrection.

In Meath the annual horse show was held at Navan, on September 10th, in the Barrack square. This show, which is kept up by the energy of the gentlemen of the county, has been steadily improving each year, both in respect to the number and quality of the animals exhibited, and has given a considerable stimulus to the breeding of horses in Meath. The number of entries was 200, as against 176 in the previous year. The most marked improvement was manifested in all classes.

A WEALTHY CRICKET CLUB.

The grounds of the Australian cricket club, comprising thirteen acres, were given to them by the Government of that colony some twenty years ago, free of taxes for ever, together with the sum of £5,000 sterling, to be laid out in making the grounds and as a building fund. This formed the nucleus of a club and grounds round which all that is wealthy and fashionable in Melbourne has gathered, so that at the present time the club has a membership of more than 1,500, paying an annual fee of four guineas, to which may be added the Governor's annual donation of twenty-five guineas, making a total yearly income from members' fees alone of over £10,000 sterling (say \$50,000). The ground, as observed before, comprises thirteen acres, around three sides of which a beautifully sloping grass terrace runs, twenty yards wide, on which elm trees have been planted at distances sufficient to allow their boughs to interlace; seats on this terrace are so arranged that five thousand persons can sit entirely in the shade to witness a match with the greatest ease and comfort. They have a pavilion erected at a cost of seven thousand guineas, bath rooms, roquet court, refreshment rooms for ladies and gentlemen, whilst portions of the field are reserved for archery, lawn tennis, croquet, etc. On special occasions the attendance of visitors has reached as high as twenty-five thousand.

STRATFORD ITEMS.

A CROSSITY.—Mr. Alex. Macgregor has shown the Galt Reporter some ripe strawberries, picked from plants in his garden during the past week. They appear to be of the Jucunda variety, and are large, well-formed berries. The same plants are freely blossoming, and forming other young fruit. A very unusual circumstance.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. John Battis, of Downie, was driving home from Stratford, and when opposite Mr. Humphrey's shop on Horton street, one of the whiffletrees became detached, the horses started and he was thrown out of the wagon. One of the wheels passed over his head. He was taken up insensible, and for some time it was feared he was fatally injured, but he is now in a fair way of recovery.

RIGHT OF WAY.—On Friday, Edward McAleer, of Downie, was driving on the St. Mary's road, along with Patrick Kane. A little way from Clowan's hotel, he met Daniel Macnamara, who according to his story, did not turn out of the way sufficiently, and in consequence the vehicles collided, and McAleer's buggy was smashed. The parties were before the Police Magistrate, who fined Macnamara \$1 and cost—\$7.50 in all.

SENSIBLE.—Rev. Leonard Gaetz, of Hamilton, takes a practical, common-sense view of advertising. On Sunday last he stated in his pulpit, that in view of the fact that there were daily newspapers circulated in the city, reaching all classes of the community, he would not in future make any pulpit announcement of a secular character, other than those having direct connection with the legitimate working of the church. It was a very sensible announcement.

The death is announced at Buxton of Sir George Conway Colthurst, of the Castle, Blarney, who at one time represented the borough of Kinsale as a Liberal-Conservative. He is succeeded by his son, George St. John Colthurst.

SCISSOROLOGY.

Being a Choice Selection from the Cream of our Exchanges.

The position of foreman machinist at the G. W. H. Car Shops, London, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Ridley, is to be filled by a Hamilton man.

Mr. Adam Wheaton, Gore of London, from one vine picked four citrons, 19½ lbs., 18½ lbs., and 12 lbs., three weighing 57 lbs.

Messrs. Manville & Brown have taken the vacant store under the Mechanics' Hall, and will in a few days remove their business there.

Jesse Shaver, lot 17, 3rd con., Westminster, has a novelty in the shape of a young apple tree which bore fruit this season, and blossomed for the second time last Sunday.

Says the Pilot, it is now publicly stated by Mary Anderson and her advertisers that she is an Irish-American. We knew it would "pay" sometime in America to make this admission.

Hon. Jno. O'Connor has been requested to accept a seat in the new Cabinet, and, of course, will accept. In spite of the cry regarding Irish Catholic representation it looks as if they were to be worse off than with Mr. Mackenzie, who gave them the Speakership and Secretary of State.

A "high-toned" London, Eng. tailor, has sent to all the Mayors of Canada a circular stating that "as the Marquis of Lorne is about coming to your (his) country, the Mayors of the different towns will, no doubt, wish to obtain a complete outfit, with insignia of office, sword," etc., and goes on to state that for so much the same will be supplied. Fancy seeing the Mayors of the different towns of Canada entering a sword, cocked hat, laced coat, knee-breeches, &c., &c., &c.

A young man named Patrick O'Hara died in Belleville on Tuesday, last lockjaw. The poor fellow, in going from his work on election day to cast his vote, stepped on a nail in the sidewalk, and then seemed to get a little better, but he was prostrated on Saturday last with lock-jaw, from which he suffered fearfully until the time of his death.

The subscription to obtain an annuity for Signor Mario, which is now being organized in England, has reminded some of the French papers that the sufferers by the accident to the Princess Alice have never been helped by the money of France. They remark that when inundations, war, or any other calamity takes place in France, the East Paris is always ready to advance the results; but that the sympathy of the French nation is generally confined to words and newspaper paragraphs.

As we grow older our ideas of age strangely change. To the girl in her teens, the ripper maiden of twenty-five seems quite aged. Twenty-two seems thirty-five "an old thing." And thirty-five thinks forty, but congratulates herself that there may still remain some ground to be possessed in the fifteen years before the half century is attained. But fifty does not by any means give up the battle of life. It feels middle-aged and vigorous, and thinks old age a long way in the future. Sixty remembers those who have done great things at threescore. It is the desire of life within us which makes us feel young so long.

The scientific world is probably under the impression that the telephone is the highest form of sound conveyance which has been imagined up to the present moment; but I was present to-day at an experiment made by M. de Morsel, a member of the institute. The lecturer placed some tin foil between the leaves of a copybook; and having joined it to a telephone in another room caused the music of several airs to come out of the paper. The experiment went to prove that the invention is only in its infancy, and that sound will certainly form an important element in the inventions of the future.

A "lark" of a rather curious kind was played out at the Lambeth police-court yesterday. Wm. Blagburn, a young man, had been arrested as a deserter from the Coldstream guards, when he pleaded that he changed clothes with a man who ran away on the appearance of a constable. This was shown to be true by a sergeant who identified the clothes, and could not recognize the prisoner. In answer to the plea of a "lark," Mr. Chance said the accused was liable to 10l. penalty for every day he wore the military uniform. He had "put himself into the lion's skin," and must now give up the clothes to the sergeant. Here a difficulty arose, for the prisoner said he had no other clothes, and all the money he had was in the pockets of the clothes with which the man had decamped. As the military law is inexorable, the foolish victim of this "lark" only obtained his liberty on giving up his borrowed uniform and accepting a workhouse suit. It will be a lesson to him not to play a "lark" with a soldier again.

At Hamden, Ohio, on Friday evening, while Prof. Charles Donnelly, the "Lion King" connected with Pullman & Hamilton's Great London Museum, was going through with his usual performance in the den of performing lions, he was attacked by one of the largest of the four African lions, the lion striking him a terrible blow in the breast with his paw and knocking him down, and severely lacerating him in his hips and thighs, and dangerously injuring him otherwise. Through his great courage and presence of mind, and with the aid of two men who came to his assistance with spears on each side of the cage, he managed to beat his way outside of his cage. He is now under the care of several physicians in a dangerous condition.

Some time between Saturday evening and Sunday morning, the "lark" story in the American House block, in Windsor, was entered by burglars and about \$125 worth of jewelry was taken, the thieves leaving nothing in the show case except a few cheap sleeve buttons. All of the watches and expensive goods were in the safe, and were consequently not disturbed. The dry goods house of St. Louis & Burke, situated on the opposite side of Sandwich street, was also entered and a quantity of silk stolen. It is supposed that both robberies were committed by the same gang, as in each instance an entry was effected by cutting out a pane of glass with a diamond.

Brighton, England, has been startled by the apparition of a man mounted on a bicycle of colossal dimensions, who glides along on a level with the tops of the lamp posts, towering above the height of ordinary carriages. The driving wheel of this machine is nearly eight feet in height, so that the rider's head is some twelve feet from the ground. The courage required to mount on the top of a wheel of this height was only outdone by the dexterity with which the machine was guided and the velocity attained. A champion bicyclist ventured to ride on this monster, and found it necessary to cling ignominiously to a lamp post in order to dismount. A man of ordinary size is enabled to ride this bicycle by means of a secondary treadle placed above the usual crank, and connected by a rod, the action or stroke being what is termed reciprocatory. The wheel is 260 inches in circumference.

OUR SPECIAL IRISH CORRESPONDENCE.

ITEMISED NEWS FROM THE EMERALD ISLE, COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Dublin, Oct. 5, 1878.

Though it is a sad subject to write about, it affords me pleasure, however, to be able to inform you that the unparalleled sufferings of the plague-stricken people of America have aroused the generous sympathy of the Irish people. As we read the awful descriptions of desolation and death, and the harrowing details connected therewith, it recalls to our minds the horrors of the famine of '48, and arouses our most grateful impulses. A correspondent of the Irishman asks that a meeting be called to raise subscriptions, and adds: "Surely we Irish are not so ungrateful as to forget what America did for us in our hour of trial—when her dollars and cargoes of meal were far in excess of the grant of our 'paternal Government,' which was distributed among hungry officials, but never reached the poor peasants. Not so with the dollars, which went direct to the mud-wall cabins and saved thousands from starvation and coffin-graves."

In Antrim, notwithstanding its northern latitude, the charity of the people seems to be as warm as in more southern regions, as on September 5th a charity sermon was preached in Saintfield Church, by the Very Rev. George Pye, P. P. of Glenavy. The object was to raise funds to help to pay off a debt due for improvements on the church, parochial house and schools. Mass was sung by the Rev. J. Crickard, P. P., Loughland, and the responses and music were rendered by an efficient choir. After an excellent sermon by the Rev. Mr. Pye, a collection was taken up, and £84 was received. This sum, added to £84 already subscribed, makes a total of £168.

In Clare there has been quite a commotion caused by a deserter, branded "B. C.," arrested at Kilrush on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences; and, on being searched, it is stated that papers of a most compromising character were found on him. It is stated that he will be charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim. Great excitement prevails in the district.

From Carlow I learn that on Sept. 8th, the land left Hacketstown for Rathvilly. The members were dressed in uniforms emblematical of the land of their birth. The land passed through Kiltegan, and proceeded through Red Wells to that home of music, Rathvilly. All along the road the land was greeted with hearty plaudits at each stage of its performance. On the return the musicians were heartily greeted by the inhabitants of Knockelishan and Ballykillane, &c., for the manner in which they rendered the national and patriotic airs of the land that gave them birth.

In Dublin rumors are afloat that the Duke of Connaught will, before very much longer, be appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and that the announcement may be looked for shortly after he is married. How much truth there may be in these reports it is difficult to conjecture. His Royal Highness's nomination would give him and his bride a Royal Court, an easy round of duties, and a salary of £25,000 a year. Such an appointment seems not improbable after the selection of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to ascend the proconsular dais in Canada.

There seems to be trouble among the Home Rulers, and a meeting of the London Home Rule Association will take place shortly. The association is divided on account of the Butt-Earnest controversy. At the meeting the sections will sustain their respective leaders. It is stated that a third section intends to run Mr. O'Connor Power for a party leader.

The detailed agricultural returns are now published for Ireland for the year, showing that one-half the whole cultivated land is in pasture, and that wheat cultivation has been substituted very considerably this year for that of oats. Hay has yielded two-fifths of a ton more, and is the best of Irish crops. In 1877 the yield of all the crops was from two to three per cent. below the previous year. In round numbers there are 4,000,000 head of cattle in Ireland, and about the same of sheep. The returns of emigrants from Liverpool for August show a continued increase in the number of departures for the United States and other fields of labor. Seventy-seven ships sailed, having on board 9,495 emigrants, whose destination is thus given: United States, 7,584; British North America, 1,641; Australia, 98; South America, 83; East Indies, 46; West Indies, 21; China, 9; and West Coast of Africa, 32. The nationalities of the emigrants, so far as could be ascertained, were—Irish, 786; English, 5,834; Scotch, 114, and foreigners, 2,691. Of 670 emigrants the nationality was not given. In August last year the departures from the Mersey were—7,206, so that the month just ended shows an increase of 2,289. During the present year no fewer than 48,333 emigrants have sailed from Liverpool for various countries, principally the United States and Canada, of whom 5,484 have been Irish. The departures of these each month were—January, 247; February, 291; March, 546; April, 1,092; May, 1,290; June, 294; July, 637, and August, 786. Total, 7,206.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace—County Carlow—Walter M'Murrough Kavanagh, Borri House, Borris, Esq.; County Antrim—Mark Francis Wilson, Drumahaire, Esq.; County Meath—Richard Graham Kelleher, Barley Hill, Kingscourt, Esq.; County Kerry—Samuel Francis Dowley, Mount Briscoe, Philipstown, Esq.

Kildare mourns the loss of Rev. Daniel Carroll, P. P., who died at the parochial house, Dunamaggin, Aug. 26th. Father Carroll was ordained priest in 1846, his first mission being in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. Father Carroll was appointed to the pastoral care of his late parish about eight years ago, during which time he left nothing undone to promote the moral and material welfare of his parishioners. It is most honorable to his memory to state that wherever he went the education of youth was one of his principal aims. He died at the comparatively early age of 66 years. It is supposed that over-zealion hastened his much lamented end, which pressed most heavily on the poor, to whom his purse was open. The Office and High Mass for the repose of his soul took place on the 25th, at which the Very Rev. Dean McDonald presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory; celebrant, Rev. J. Carroll, C. C., Windgap, deacon, Rev. P. Aylward, C. C., St. Patrick's, sub-deacon, Rev. M. Hone, C. C., Kells. And Kerry wishes a hearty Godspeed to Father Thomas Finn, of Tralee, who was lately ordained by the Bishop of Clonfert, left his native town on Sunday week for the scene of his future labors in Australia.

In the King's County on September 7th a solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Renny's Banagher, on the occasion of the opening of the new altar, which the energy of the Rev. Kieran Egan, P. P., has added to the beauties of the church, and the ceremony was rendered more interesting by a elo-

quent sermon from a distinguished member of the Jesuit Order, the Rev. Joseph Cery. The high altar, which is the gift of Sir George Penrose, of Cork, is a magnificent combination of red Cork and Sicilian marble, beautifully blended and carved. The side altars are the gift of James Nevin, Esq., Banagher, and are worked by his agents. The canopy over the rails are of worked iron, representing a vine branch, beautifully executed, and surmounted with substantial stained glass pine coping. The stained-glass windows are by Meyer of Munich, the donor being Mr. William Hammon, Banagher. The magnificent clock which ornaments the tower and spire is by Mr. Dobbin, Dublin, and was erected by the public subscription, Protestants and Catholics alike contributing. The tower and spire, recently erected at a cost of £1,200, are of Gothic design, and testify in a marked degree the religious zeal which prevails the well-disposed Catholics of Banagher and neighborhood. The entrance and windows are of handsome cut-stone, surmounted by a gilt cross. The interior of the church has recently undergone considerable renovation, and can boast of much harmony and beauty in all its proportions. At the celebration of the High Mass, which commenced at 12 o'clock, the Rev. E. O'Reilly, C. C., was celebrant; deacon, Rev. Mr. Byrne, Eyrestown; sub-deacon, Rev. F. Conroy, St. Mark's, Longford; master of the ceremonies, Rev. James O'Farrell, C. C., Banagher. At the conclusion a subscription was taken up and a handsome sum realized. The music of the Mass was rendered effectively by the local choir assisted by a local brass band. In the evening there was a grand procession around the church, after which vesper and another sermon was given. The evening ceremony concluded by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

Leitrim has a case of ejection and forcible possession, and intense excitement exists in and about Milford in consequence of the summary ejection of the Widow Algeo and her two sons from the house and farm at Burlin, near Milford, from which she was ejected two years ago by the late Lord Leitrim, and of which she took forcible possession on the 5th inst. On Tuesday evening Captain Dopping, agent to the Earl of Leitrim, accompanied by several bailiffs, proceeded to the house reoccupied by Mrs. Algeo and her two sons, when a bailiff named Harrison broke open the door with a crow-bar. A rush was made into the house by the bailiffs in a body. They were opposed by the brothers Algeo, who struck the bailiffs on entering, but after a desperate, well-sustained and determined resistance, they were overpowered, and along with their mother ejected from the house, which remains in occupation of several bailiffs, well armed. Robert and John Algeo were arrested by the police, several of whom were present, and were brought before the magistrates at Milford petty sessions Thursday, and committed for trial. When the case came up before Capt. Peel, R. M., at the Milford petty sessions, Robert Algeo was ordered to be imprisoned for a month for the assault on Captain Dopping, and fined 10s. for assaulting Harrison, and John Algeo was fined 10s. for assaulting Harrison. The month's imprisonment was changed to a fine afterwards, the brothers undertaking that they and their mother would give no further trouble in reference to the house and farm. The fine was paid.

At Limerick, on September 12th, the completion of the tower and spire of the Redemptorist Church, erected at the cost of Alderman Quinn, was celebrated by a procession with suitable vocal and instrumental music, during which a cross of colossal proportions was erected on the tower. There was a large attendance of the citizens and others. A peal of bells is being cast by a well-known Dublin house, which, when placed, will make the structure and its claims cost the Alderman something very close upon £12,000.

Three candidates have been nominated for the Irish Home Ward in the room of the late Mr. Michael Ryan, T. C. The names of the candidates are Mr. John Nolan, William street; Mr. Ryan (son of the deceased); and Mr. L. O'Meara, commission agent. Reports from Mayo chronicle the arrival in Castlebar of the Rev. Joseph McMahon, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Dubut, H. U. S., on a visit to his father, Mr. Edward McMahon, T. C., who is now fifteen years since Father McMahon (then an ecclesiastical student) left his native town.

An election for Westport was held on Sept. 12th, at the Harbor Office. Messrs. Patrick O'Dowd, George P. Louden, Mr. Francis Molloy, and Mr. Wm. Livingston, were re-elected without opposition.

A Queen's County report says:—Consequent upon the Government's determination to discontinue Spike Island, Cork Harbor, as a great central prison for convicts, and which is about being turned into account for naval purposes, some of the more fitting prisons throughout the country are about being made convict depots, and arranged like that of Maryborough. Two drafts of convicts, one numbering 24, and the other 22, and accompanied by their own wardens from Spike Island, have arrived there and have been lodged in jail, where there is ample room for them, the state of crime in the Queen's County being fortunately so low, that the number of local prisoners is small. The prison there, from its style of building and good healthy situation, has been reported favorably on by the Government Inspector, and it is rumored that it is intended to increase its size for the further accommodation of convicts and the state of crime in the county are about being made convict depots, and arranged like that of Maryborough.

The wife of Mr. Ivory, residing near Kildare, has, within the last eleven months given birth to five children, four girls and a boy. Early in the month of October last she presented him with twins, two girls, and a few days ago she gave birth to three children, two girls and a boy—all of whom are alive, and, if report speak truly, are doing well.

Roscommon has been marching her constabulary around, whether for the benefit of their health or for the safety of the public peace I cannot say.

The following transfers, &c., have taken place in the counties of Galway and Roscommon:—Sub-constable Brennan has been transferred from Laurencetown to Kiltormer (in the Ballinasloe district); Sub-constable McCallerny has been transferred from Cloncar, county Roscommon, to Croghan, in Boyle district of same county; Sub-constable Bennett has been transferred from Tulsk (in Strokestown district) to Roscommon; Sub-constable Vaughan has been transferred from Cullaghan (in Strokestown district) to Tulsk, in Strokestown district; Sub-constable Daly has been transferred from Monivea to Rosmore, county Galway; Sub-constable Donovan has been transferred from Monivea to Derrybrien.

The Wexford United Agricultural Society's annual show took place at the large field in George's street, Wexford, on Sept. 10th, under favorable auspices. The weather was fine, the attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, far exceeded that of former years. The entries of horses were far in advance of last year, whilst the character of the stock fully maintained the prestige of the model county, and the enterprising gentlemen who have devoted their time, talent and capital to bringing their herds to the perfection which Wexford has exhibited in many a closely fought contest in this and the sister county. The Wexford Militia Band was in attendance, and played numerous select airs during the day. Lord Waterford acted as judge in the horse section, assisted by Messrs. Murrugh (late Master of the Ward Hunt), and Mr. S. Farnoy, stewards. Colonel Fisher, Castle Grogan and Mr. C. G. Grey judged the cattle and sheep. J. R. O'M.

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We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to receive contributions on subjects of interest to our readers and Catholics generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WALTER LOCKE, PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1878.

Mr. Denis McCarthy is the authorized agent and collector of the CATHOLIC RECORD for London and vicinity, to whom subscriptions and other payments due this office may be made.

It is reported by telegram to the associated press, that in consequence of representations from Cardinal McCloskey, the Holy Father will immediately take measures for a very considerable development of Catholicity in America. Later telegrams state that the Cardinal's Secretary says that he is not aware of the movement; so the news may be taken for what it is worth.

We are being complimented on all sides and from all quarters on the handsome appearance of the CATHOLIC RECORD. We cannot take everything to ourselves without mentioning as deserving of no small amount of this praise, the Dominion Type Foundry Co., of Montreal and Toronto, from whom the type for this paper was purchased.

We are in receipt of the Home Journal, published in Detroit, marked for exchange. We cordially comply with this request, but would say to the editor of our contemporary that our chance of ultimate influence in the field of journalism would be small, and our title to the chair we occupy as disputable as that of R. B. Hayes to his, if the suggestion contained in the editorial notice vouchsafed was necessary, or if the editor of the paper making it, is to be regarded as a sort of censor of the press whose views as to the length of editorials and questions discussed is to be binding by the fraternity.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are still receiving complaints from a few of our subscribers that they have not received the second number of the CATHOLIC RECORD, or that the delivery of it has been much delayed. We again ask forbearance from all such, and promise on our part to use the utmost diligence in mailing. We cannot at present account for the omission or delay, and what astonishes us the most is that we have not had a single complaint from subscribers outside the city and vicinity. Our subscribers would lay us under an obligation by at once informing per mail, or personal call, of all omissions in the future, when they will at once receive the copies required.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE "GROTTO" OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

On Sunday last at 3:30 o'clock p.m. the benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament was given by His Lordship the Bishop in the Grotto Chapel at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in memory of its being the anniversary day of the dedication, twelve months ago. The day was fine, though appearances were somewhat threatening, and the attendance was large, manifesting the devoted piety of our people, which cannot be too much lauded.

The Rev. J. Connelly, and Rev. W. Dillon assisted as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, besides whom His Lordship was assisted in the office of the benediction by the Rev. Fathers M. J. Tierman and G. R. Northgraves.

His Lordship preached a very impressive sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin, the necessity of which he proved by the intimate relations which necessarily exist between the Son, who is our blessed Lord and Saviour, and His Immaculate Mother. In honoring the Mother, we honor the Son, and in invoking the Mother we propitiate the Son, who at the marriage feast of Cana of Galilee wrought at her request his first recorded miracle, even anticipating his hour, for the purpose of making manifest the influence of His Blessed Mother with Him.

The eloquent sermon of His Lordship was listened to with the greatest attention, and as the Grotto could not contain the crowd the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by His Lordship from the entry.

THOUGHTS ON THE CHURCH.

When our divine Lord was laying the foundations of His Church, He laid them on an unshaken rock, this being the significance of the word Peter, the new name which He gave to the chief of the Apostles, when He built His Church upon him, saying, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church." This mighty structure was meant by Him to last throughout the ages, proof against the blighting influences of time, the storm of human passions, the thunder of human force and hostility, and the seductions of error.

The pyramids of Egypt, standing permanently amid the shifting sands, were but feeble types of what the Church of Christ was to be, amid the mutations and ever-recurring vicissitudes of time. Therefore also does our Lord say to His Apostles, "Behold I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world," and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against her," i.e. the Church. (St. Matt. xxviii. 20 and xvi. 18.) Our Blessed Saviour is the wise man spoken of in the Gospel, who built his house, not upon the sand, where it could not endure the storms that beat against it, but upon a rock, and when the rain fell and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house, it fell not because it was founded upon a rock.

The grand characteristic, therefore, of this creation of the God-Man—His holy Church—is permanency: stability amid the changes and trials and persecutions of the world, whilst the frail structures of error raised by man on foundations of sand are sure to fall into ruin before the combined violence of the rain and floods and tempests. The Catholic Church is the only institution known to history, that possesses the stability and the undying life that were to be essential characteristics of the Church of Christ, and it is therefore divine. In other words the Church of Christ is permanent and undying; but the Catholic Church is the only Church which history tells of, possessing these characteristics, therefore, the Catholic Church is the Church of God.

The life of the Church also, was to be a faithful copy of the life our Blessed Lord led whilst on earth: a life of sorrows and humiliations, to be followed by the most glorious triumphs. Our Lord suffered the humiliations of His Passion before entering into His glory. He descended into the darkness of the tomb, before rising in the bright effulgence of His Resurrection. And we, our Lord foretold, should be the inheritance of His Church, viz: trials and triumphs. "Amen, amen, I say to you, that you shall lament and weep; but the world shall rejoice; and you shall be sorrowful; but your sorrow shall be turned into joy." (St. Jno. xvi. 20.) When Christ founded the Church, the world was organized into one vast empire, of which Rome was the capital. Galilee, in which our Lord appeared, was but a distant and despised province of that mighty organization. The men whom He appointed to teach the world were obscure and illiterate. The truths they were to teach had never before been heard on earth. They made war on human passion, and ran directly counter to man's most cherished prejudices; and hence the Apostles were met with opposition, hatred and persecution, even in the commencement of their mission, in their first attempts "to preach the Gospel to every creature." They were despised and hated in Jerusalem, and scourged by legal authority. It was amid such storms the bark of Peter was first launched upon the deep, and such were the prospects of what it would have to encounter on its passage over the ocean of time! During the three centuries of persecution to which the Church was subjected in the very beginning of her career, the promises of our Lord were literally verified, and many a raging tempest, and many a mountain billow threatened the brave vessel of the Church with utter destruction, while she was making her eventful passage. In the face of this prospect, the Apostles go forth to fulfil their mission. The Prince of the Apostles undertakes to evangelize Rome itself; and in the course of a short time in the world's history, the power of pagan Rome succumbs to that of Christian truth: its superstitions, its riches, its pride, its learning yield to the power of the cross, or melt away before the light that emanates therefrom. The cross itself, before an emblem of degradation, becomes the acknowledged symbol of Christ's triumph, and is publicly recognized as such on the very spot where the triumphs of false deities were most complete. Truly such facts as these show how completely the words of our Lord regarding the trials and triumphs of the Church have been verified by the life of the Church; and as a fulfillment of His prophecy they form an adequate testimony to the divinity of His institution. The Catholic alone can claim this evidence of divine establishment; for she alone has preserved existence during all the centuries since the divine promises were made, she alone has continued the battle against human passions and vices, she alone has encountered the storms, and has witnessed the triumphs which our Lord so positively declared would be her lot.

TEMPERANCE—ABSTINENCE.

Being Catholic, we are not puritanical, but we lay down the broad principle that for all men temperance is a necessity, and for many men abstinence. We use the word temperance in its literal sense—i.e. moderation. Not writing from personal experience, but rather basing our views on close observation of every day incidents, we would earnestly recommend the youth just entering upon manhood to totally abstain from alcoholic liquors in every form, there being possible no good result from indulgence however moderate; while the arguments which might be urged in favor of absolute abstinence number legion. It is true that in numerous exceptional cases men are observed to imbibe day after day quantities of spirits sufficient to prostrate their average fellow-man without apparent effect on them mentally. They proceed about their daily avocations betraying no sign of excessive indulgence. It may safely be asserted, however, that these are the men who ultimately become the sots and wrecks which serve to illustrate the extremity of degradation to which man may be reduced when he gives full reign to his evil appetites. None of the outcasts who daily figure in the police annals of every part of the world contemplated the possibility that such a fate was in store for them at the time when as mere youths they took their glass with impunity, and could honestly boast that they knew when to stop. Therefore it is that we urge upon the youth of the land, and more especially the Catholic youth, to adopt the rule of total abstinence at the outset of their careers when to do so involves no sacrifice or struggle, and thereby spare themselves the agonies of such sacrifice, and to escape failure when they find that their happiness and salvation entirely depend upon their making it at later date when an appetite shall have been acquired stronger than reason, and strong enough to overcome the dictates of reason, unless they obtain what is not always vouchsafed, a signal interposition of Divine grace. We do not believe that any rule, however correct, on general principles should be arbitrarily enforced. We believe that persons of certain physical temperament are temporarily sustained under severe strain if not permanently benefited by an occasional use of mild liquors, but we would say to all such that they cannot too carefully guard themselves from the consequences of the growth of a habit of indulgence, and would caution them that all of the countless millions whose lives, temporal and spiritual, have been blasted through habitual inebriation were once moderate drinkers. Who that has witnessed the spectacle of a comely, decently dressed young man dragged by a heartless officer to the lock-up does not experience from the reminiscence a painful shock and who has not witnessed such a scene, or still worse, the same case reversing the sex of the unfortunate. We will go further and recall to the many hundreds of our readers the hardships, privations and heart-burnings endured by them in consequence of the yielding to this fatal sin of some near and dear one. Perhaps a father is or has been accustomed to reel home periodically in such a state of bestiality as to deprive his home and its inmates of innocent pleasures, and transform the same into an earthly hell, to the scandal of those whom he was destined to influence as much by precept as example. Can we estimate the terrible load of responsibility so incurred. Perhaps a son has fallen into evil ways, and alas! when under the influence of the fatal potion sacrilegiously raises his hand in anger against the author of his being, mayhap the feebleness of them; or worse conception still to contemplate beautiful womanhood itself depraved by the foul habit, and she who should be an ornament to her home, a joy to her parents, ultimately a wife and mother, and perhaps even destined to be dedicated to the special service of Our Blessed Saviour himself, affords us the extreme spectacle of human wretchedness—female depravity. It were profittless to enter upon the discussion of the stock arguments against the liquor traffic; great as the truths they embody may be, they have been worn threadbare, and repetition might justly be deemed "stale, flat and unprofitable;" but we do urge with all the earnestness and force which we are capable of conveying through the medium of language, first, on the young man to start out in life as an advocate and practical exponent of total abstinence, and to the moderate drinker, to beware lest like a thief in the night when he suspects it not, the arch enemy of mankind obtain the mastery, and he lose the control over himself of which he is at present wont to boast.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON EDUCATION.

On the Friday of last week the Marquis of Ripon visited the Training College of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. The Marquis addressed the young ladies, saying that if he might make a few remarks with respect to the work to which the students of the college were about to dedicate their lives, he would be inclined to address them entirely on three points. In the first place, many persons would be inclined to think that the whole duty of the teachers would be to impart actual instruction to the children placed under their care. With respect to that part of their duty, what he would most earnestly impress upon them was that they should take care that the knowledge they imparted and the instruction they gave were sound and solid. There was a great advantage in this respect, that the knowledge received by children, whether in elementary or superior schools, could be supplemented. As schoolmistresses, the students of the college would have a very great responsibility cast upon them in the teaching of those who were brought under their charge; but it was not simply as regarded secular instruction alone that they would have to be careful in dealing with children in the schools. There was another and a higher duty for the teachers—they would have to impart religious knowledge to the children. Now, he believed—and the conviction strengthened and deepened in his mind year after year—that looking at the matter only as a question of education, no error could be greater than the separating of religion from that which was called in our days secular instruction. The two ought to go hand in hand, but religious instruction should be the foundation. The whole instruction of the school would fall, and the intellectual development of the children would be narrowed, if they struck out from their programme those highest and most important subjects connected with the Catholic faith. As he had already said, many people might think that all the duty of schoolmistresses and schoolmasters in certain schools consisted in giving instruction to children without teaching them a knowledge of any branch which was not rendered compulsory; but he was convinced that every effort for the promotion of real and high education should be accompanied by moral teaching—that teaching by example, that the moral instruction which could be obtained over children, and those refining and civilising influences which they would have if they followed the lessons given them in that admirable institution. He had had the pleasure, in company with Mr. Fisher, of visiting several of the most important schools of the district, some of them in the poorest parts of the town. There was not sufficient time at their disposal for the examination of the children, but he was struck with the whole aspect of the schools. He was sorry to say that there were a large number of children running about the streets of Liverpool who could not be brought to school either by Her Majesty's inspectors or by the School Board. Now, looking at those children as he saw them in the street, and at the children in the schools he had visited—and whose parents were in the same condition of life—he would say that a great amount of refining and civilising influence had been brought to bear upon the children who were in attendance at the schools. The exercise of such influence on the part of teachers was even far more important, in his judgment, than the imparting of a knowledge of any amount of literature or science. By their religious and civilising influence had been brought to bear upon the children who were on their own minds, and their object ought to be to lead the children to see that Catholic teaching had made them living examples of Catholic faith. Then they would be doing a noble and glorious work. Another great branch of their work was the training of the young ladies who were to be the future Catholic schoolmistresses of this great country. The college was a very successful one, and evidenced the ability, zeal, and devotion of the admirable ladies who presided over it; but there was one feature of the college that was unique—which was not possessed by any other training college—that was, that a large number of pupil teachers dwelt within its walls, and were under the same influence as the young ladies in the training department. They would go forth to the various dioceses of England, and would have under them a number of pupil teachers who had not had the advantage connected with the establishment. He had every reason to know that the young ladies who went forth from that college were delighted to return whenever they had an opportunity of manifesting an affection for the institution. He had most heartily to congratulate all concerned on the progress of the establishment, as he was daily more and more convinced of the vast importance to this great country of a good sound education. In our days it was almost as important that a child should be taught the elements of knowledge as that it should receive food and clothing. He was convinced that the authorities of the school should be thoroughly kept up to the general standard of the other schools in the country. It was often very difficult to maintain what were called voluntary schools by the side of Board schools, which had, in many respects, greater advantages. No doubt the work was hard and often disheartening, but it was a noble and a necessary work, and events have too truly proved that the spirit of disaffection would not be found wanting in the hour of need.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

From the Weekly Register, Eng.

At a time when we are told on high authority that the decadence of the British Empire is approaching, it may afford the patriotic observer some consolation to take note of signs and symptoms that are indicative, at least, of present strength and vigor. However, inevitable may be the fate for which Mr. Gladstone bids us be prepared, Englishmen will continue to rejoice in the contemplation of the rapidly increasing prosperity of many a distant portion of the doomed Empire; and in the remarkable development throughout her Colonies of feelings of attachment to the mother-country, and proud and willing allegiance to the Sovereign. If the Queen's subjects in every part of the world have realized the secondary and inferior position which we are told it is so evident that England is falling back to, it is the more creditable to their patriotism that they are louder than ever in the expression of their loyalty to the mother-country, and more eager in the assertion of their right to be identified with her fortunes. In the midst of the anxieties inseparable from extended sway, England is sustained by the unbought attachment of her Colonies in every part of the world. They are to her a source of moral and material strength which it would be difficult to over-estimate; and in the enjoyment of the ready allegiance of many free and kindred States, she is but reaping the reward of a just and a wise policy. As sons, who, having attained the age of manhood, and undertaken its responsibilities, are treated by a prudent father with a wise confidence and respect, which, without impairing the natural affection of a child, inspires a grateful and lasting attachment, England, by the liberal extension of constitutional freedom to her Colonies, has drawn closer the bonds which unite her to her children. English colonists

are more demonstrative in the matter of sentiment than Englishmen at home. *They own no monarch, but their hearts are loyal.* The Australian or the Canadian does not often throw off the traditional reverence. But there have not been wanting indications from time to time, that if England be ever again engaged in a great struggle for the maintenance of her high position, the enthusiasm of her widely-extended colonies will not lag behind that of her home dwelling population.

Perhaps there is no portion of the Empire to which we may look with greater satisfaction than to the Dominion of Canada. Equal loyalty, as complete in identity of feeling and sentiment, may exist in New Zealand, or in Australia. There may be as vast an area for the development of Anglo-Saxon enterprise, as boundless a horizon of future hopes and distinct greatness may exist in these vast islands as in the magnificent extent of territory which boasts itself a part of the British Empire in North America. But in contemplating the present condition of Canada, an Englishman may feel a luxury which is not afforded even by the prospect of the young Empire in the far West. It is the happiness which results not merely from the possession of present good, but also from the delicious sensation of relief from evil that has passed away. And the feeling is enhanced by the reflection that the happy change has been brought about by our own action, and not by a course of conduct dictated by a sense of right and justice. It was not always in Canada as it is now. Within the recollection of middle-aged men the sounds which reached us from across the Atlantic were not shouts of gratified and exuberant loyalty, but first the echoes of angry and passionate rebellion, and then the din and clank of armed rebellion. We had not in those days mastered the science or acquired the virtue of dealing with our Colonies upon the terms which disarm sedition and conciliate attachment. But even then we were in the commencement of wisdom. The Canadian rebellion was quelled, and, unlike many another rebellion nearer home, so quelled that there was no disposition to renew it. Future insurrection was guarded against, not by merciless punishments, but by the wise removal of the causes of discontent. Mr. Roebuck but a few days since recalled the fact that all the grievances of the Canadians were redressed, Peace and loyalty were secured, not by measures of repression, but by laws contracting the liberty of the subject, but by the establishment of rational freedom on a legal and constitutional basis. As we have seen, so have we reaped. A generation since Canada was in rebellion; she is now the most loyal and the most devoted of our free dependencies. She is truly a free country, and her freedom is respected even when she adopts in the exercise of her judgment a policy which may be held to affect injuriously the commercial interests of the mother-country. She has a right to adopt a protectionist policy if she please to do so, and though we may think her wrong, we do not question her power to direct her own affairs. But at the very moment when this difference of opinion, if not of interest, arises, a striking proof is afforded to the world of the national feeling which unites the two peoples, or rather the two branches of the same people. The son-in-law of the Queen is by a happy policy selected to be the British official of the Dominion, and proceeds to Canada accompanied by a Princess Royal of England. The news is greeted in Canada with indescribable enthusiasm. Every man throughout the Dominion feels himself more than ever an Englishman, and his devotion will grow and stand fast in the warmth of the royal enthusiasm with which he will greet the daughter of his Sovereign.

This is a gratifying spectacle, and it is suggestive of what may be done nearer home than Canada. There has been talk of sending the Duke of Albany as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Why, it is asked, should not the son of the Queen be greeted as loyally in Ireland as his sister in America? And what might not be done by the presence of a Royal prince to promote attachment to the empire, and to quell disaffection? Unhappily the parallel between Ireland and Canada is not so exact. The Duke of Connaught would not be received in Ireland with loyalty and respect, and his personal qualities would probably excite still warmer feelings in his favor. But it would be folly to expect that the presence even of the Queen herself would create any great change of feeling in a people who, reasonable as they are, still believe that they are afflicted by substantial grievances, and that they have not received a full measure of justice. The loyal enthusiasm of Canada is manifested on the occasion of the coming among them of the Princess Louise, but it is not created by that event. The frank reversion of grievances, the concession of complete constitutional freedom, the respectful and considerate attention paid to the wants, the feelings, and even to the peculiarities of the people, all preceded by many years the Royal visit, and sowed the seeds of the plant in whose stately and majestic growth the Royal Princess will rejoice. Sincerely as we may lament it, we cannot but acknowledge that, be the fault whose it may, nothing like that has taken place in Ireland. Even now the loyalty of Ireland is not as the loyalty of Canada. Rebellions have been suppressed in Ireland, and from time to time grievances have been redressed. But if insurrections have been crushed, events have too truly proved that the spirit of disaffection has survived. Much has been done to remedy injustice and remove causes of discontent. But somehow it has happened that the most necessary concessions have been tardily and ungraciously made, and after long and bitter reproaches against those who have demanded them. Much has been done within the last few years for Ireland, and from time to time there has been manifested a conscientious, and even an eager and passionate, desire upon the part of Englishmen to do her justice. But after these fits of generosity there has ever been a tendency to reaction. We have not had the justice that has been paid the old phrase, "Conciliation has reached its limits," begins to make itself heard, and people plume themselves upon the liberality of their gifts to Ireland, as if all that has yet been done, and more that remains to do, were not mere atonement and reparation for wrong and evil done. To Ireland we deal out or dote in fragmentary and insufficient morsels, and then we are annoyed and disappointed that she still asks for more. Even now we are hesitating and dallying upon the threshold of the freedom of education in university and school to the Catholics of Ireland, long since established in Canada, and we shrink with real or affected misgiving from entrusting to Irish artisans the same political franchise which we have bestowed upon our own. Somehow or other we have failed to impress the Irish with our desire to treat them as our equals, and frankly to admit them to the full privileges of our Constitution. We have not had the fact to such our invitation to them to take their due place in our Empire in such hearty and conciliating terms as would make it attractive. And thus, while our most distant colonies are aflame with loyalty, Ireland has been too often sullen and disaffected. We cannot, perhaps, expect a sudden and momentous change. It is our duty and our interest to do all we can to bring it about, and when we shall have done all that in us lies, we must trust to the healing influence of time to effect a thorough reconciliation. The disease has been too long entrenched and too grievous to admit of a rapid recovery. Yet we have faith that in time to come, when the wrongs and hates shall be buried in oblivion, the gallant Irish race will yield to none other in enthusiastic loyalty to the Empire of which their country will form a free, a happy and an honored member.

OUR MANC

NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE THE CRICKET KEOUGH.

(From O

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I mentioned in the Cardinal Howard of St. Bode. This ago by the purchase of Alexandria Park to the citizens by was founded to meet time supply a practical edifice destined to be of special use at an early and still to the front of the aquarium which would sides the payment of The aquarium after The curious were ments and habits deep and what was of instruction too speculations. The to get rid of the with his usual budget of the land and the £7,000. After the public a little talked a loss the he made the aquarium and recreation has to witress the lay new college, by his There was an e Catholics. The s Murphy, wife of a disco, who was al of our Bishop and the college extens by one of our cit has given £5,000 generosity furnish occasion with sug who is known a friend of mine the Manchester accom lington, he was o the Park which a change of circum who has felt the devote so magnifi others. Another Grace the Duke who also came de sion referred to. Manchester Coll and achieve fan the sons of genit which is best social and com superiors may y with the requir associated with the college a coo the professional end and object been established same practical Packard's Am Institute de Co ter as a great tional advantage as possible. T St. Bode's M division young law, and the examinations, will supply a kind has ever With the chonided the national game breaks in f weather, for ten years. B shown itself s on their meto the protege of them. A money which journey to I In taking a for the last but victories have placed honors has s never before quered their cricket club honor to do remarkable. He found it may be ma Rovie, Hor extraordinary the victories the latter. breaks in f accustomed off, from w fall. Anot so temptin sure to aim got stump overmen one thing Cricketer fielding batting, is better has earn any play tioned w the Aus sives th

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.]

OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE FOR MANCHESTER—END OF THE CRICKET SEASON—THE LATE JUSTICE KEOGH.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Manchester, England, Oct. 3, 1878.

I mentioned in my last letter that his Eminence Cardinal Howard had been to visit our new College of St. Bede. This College was initiated a few years ago by the purchase by our Bishop of two commodious dwelling houses fronting upon the centre of Alexandra Park—one of the latest parks given to the citizens by the Corporation. This college was founded to meet a local need and at the same time supply a practical want widely felt by Catholics destined to enter upon professional or commercial life at an early age. Adjoining these houses and still to the front was erected some years ago, an aquarium which cost the shareholders £21,000, besides the payment of an annual dividend of £270. The aquarium after a time ceased to pay its way. The curious were soon satisfied about the movements and habits of the inhabitants of the great deep and what was intended as a permanent means of instruction took the usual fate of sentimental speculations. The shareholders having determined to get rid of their burden, our worthy Bishop, with his usual business tact, purchased the whole of the land and the buildings as they stood for £7,000. After keeping the aquarium open for the public a little time longer and finding it entailed a loss the Bishop disposed of the fishes and made the aquarium into a magnificent exhibition and recreation hall. Last March we were invited to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new college, by his Eminence Cardinal Manning. There was an excellent muster of the leading Catholics. The second stone was laid by Lady Murphy, wife of Sir D. T. Murphy, of San Francisco, who is also present. He is an old friend of our Bishop and generously gave £1,000 towards the college extension fund. A third stone was laid by one of our citizens, Mr. Lawrence O'Neill, who has given £5,000 for the same object, and whose generosity furnished many of the speakers on the occasion with suggestive argument. This gentleman, who is known as a devout Catholic, once told a friend of mine that in 1851, when our Queen visited Manchester accompanied by the great Duke of Wellington, he was on duty as a private constable in the Park which the Queen visited. So much for a change of circumstances which will enable a man who has felt the want of education in his youth to devote so magnificent a sum to aid the education of others. Another great donor to the College is his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who gave £1,000, and who also came down to deliver a speech on the occasion referred to. There is no doubt that St. Bede's Manchester College will in time effect great work and achieve fame, for it is designed to provide for the sons of gentlemen a practical kind of education which is best calculated to insure success in professional and commercial life, for in order that the superiors may be the more intimately acquainted with the requirements of the day, the Bishop has associated with himself in the general direction of the college a council composed of representatives of the professional and commercial classes. The special end and object, however, for which the college has been established, is to provide instruction of the same practical and scientific kind as that given in Packman's American Business College, and in the Institute of Commerce of the Continent. Manchester as a great commercial Metropolis presents exceptional advantages and these may be developed as far as possible. They will give a specific character to St. Bede's Manchester College. In the superior division young men are prepared for the army, the law, and the civil service and other competitive examinations. There is no doubt that the college will supply a want that no other institution of the kind has ever attempted to meet.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD is the name of a paper started at London, Ont., by Walter Locke. It is a forty-column quarto, neatly printed and looks well to begin with. It contains some long editorial articles, which experience will teach the editor to drop, and some excellent selections. We advise more careful attention to details. The paper has our best wishes.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—The first number of this new publication lies before us. It is a forty-column quarto, neatly printed and looks well to begin with. It contains some long editorial articles, which experience will teach the editor to drop, and some excellent selections. We advise more careful attention to details. The paper has our best wishes.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—Now that the first number of this weekly has been issued, the general appearance and editorial get-up more than realize all expectations. We wish the publisher, Mr. Walter Locke, that success he deserves and which appearances indicate he will achieve.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—The new enterprise of a Catholic organ for the West is one that has been well received by the public to be specially addressed. According to promise, the RECORD made its appearance yesterday, and justifies the promises made in its prospectus, and the expectations of its friends. The original matter exhibits considerable boldness, and the selections appear to be well suited to the occasion.

NEW WEEKLY PAPER.—A new weekly paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD, has been started in London, under the proprietorship of Mr. Walter Locke. It is an eight page paper, very creditably gotten up, and conducted in the interests of the Catholics of Western Ontario. Its editorials are ably written and its selections and arrangement of news display judgment and taste. Politics are subordinated to the higher subjects of Catholic faith and morals. The best Catholic novels are to be reprinted in the columns of the RECORD, and on the whole it bids well for the support of those for whom it is published. Cardinal Wiseman's celebrated novel, "Fabiola," is commended in the first number.

GLADSTONE ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging a copy of a recently published work on "Clergyman's Sore Throat," has addressed a letter to the author, Dr. E. B. Shuldham, on the subject of the management of the voice in public speaking. "No part of the work," writes Mr. Gladstone, "surprised me more than your account of the various expedients resorted to by eminent singers. There, if anywhere, we might have anticipated something like a fixed tradition. But it seems we have learned nothing from experience, and I myself can testify that even in this matter fashion prevails. Within my recollection an orange or more than one, was alone, as a rule, resorted to by members of Parliament requiring aid. Now it is never used. When I have had very lengthened statements to make I have used what is called egg flip—an egg beaten up with a glass of sherry. I think it excellent, but I have much more faith in the egg than in the alcohol. I never think of employing it unless on the rare occasions when I have expected to go much beyond an hour. One strong reason for using something of the kind is the great exhaustion often consequent on protracted expectation before speaking."

NOTICES.

We call attention to the announcement which will be found in our advertising columns, of Goldner's Clothing Eupatorium which will be found replete with everything which is good, serviceable and cheap. Give him a call.

One of our druggists was talking learnedly the other day as he was driving up in the street car about the pharmaceutical profession. An honest husbandman in the next seat couldn't help interrupting with "Jes so, sir, jes so; a farm may suit a gal, but how is she to get it?"

Intelligence reaches us that Mr. Justice Keogh died on the evening of the 30th ultimo at Birken on the Rhine. It will still be fresh in your memories how this illustrious judge wounded his vital while in a state of mental aberration. Since that unfortunate occurrence he appears not to have rallied. It is sad to have to record such an untimely loss, as the judge was only in his sixty-first year, but taking into account the nature of his malady it is perhaps as well that death came so soon to his relief. The late judge was the eldest son of Mr. William Keogh, solicitor, of Cork, in the County Roscommon. He became Solicitor-General in 1850, in which year he entered Parliament and maintained his high reputation for eloquence and independence of spirit. His celebrated attack on Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill won for him the lasting affection of Catholics. His judgment in the Galway election petition met with little favor from his countrymen, however, while the biggest press of England from the Times downwards expressed its delight that a son of the Church should speak in such unmeasured censure on the political action of the Irish Catholic hierarchy. A few years have passed since about reinstating Keogh has never seemed to care about reinstating himself in the good opinion of his countrymen. The majesty of the law to him was supreme. He showed no favor to anyone. He turned a Tory out of his corruptly obtained seat in Parliament with as much indifference as a Liberal. Readers of history, however, need not be reminded that a judge's interpretation of the English law, no matter how learned and upright by may be, is often at fault, and that a disagreement among judges themselves is no uncommon occurrence. Justice Keogh was a man of great ability and influence, kind disposition and a devout son of the Catholic Church. His early death was a loss to the legal profession, of which he was great an ornament and to the religious body which had his sympathies, and whose sons but too rarely obtain the worldly honors which he nobly won.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The High School at St. Thomas is rapidly approaching completion, and will be an imposing structure.

NEW SEPARATE SCHOOL.—A Separate School is in course of construction in St. Thomas, and is being pushed forward with great energy.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The Water Commissioners have given notice that parties requiring water should make application for it at once, as they expect to be able to supply it next month.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday afternoon Miss Walker, an elderly sister of Mrs. F. Galena, was found dead in her chair. She was much respected by all who knew her, being kind and affable with all whom she came in contact.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A Catholic church is shortly to be erected in Ridgeway, at a cost of between \$8,000 and \$10,000. Already considerable money has been subscribed, and it is thought a sufficient amount will have been raised to proceed with the work next spring.

LECTURE.—A lecture in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will be delivered by Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay, in St. Peter's Cathedral, on Sunday, the 27th October, at 7 p. m. Subject, Temperance. We hope to see an audience as large as such a praiseworthy object is entitled to.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are called upon this week to record the sudden death of Mr. Owen Flynn, of St. Thomas, late of this city, which occurred at the former place on Sunday, the 13th inst., heart disease being probable the cause. Mr. Flynn leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end. We heartily sympathize with the family in their sad bereavement.

NEW PATENTS.—The new patents issued to Canadian inventors by the Patent Office at Ottawa up till last week were: Carburator, G. Lloyd, St. Catharines; mower, D. Crowell, Florence; washing compound, J. Lafontaine, Belleville; carriage top, D. Conboy, Uxbridge; resonant chamber, G. Blatchford, Mitchell; safe, T. Saunders, Toronto; stump-elevator, G. Hazelton, Townsend; washer, A. Foster, Essex; furnace, J. Armstrong, Guelph; gas saver, T. Hicks, London; plaiter, T. Wanzor, Hamilton; organ top, E. Draper, Gosfield; boiler cleaner, J. Carter, Blyth.

BENEFIT CONCERT.—On Friday evening last a benefit was tendered to the widow and family of the late Wm. Insl by the 7th Batt. Band, of which deceased was a member, assisted by several local vocalists; which we are told was fairly successful financially, tickets having been sold previous to the concert, although the attendance was small. Excepting the Overture, which was grandly rendered, the 7th has been heard to better advantage. Miss Henrietta sang a couple of songs in her usual brilliant style while the others who took part acquitted themselves well. Mr. St. John Hyttehauch presided at the piano-forte.

THE HARP.—This, the title of a very interesting Catholic Magazine, published by Gillies & Callahan, Montreal, at the low price of \$1.00 per year in advance. The Harp is the only Catholic Magazine published in Canada and as a literary venture it has been eminently successful. The Harp is now in its third year and bids fair to continue a long and useful career. We most cordially and unhesitatingly recommend it to our readers as a Magazine worthy of a generous support, and worth three times the subscription price. And is well worthy of a generous support from the Catholics of this country.

HORSE THIEF.—About eight o'clock Monday Detective Phair was walking along King street when he ran across a man who offered to sell him a horse. The detective scrutinized it, and after looking it over believed he had found a horse which was stolen from Owen Sound. He went to the station and read a telegram which had been sent to the Chief on the 8th of the month, and became strengthened in his belief. Returning to King street, he found the man, and telling him he had found a purchaser, led him to the Police Station and locked him up. The alleged thief gave his name as John McClarty, and Owen Sound as his abiding place.

IDENTIFIED.—Mr. Wm. McClarty, of Owen Sound, arrived in the city this afternoon, and identified the horse taken in charge by Detective Phair on Monday last, as the one stolen from him about a week ago. He also recognized the man in whose possession the animal was found, as his brother, and attributes the cause of his cowardly conduct to drink. Prisoner had been partaking pretty freely for some time back, and at the time the horse was stolen, it is alleged, was under the influence of liquor. Mr. McClarty appeared to feel deeply the crime of his brother.

Stratford, Oct. 15.—Phenix, the Counterfeiter, was committed to Toronto Jail today on a second charge of counterfeiting. His trial will come off at the York Assizes next week. The charge against him of altering Dominion notes was not pressed, but an information was laid by Superintendent O'Neil, and will probably be gone into by the Crown Attorney at Toronto.

The famous calculating boy, Mr. George Eddler, died yesterday, at the age of 72.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

AFGHANISTAN.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY THE BRITISH.

London, Oct. 15.—The Indian Civil and Military Gazette states that the British have made a raid upon a wavering bordering village, and captured four chiefs, who are held as hostages. A despatch from Rawul states it is reported the Viceroy will not be content with a simple apology, but will require the Ameer to come to Peshawar. It is reported that the Commissariat arrangements at Mooltan are at a deadlock.

THE SOUTH.

New Orleans, Oct. 15.—Yellow fever increasing rapidly at Gena and abating at Tangipahon for want of material. At Pass Christian the fever has assumed a more malignant type. At Vicksburg, three deaths to-day. At Cairo, two deaths; three new cases. At Helena, Ark., the physicians disagree as to the nature of the epidemic. The citizens are flying in every direction. Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Sixty-six new cases and thirty-one deaths. At Tusculum and Florence the fever has increased rapidly the past few days. Nearly all those who have been taken sick have died. A daily train will be run from Memphis to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to relieve the great destitution prevailing at nearly every point.

MEXICO.

City of Mexico, Oct. 7.—The country is quiet and business improving. The trial of General Escobedo has been suspended on account of his illness. The campaign ordered by the Mexican Government against the Lipan and Kickapoo Indians whose border raids were especially annoying to the United States, ended successfully after much hard work. President Diaz has ordered similar campaigns against other troublesome tribes of the Sierra De Cimarron and Sierra De Los Mescales. These are the most turbulent of the Indian tribes and have shown no more respect for Mexican than American property and life.

CANADIAN.

Clinton, Ont., Oct. 15.—About two o'clock this morning the barn, stable and outhouses adjoining owned by James Cottle, on the farm near Clinton, were burnt by a fire caused by lightning. The contents, consisting of 200 bushels of wheat, 300 of oats, 50 of peas, nine tons of hay, and all the farming implements. Insured in the Hull & McKellop Insurance Company.

Port Burwell, Ont., Oct. 15.—The house of Wm. Freedland, Treasurer of Houghton, living near here, was burnt last night, with 812 in cash. No insurance. On the morning of the 15th a severe thunder storm passed over here this morning. Considerable damage has been done by lightning, but as yet only one serious case is reported, that of Joseph Henning, Councillor for Turnbury, whose barn was struck and burned, together with stables, outbuildings, crops and machinery. His loss is very heavy. No insurance.

Montreal, Oct. 15.—An attempt was made last night by a gang of roughs to rob Dr. W. Burland, as he was on his way home across Fletcher's Field. He was roughly handled, but managed to retain his watch and a sum of money he had in his possession. The body of a man, supposed to be that of J. B. Aron, has been found in the river at Longue Pointe. Lord Dufferin arrived in town from Quebec this morning. His object in coming is said to be to swear in the new Ministry.

A panic occurred on the stock market to-day, principally in Bank of Montreal stock, which fell 1 1/2 per cent. on the declaration of a dividend of five per cent. It is reported that operators in grain have suffered great losses by the fall in prices in Great Britain. Seven additional persons have been arrested for taking part in the charivari at St. Anne Desplaines, where Danase Depoie was shot. The coroner's jury acquitted Leville, who was first arrested, charged with the murder.

City gas stocks fell yesterday 9 per cent. and to-day 12 per cent., owing to the reports of the success of Edison's new electric light.

A horse market between twenty-four hackmen from the York and Church street stands took place yesterday for \$25, to be contributed to the Southern relief fund.

The Haulan Club are in active negotiations for the champion's visit to England, and there can be no doubt he will cross the water this winter. His first match will probably not be for the championship, but with one of the aspirants there, leaving a race with the actual champion as a second contest.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 15.—The Nova Scotian Government this afternoon tendered their resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor.

There was a tremendous rain-storm in Cape Breton on Sunday. A large number of bridges were carried away. It was the heaviest freshet known there for thirty years.

STABBING NEAR WALKERTON.

TWO BROTHERS ASSAULT A MAN "BECAUSE HE'S AN IRISHMAN."

From the London Advertiser.

Last Thursday night a sad stabbing affray occurred within a few miles of this town, the principal facts of which are as follows:—On the night of the 11th inst. there were three men, a father and two sons, named Ball, in a tavern at a place known as Johnstone's Corners, about three miles from Walkerton. They had been drinking and had a quarrel with a man who was an Irishman, and in which there was some fighting; but nothing serious was done. After some time one of the sons threatened to kill the first Irishman who came in, and in a little while an Irishman by the name of Stroud entered the bar. At this time the two brothers were behind the counter, and seeing this man enter, one of them said, "Here is an Irishman; let us go for him;" and saying this he came round the counter and proceeded toward Stroud, but was stopped by a man who was toward Stroud, and he then drew a revolver and threatened to shoot if he was hindered. At this the man let him pass; at the same time the other threw a pop bottle at Stroud, and then jumped over the counter and joined. They then attacked Stroud, striking him about the head, and whilst they were thus employed the old man was seen to pull a large knife from his pocket, with which he sprang forward, and saying "Let us kill him, boys," and while Stroud was bent forward, struck him in the back with the knife, just under the right shoulder. Stroud then called out, "Oh, that's enough," whereupon his assailants left him and then went home. The wounded man then went to a seat and was heard to say, "I am a dead man." The tavern-keeper's wife then washed his wounds, and he was carried home by four men, while a doctor was sent for, who discovered that the knife had pierced his right lung. He was also bruised about the head, and it is feared that he will not live. The Balls were taken to jail next morning, where they await their trial.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

London has 700 exhibitors at Paris.

Three hundred additional workmen were discharged from Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday, making in all more than 800 who have recently been struck off the dockyard books.

The Rev. Father Scoles, who was ordained to the priesthood on Sunday last at Prior Park, will say his first Mass to-morrow at nine o'clock, in the church at Hammersmith.

The Literary World says:—We regret to announce the stoppage of Mr. Nimmo, publisher, of London and Edinburgh. The liabilities amount to upwards of £40,000.

Chapman's Needle, with the girders and iron jacket, weighs 202 tons, and when it was got into position upon the girders by its trunnions and poised, it was so exactly balanced that with his single strength Mr. John Dixon made the space between the two feet six inches from the lower end of the monument. A calculation made before they began to raise it, placed the theoretical centre of gravity at the height of twenty-seven feet three inches.

The "father" of the Manchester City Council, Alderman Willert, received on Wednesday the congratulations of a wide circle of friends on the occasion of the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth. Mr. Willert is and has been for many years chairman of the Finance Committee of the Corporation. He entered the Council at the first election under the charter of incorporation, on the 14th of December, 1838, was made an alderman in 1841, and in the first meeting in the former year. On the first of November, therefore, Mr. Willert will have been in the service of the ratepayers of Manchester for a period of forty years. During the same long series of years Sir Joseph Heron has held the position of Town Clerk, his appointment dating from the first meeting of the Council in 1838.

The Bishop of Angers, Mr. Freppel has recently addressed a letter to M. Gambetta, in which he has refuted the statements made by the latter relative to the clergy, in his speech at Romans. "You say," says the prelate, "that Jesuitism is always in the ascendant when the fortunes of the country are at a low ebb. A most imprudent expression, Monsieur, one which no one has less right to use than you, for no one has forgotten that it was when the fortunes of France were low that you rose; it was when France was cast to the ground that you made a pedestal of her ruins in order to rise to power. An Albatron, I have a right to ask from you an account, in the name of my native country, of those sanguinary acts of folly which completed our misfortunes and changed our defeat into an irreparable catastrophe."

Colonial statistics of a remarkable kind have recently been published, according to annual work, by the Board of Trade. The Northwest Territory of Canada shows an immense extent of land as compared with a sparse population. The area under cultivation in Australia is about 10,000 square miles out of a total of more than three millions in the Cape of Good Hope less than 1,000 square miles are under cultivation out of a total area of nearly a quarter of a million. Australia of late years has an increasing death-rate, that of 1875 being as much as 19 per 1,000 persons. In educational statistics the Australian colonies are in advance of the rest, and show about 20 per cent. of the population under instruction in 1875, including all schools and colleges. The export of gold, the produce of Australia, fell off in 1874-75 to an average of less than eight millions a year, the average in the preceding five years having exceeded nine millions. There are no complete returns of the export of diamonds from South Africa, the greater portion being sent registered by post; the yield in 1875 has been officially estimated as of the value of two and a half millions sterling.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

London Markets.

Table with columns for various commodities like White Wheat, Red Fall, Spring Wheat, Oats, Peas, Barley, Eye, Buckwheat, Beans, Flour and Feed, etc.

PRODUCE.

Table with columns for Eggs, Store Lots, Butter, Cheese, Dried Apples, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns for Mutton, Beef, Pork, etc.

SKINS AND HIDES.

Table with columns for Sheepskins, Calfskins, Hides, etc.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Flour, S. Wheat, R. Wheat, etc.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH A FEMALE BOOK AGENT.

The editor of the Santa Clara (Cal.) Echo is happily deaf, and thus tells of his adventure with a female book agent—(she book was not a female, of course).

We thought everybody in the State knew we were deaf, but once in a while we find one that is not aware of the fact. A female book-peddler came to the office the other day; she wished to dispose of a book. She was alone in the world and had no one to whom she could turn for sympathy or assistance, hence we should buy her book. She was unmarried and had no manly heart into which she could pour her sufferings, therefore we ought to invest in a book. She had received a liberal education, and could not in consequence, receive less than \$2 for a book. We had listened attentively, and here broke with:

"What did you say? We're deaf." She started in a loud voice and went through her rignatole. When she had finished we went and got a roll of paper, and making it into a speaking trumpet, placed one end to our ear and told her to proceed. The nearly broke a blood-vessel in her efforts to make herself heard. She commented: "It doesn't make the slightest difference to us. We are a husband and father. Bigamy is not allowed in this State. We are not eligible to proposals."

"Oh, what a fool the man is!" she said in a low tone; then at the top of her voice, "I don't want to marry you; I want to sell a book!" This last sentence was howled. "We don't want a cook," we remarked, blandly; "our wife does the cooking, and she wouldn't allow a good-looking woman as you to stay in the house five minutes. She is very jealous."

"She looked at us in despair. Gathering her robes about her, giving us a glance of contempt, she exclaimed: "I do believe if a three-hundred pounder was let off along side that deaf fool's head he'd think that somebody was knocking at the door."

You should have heard her slam the door when she went out. We heard that.

AN EIGHT YEAR OLD MAN.

From the Philadelphia Times.

"Mister, where do you live, please, sir?" This question was addressed to a gentleman connected with a Market Street mercantile firm as he emerged from the post office the other evening, struck with the oddity of the question, the young man stopped and looked at the questioner—a boy of seven or eight years of age, well dressed and dignified, with none of the "gamin" about him.

"Why do you ask, my friend?" "Because I thought you might be able to tell me where the Union Street station house is if you lived on Union street."

"I know where that is," said the young man. "What do you want there?" "I want a night's lodging," said the boy. "At the Central station they told me to go to the Union Street station for it."

The young man was going that way and said he would take the boy to it, as they walked along he asked the latter who he was.

"I live in Buffalo, New York," said the little fellow, "and sell pictures upon the steam cars. Mostly small ethnoses. I get ten cents a piece for them. I pay five cents for them in Buffalo, but here I pay a dollar."

And fingering Yarns, Wool Squares and Clouds. Also Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies Underclothing, Corsets, Skirt-liners, and a full stock of Lace and Embroidery. MRS. J. J. SKIFFINGTON, 132 DUNDAS STREET. 237 Cape Hats and Bonnets always on hand. 1-ky

THE LONDON BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP IS GOOD ADVICE.

FACTS.

The reasons why Philip Cook is enabled to sell better goods at lower prices than any other Boot and Shoe Store in town are these:

First—He purchases more goods, and invariably for cash, thereby gaining an advantage in price.

Second—He sells more goods, and is thereby enabled to mark goods at a much smaller margin than any competitor.

Besides, he never allows his clerks to misrepresent an article, and will cheerfully show goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

PHILIP COOK, 181 Dundas Street. 1-1m

FOREST CITY GROCERY!

SPIRIT CELLARS AND GENERAL PROVISION WAREHOUSES.

The patronage extended to the above store by the public has induced us to retail our goods at wholesale prices.

JUST IMPORTED AND ON HAND A First-class stock of Fresh Groceries and Provisions.

FINEST SANDERMAN'S PORT WINES. FINEST VERGAREY SHERRY WINES. FINEST JAMAICA RUM, 30.0 P. HENNESSY'S AND JULES ROBIN BRANDIES. FINEST J. DE KUYPER & SONS' HOLLAND GIN, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

—also on hand— CARLING AND LABATT'S ALE AND PORTER ON DRAUGHT.

J. J. SOUTHCOTT, Opp. Oddfellows' Hall. 1-1m

NOTICE.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN CANADA —TO BUY— CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c., &c., AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

L. C. LEONARD'S, 82 Dundas Street, London, opposite Edward Adams & Co. 1-1m

HOUSEKEEPERS!

TO GET THE BEST GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

FLOUR, HAM AND BACON, FINEST TEAS, PURE COFFEE, ETC.,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, GO TO

WILSON & CRUICKSHANK,

350 RICHMOND STREET, BETWEEN KING AND YORK, LONDON. 1-1m

P. O'KEEFE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC. FRONT STREET, STRATHROY. Next to Federal Bank. AGENT FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD. 1-ky

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.

A CHOICE AND COMPLETE STOCK JUST OPENED OUT

J. J. GIBBONS.

CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING, 199 DUNDAS STREET. A call is respectfully solicited. 1-ky

FALL MILLINERY!

A full stock of Fall Millinery in the very latest styles and at prices to suit the times.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WOOLS,

BERLIN, FLEECY, ZEYPHER, GERMAN TWIST,

And Fingering Yarns, Wool Squares and Clouds. Also Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies Underclothing, Corsets, Skirt-liners, and a full stock of Lace and Embroidery. MRS. J. J. SKIFFINGTON, 132 DUNDAS STREET. 237 Cape Hats and Bonnets always on hand. 1-ky

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PHILIP COOK, 181 Dundas Street. 1-1m

D. REGAN

BEATS ALL CREATION!

FOR CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES

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MANUFACTURER OF BOLTS

FOR BUILDING AND BRIDGE PURPOSES. ORNAMENTAL FENCING FOR FENCES AND HOUSE FRONTS MADE TO ORDER. KING STREET, OPP. CLARENCE HOUSE, LONDON, ONTARIO. 1-1m

FOR CHEAP LUMBER, SHINGLES, ETC.,

AT E. E. HARGREAVES, GEORGIAN BAY LUMBER YARD, YORK STREET, NO. 239. 1-ky

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. Iron, Glass, Paints and Oils. Dundas Street, London, Ont. 1-ky

RECEIVED!

THIS WEEK, 1,000

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, ASSORTED AT

25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, ETC., NEW, LARGE TYPE, BRYCE'S,

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TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to make up

SOUTANS, SOUTANELLES, CASSOCKS, AND ALL OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL GARMENTS.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.

WM. J. TRAHER,

402 Clarence Street, second door south of Dundas Street, east side. FREESTONE, FIRE GRATES, ETC.

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COR. KING & RICHMOND STREETS, LONDON, ONT. Monuments, Tombstones and Mantel-Pieces in variety. 1-1m

C. J. WHITNEY & CO.'S

MUSIC HOUSE, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING, 229 DUNDAS STREET.

Sole agents for the celebrated ESTY ORGANS, Hallet Davis & Co., McCammon and

WHITNEY & CO. PIANOS. All kinds of Musical Instruments, Stools, Spreads and Musical Goods of every description. Latest Sheet Music and Music Books. Prices lower than any house in the city. C. J. WHITNEY & CO. 1-1m

THE SACRED HEART ACADEMY,

422 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT. Offers every facility to pupils for acquiring a thorough mental and moral education.

Board, Tuition, Washing, Stationery and Bedding, \$75 per session of five months, payable in advance. Day Pupils, Senior Department, \$10. Junior Department, over seven years, \$8. Under seven, \$5, per quarter. MUSIC, DRAWING AND PAINTING EXTRA

The French Language, Plain Sewing, Lace and Fancy Work, Embroidery, etc., etc., free of Charge. 1-1m

P. O'DWYER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC., CUTTEN HOUSE BLOCK, FRONT ST., STRATHROY 1-1m

J. D. DEWAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, ETC., FRONT STREET, STRATHROY. 1-1m

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C. M'CALLUM, WPOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST, RICHMOND STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 0 80 Ayer's Sarsaparilla 0 80 Ayer's Hair Vigor 0 80 Hall's Hair Restorer 0 80 Ferravalin Syrup 0 80 Vinagar Bitters 0 80 Fellow's Syrup 1 10 Bristol's Sarsaparilla 0 80 Hadway's Sarsaparilla 0 80 All Dollar Medicines 0 80 Florida Water 0 80 Lubin's Perfumes 0 45 Atkinson's Perfumes 0 45 Magnam Toilet Soap 0 45 Citrate Magnesia 0 04

Such as: English White Oil 0 18 Electric Oil 0 18 Pain Expectorant 0 18 Soothing Syrup 0 18 Ayer's Pills 0 18 Bristol's Pills 0 18 Cooper's Pills 0 18 Brandreth's Pills 0 18 Morse's Pills 0 18 All 25c. preparations 0 18

Wine Imp'l Gal. 1 25 Coal Oil 80 15 80 18 Caster Oil 1 25 1 25 Lard Oil 0 80 0 86 Seal Oil 0 65 0 78

I undertake to give very close prices in this Department. The very best goods and Sec. No second price. at the lowest possible price.

Special Prices in Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c. James' No. 1 Imported Lead 25 per 25 lb. keg. Other Good Brands Cheaper.

PLEASE EXAMINE THE PRICES. C.M'CALLUM.

THE VICTORY BASE BURNER.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Come and see them before buying any other.

ALSO— Cook, Box and Parlor Stoves, Tinware, Cutlery, Coal Oil, Lamps, Etc.

M'BRIDE & BOYD, 235 DUNDAS STREET, SECOND DOOR EAST OF ODDFELLOWS' HALL. 1-1m

DON'T LOOK AT THIS

SPACE

NEXT WEEK.

BENNET & BROS.

MANUFACTURER OF CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

BENNET'S Patent Folding Seats and Desks, the cheapest and best in use, have been adopted by St. Anne's School, Montreal, Rev. Bro. Arnold, Separate School Board, Toronto, M. O'Connor, Esq., Public School, London. Separate School, Stratford, and upwards of one hundred different schools in the Dominion. Awarded First Prize at Provincial Exhibition, 1878. 1-1m

ONTARIO

STAINED GLASS WORKS, STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, NO. 67 DUNDAS STREET. OFFICE, 434 RICHMOND ST.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, ETC., AND PAPER HANGINGS AT 434 RICHMOND STREET. R. LEWIS & CO. yk1

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is to "protect" the public from "high prices" and sell first-class Pianos and Organs cheaper than any other dealer in Ontario. I can supply any Instrument required by my patrons cheaper than the cheapest.

EMERSON PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS a specialty. An inspection of my stock and prices is earnestly solicited. Come and have a common-sense talk, when I will explain how and why I can and do sell the

THE LEADING PIANOS AND ORGANS at lower prices than any other dealer. Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES—Albert Block, corner Dundas and Clarence, rooms 2 and 3, up-stairs. C. F. COLWELL. 1-1m

A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S

PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC WARE-ROOMS, ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK, 230 DUNDAS STREET.

General Agent for the celebrated pianos by Steinway & Sons, New York; Chickering & Sons, Boston; Dunham & Sons, New York; Haines Bros., New York. Also Organs by Prince & Co., Buffalo.

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A large assortment of Music by Mozart, Hayden, Lambillotte, Mercadante, Humill, Peters, Jansen, Emerig, and Kowewig, and other celebrated composers of Catholic Music.

Every variety of Sheet Music, Musical Merchandise and Instruments kept in stock. 1-1m

E. E. CROSSIN,

Square and Upright Piano-Forte Manufacturer, WILL BE GLAD TO SHOW HIS FIRST-CLASS Instruments to intending purchasers and their friends at his temporary manufactory, over 20 Dundas Street, opposite Harkness' Drug Store. 1-1m

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY

CONFERENCE OF THE SACRED HEART, ST. MARY'S DISTRICT, LONDON.

A GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES FOR the relief of the poor during the coming winter will take place shortly. Due notice will be given. Tickets 25 cents each. JAS. LACEY, President; CHAS. QUINN, Secretary. 1-1m

ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

HINTON & PORTWOOD,

(From London, England.) UNDERTAKERS, &c. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRTS-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE.

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ARE CLOSING OUT A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK OF BOOKS, PICTURES & STATIONERY, AT VERY LOW PRICES. Cor. Carling and Richmond Streets. 1-1m

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THIS IS THE MOST COMFORTABLE House in the village. A good stable is attached, and conveniences for the travelling public. FRANCIS JARVIS, PROPRIETOR. 1-ky

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