

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Sunday, Jan. 16.—Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. Monday, Jan. 17.—St. Anthony, Abbot. Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Chair of St. Peter at Rome. Wednesday, Jan. 19.—Candlemas, Mary's Purification. Thursday, Jan. 20.—St. Fabian and Sebastian, Martyrs. Friday, Jan. 21.—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr. Saturday, Jan. 22.—St. Vincent and Anastasia, Martyrs.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP ODIN.—We find in the last week's issue of the Propagateur Catholique an extract from a letter from the Most Rev. J. M. Odin, Archbishop of this diocese, dated Dec. 3, which we would have given to our readers in last week's issue, but when we received it our paper had already gone to press, and we had to defer it to this week's paper. The following contains the substance of what appeared in the Propagateur:

Monsieur Dubuis and I arrived at Rome, Nov. 19, 10 o'clock P. M. We were immediately conducted in one of the carriages of His Holiness to our intended lodgings.

The Holy Father, in his extreme kindness, has appointed a committee to wait on the bishops on their arrival, and have them conveyed with their baggage to the places of their temporary residence.

The Lazarists of the house of Monte-Citorio, had the kindness to reserve a room for me as on my previous visit to Rome. They have already twenty-two bishops in their house.

I had the consolation of being admitted to an audience of His Holiness together with a dozen of American bishops who had already arrived. The Sovereign Pontiff recognized me at once, and addressed me with much kindness. Perceiving that the ascent of the many staircases leading to his apartments had fatigued me very much and affected my breathing, he decided that when I shall present myself before him again, the major-domo shall have me taken up in the chair which is used for him on his return to his rooms after the performance of his religious services.

I have placed in the proper hands for the Holy Father the 8000 frs. which Mr. Layton had remitted to me through Cardinal Barnabo. His Holiness was very sensible of this new testimony of the filial love which the faithful of the Diocese of New Orleans entertain for him.

After the audience to the bishops, I presented to His Holiness the Rev. Fathers Chalon and Gouvenot, and some other ecclesiastics.

Cardinal Barnabo, understanding from Mgr. Dubuis how weak I was, prohibited me from going to see him, and had the kindness himself to pay me a visit. We had a long conversation together.

The bishops are constantly arriving in great numbers. All questions submitted to the Council will be deliberated in profound secrecy. His Holiness does not wish them to be communicated to the public papers. It is thought the Council will not prolong its sessions beyond five or six months.

RESULT OF THE COLLECTION FOR THE SEMINARY.—The following is only a partial return of the Christmas collection of the Diocesan Seminary. The others will be published when received:

Cathedral, \$229 70; Church of the Archbishop, \$97; St. Augustine, \$21; Immaculate Conception, \$243 70; St. Joseph's, \$115; St. John Baptist, First District, \$112 75; St. Rose of Lima, \$27 35; Annunciation, \$24 25; St. Peter, Third District, \$143 00; St. Patrick, \$116 15; St. Theresa, \$59 75; Trinity, \$57 50; St. Maurice, \$9 50; Ursulines, \$20; St. Boniface, \$7 25; St. Joseph, Grenada, \$21 10; Nativity, Carrollton, \$79; Assumption, \$8; St. Elizabeth, Paincourtville, \$23; St. Peter, Parish St. John Baptist, \$27. Total, \$1500 10.

DEATH OF M. LAMBERT.—We are requested to announce the death of Joseph A. Lambert, Esq., who died the 3d inst., in Stockton, N. J., after an illness of some eight weeks. Mr. Lambert was married in this city, on the 27th of July last, to Miss Annie Hughes. He returned to the North in August last in rather a delicate state of health, under which he finally sunk. We believe while in our city he was the chief managing agent for the United States and West India Fresh Meat and Fruit Company. The death of this worthy gentleman will be a severe loss to his immediate relations and friends, and no doubt will be much regretted by the company with whose business interests he was connected.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Jno. Murphy, Natchez, Miss., \$2; H. C. Clarke, Vicksburg, Miss., \$8; E. Lavelle, Palo Alto, Miss., \$4; J. M. Brand, Donaldsonville, \$4; Harvey Holcomb, Moscow, Texas, \$4; T. A. Flannagan, Shreveport, La., \$4; Rev. P. Chevalie, Biloxi, Miss., \$2; Rev. C. Van de Moore, do., \$1 65; Miss F. E. Robinson, Alexandria, \$4; H. C. Clarke, Vicksburg, Miss., \$4; Miss Rose Griffen, Edgar, La., \$2; Sisters of Charity, Mobile, \$4; Peter E. Forge, Ville Platte, \$4; Michael Schlatre, Jr., Plaquemine, \$4; Dr. E. H. Bothwell, San Antonio, Texas, \$4; Miss Fannie Norton, do., \$4; Wm. J. Mansford, Memphis, \$8; Jos. Juscio, Vicksburg, Miss., \$2; Julien Grassin, St. Gabriel Postoffice, La., \$4; N. R. Dupuy, do., \$4; Rev. P. Huber, Port Gibson, Miss., \$4.

A SPEC OF COMFORT.—Our community has been greatly agitated by the new claims of Mrs. Gaines to a large portion of the best property in the city. The Times' Washington correspondent gives the interested property holders a ray of hope in a dispatch to Mayor Conway which is as follows: "Having accidentally discovered that a patent had been prepared and was about being signed, giving to Mrs. Gaines thirty-four hundred and odd acres of land on both sides of Canal street, extending in all directions, I protested and denounced the claim, and proved it a fraud in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which I shall print and send to you.—This stops the patent temporarily. I shall soon be in New Orleans and explain. Jules Janin."

But the next day Mrs. Gaines informs the public, through the same paper, that no reliance is to be placed on the correspondent's statements. She reiterates her offers of compromise to parties in possession. We await the next move.

CONVERSION.—A correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, writing from Madrid, Ind., describing the mission in that town, says: "Among the good fruits of this mission, we may mention an Episcopal minister and family, who are now under instruction. A spirit of inquiry has been aroused in the hearts of this community—an anxiety to hear and know something about the Catholic religion. May the good seed remain and bring forth fruit a hundred fold."

Weakness is the staff of patience; it is the shadow rather than the mother of charity.—St. John Chrysostom.

The Pretensions of the English Press and the Subserviency of our Own.

It is a matter of regret that our people generally, intelligent and educated as the large majority of them unquestionably are, are to a great extent ignorant of the true condition of the nations of continental Europe. It is strange, too, that our people, so largely engaged in commercial enterprises, and so many of whom are given to roaming over the face of the earth, should know so little of them, or of the real character of their governments, the present political condition of their people, their religious tendencies, their advances in education, their material prosperity, and the stage of civilization they have severally reached. It is not alone that they are ignorant of the realities of these things, but that their minds have been so prepossessed by a false education, that even those who visit them sometimes find it difficult to arrive at the truth, while others, satisfied with their long-established prejudices, do not even try.

This real ignorance of our people is not difficult to be understood when we consider the causes that led to it. The causes are the pride and self-sufficiency of the English press and the mean and persistent subserviency of our own. The English, being an insular people, separated from the continent by a barrier of water, subject most of the year to rough and inclement weather, have always been less familiar with those nations than they are with each other. Frequently at war with some one of them when their power was broken by the divisions of the feudal system, while hers was much earlier united and consolidated at home, she generally succeeded in carrying the war into the enemy's country, and securing her own from its ravages. Peace and protection at home caused agriculture, manufactures, and commerce to advance more steadily and more profitably in England than in any of the continental nations and gave her people a security that made every war appear in their eyes a success, and a testimony of their great superiority over their neighbors. As the feudal system gradually disappeared among the continental nations, and their power became consolidated, England became more cautious in her foreign policy. She would make war on Denmark, Holland and Portugal, because they were weak, but she was careful not to attack any of the stronger powers unless she could secure the alliance or some one that could do most of the fighting on land, while she, from the extent of her commerce, and the money-power which it brought her, had an easy time of it at sea. When the war was over she always claimed the credit, and frequently secured the advantage, for her superiority at sea enabled her to rob her enemies of some of their colonies abroad. In her record of those wars we find glowing descriptions of her victories, which were always accredited to her own people, no matter who aided in the fight, while her defeats are passed over in silence, or attributed to the faults of her allies. This kind of training very naturally greatly inflated the English people. Their histories, their literature, and their press were constantly impressing upon them their superiority over their neighbors. They told them that London was the largest, most populous and most wealthy city of all the world, that they had more ships, more commerce, more money, and a higher credit than any other people, and that in civilization and progress they stood at the head of Europe. England, the mother of Pariticism and every kind of religious dissent, and the nurse of infidelity, claimed the foremost rank in religion, and in the face of her adoption of the divorce system and the licentiousness that infected the social intercourse between the sexes, declared her people the most religious and the most virtuous among the nations. 'Tis true, her people were inferior to the continentals in architecture, statuary, painting and music. The declaration of their greatest statesman, and the avowed opinion of their most distinguished engineer that a canal at Suez was an impossibility proves their inferiority in science. But they always seemed to think that the money that could buy those works were much better than the works themselves, and that the people who could pay for them were entitled to the first place. Thus they seemed to think that money was the great source, centre, and end of all civilization.

A change in the affairs of Europe seemed only to increase their self-appreciation. The reformation introduced by the gentlemanly and moral monarch, Henry VIII., strengthened by the pious and conscientious guardian of Edward VI., Somerset, who was so distinguished for his fraternal affection, and finally established by the virtuous Virgin Queen, who was so kind and so devoted to her Scotch cousin, only added religious prejudices to their former pride, and when they ceased to be Catholic, the contempt which they had previously felt against others was turned into hatred towards those that refused to follow their example. From that time no calumny was too gross, no slander was too foul, no abuse too filthy for the Catholic nations of Europe. History was written to disguise the truth, literature was employed to misrepresent their habits, customs and religious opinions; even novels were got up with vile

insinuations and obscene slanders against their morality, until they became impressed with the idea that Catholics were an ignorant, licentious and idolatrous people, the special objects of God's hatred, whose very existence should not be tolerated by the civil law. All that the ingenuity of the law could devise, all that the cruelty and malignity of man could carry out to exterminate them was attempted in England and Ireland. If they were not exterminated, it was owing, not to the charity of their persecutors, but to the mercy of God who permitted his children to be tried in the fires of persecution, but preserved the seed for the future harvest.

It is not to be wondered at that colonies founded by the people of that country should be found tainted with the same spirit in which the emigrants had been educated at home. The persecuting spirit of the Puritans, and the intolerance of the early Virginians, came from England. Speaking only English, their history, their literature and the school-books came from that country, and they continued to retain and to cherish in the new land all that they had learned in the old. They acquired the habit of accepting and imitating every thing done or said or written in the old country without question or doubt. The Revolution produced a change, but not so great a one as might have been expected. They parted from their so-called mother, to whom in reality they were indebted for little beyond their exile, but they continued to retain a large portion of her bigotry and intolerance, as also the habit of looking to her for their thoughts, and accepting without hesitation their knowledge of other lands and other people through the narrow channel of her prejudices, her ignorance and her self-conceit.

Nearly all the continental news we receive comes to us through the London press, tainted and adulterated by their prejudices against foreigners and their hatred of their religion. And even when we turn to "Our Own Correspondent," we too often find that he has been so trained in the same habit of thinking, so educated in the same prejudices, that he has come to see every thing through the color of the glasses he has looked through so often and worn so long. We regret that the press of this country should be so forgetful of self-respect and of the dignity of their position as to surrender their independence, and become the mere echo of a press whose ignorance is only equalled by their pretension.

Not to trespass too long upon the patience of our readers, we will postpone further remarks to a future number. We have much more to say on the subject of this unfortunate as well as undignified subserviency on the part of our people and our press to the dicta of what is called English public opinion; and of its social and literary effects upon our people.

The Next Census.

From a late interesting Washington letter in the Baltimore Southern Metropolis, we find the estimates on which we base the following remarks.

The question of the census is becoming one of exciting interest in Congress. The New England and the Middle States members are affected by the comparative loss of strength to which their States will be subjected by the largely increased population of the Western States, and are desirous of staying off the apportionment bill; while the Western members are anxious to secure for the next election all the advantages that the bill holds out to their section.

An estimate has been made in one of the executive departments at Washington by one of its most careful statisticians, which will be found to approximate very closely to the census returns when taken. We give the estimated table for the population of the States:

Table with 2 columns: State and Population. Alabama 1,225,000; Arkansas 500,000; California 750,000; Delaware 250,000; Florida 400,000; Georgia 1,250,000; Illinois 2,200,000; Indiana 1,850,000; Iowa 1,250,000; Kansas 250,000; Kentucky 1,500,000; Louisiana 750,000; Maryland 750,000; Massachusetts 1,250,000; Michigan 1,250,000; Minnesota 250,000; Missouri 1,250,000; Nebraska 150,000; Nevada 50,000; New Hampshire 250,000; New Jersey 850,000; New York 4,500,000; North Carolina 1,500,000; Ohio 3,000,000; Oregon 100,000; Pennsylvania 3,500,000; Rhode Island 200,000; South Carolina 750,000; Tennessee 1,500,000; Texas 1,000,000; Vermont 250,000; Virginia 1,500,000; West Virginia 250,000; Wisconsin 1,250,000; Total 40,200,000.

The question is, whether, in making the apportionment law, the number of members in the House shall continue to be the same as now, and the ratio of population to each increased, or the number of members increased to three hundred and a new ratio adopted. If the number of members are to remain the same, the ratio will have to be increased to 166,322, which enables an estimate to be made of the comparative gain or loss of the several States. According to this system of apportionment, the six New England States will lose six members, of which Massachusetts loses two, Maine holding her own. The four Middle States will lose seven members, of which New York will lose four and Pennsylvania three, New Jersey and Delaware holding their own. The thirteen Western States will gain fourteen members, Ohio losing one, and the fourteen Southern States gain four, North Carolina losing one.

This will be the commencement of a great change in the administrative policy of the General Government. It will give the first shock to the predominance of New England opinion and influence, which a few more census returns will contribute to bury in the grave of the past. We of the South can receive little benefit from such changes as long as neither our feelings nor our interests are represented in Washington. But we feel great consolation in believing that the day will come, though we will not live to see it, when the broad, rich plains of the South will teem with a brave, intelligent and wealthy population, whose voice shall be heard and respected, whether the present Union cease or continue to exist.

Union of the Hibernian Societies.

We have had for some time several Hibernian Associations in our city, the main object of which has always been of a benevolent, charitable character. The sick among the members were attended to, and their wants relieved, while the widows and the orphans of those who died were not forgotten. Social advantages were also looked forward to; that men originally from the same land, or their children who have learned to love its memory and its name, might meet together, become acquainted with and aid each other in the sometimes hard struggle of life. It has occurred, however, to the longer heads among the Associations, that if all of them were united into one, the sphere of their operations would be enlarged, their means of doing good would be increased, their influence and prestige as a society would be of a more elevated character, and their capacity for the work they always had in view more effective. We understand that this union has taken place under the name of the Hibernian-Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association, and under this organization they hope to aid each other, give a helping hand to the sick and the needy, and extend their care to the widows and the orphans of departed brothers. To inaugurate this union of the various branches of Hibernian associations under one grand central head, not only for the benevolent purposes already stated, but also with a view to requite and rejuvenate the Irish element in our midst, a great social gathering is announced to be held on the 5th proximo, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

We feel satisfied from the character of the men at the head of the various branches and also of those comprising the central organization, that the festive arrangements of the evening under their supervision will be a complete success. The proceeds are to be appropriated to charitable purposes, and will be the means of feeding many a fatherless child and bringing comfort to the home of many a poor, heart-broken widow.

This union of all the societies in one meets our decided approbation so fully that we intend to avail ourselves of some early occasion of giving our views as to the great advantages that must result from it.

Reflection is a flower of the mind, giving out wholesome fragrance; reverie is the same flower when weak and running to seed.

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Vicissitudes of Trade in the South.

We are indebted to Mr. D. Webster, manager, New Orleans, for the Annual Circular from the office of the Mercantile Agency, January, 1870. This Annual is a brief review of the condition of trade generally throughout the country during the last two years, and its probable prospects in the future, and contains a table of the number of failures, and the amount of liabilities in each State in 1868 and 1869. We select from the table most of the Southern States, which are here given:

Table with 2 columns: State and Failures. Alabama 22; Arkansas 16; California 7; Florida 3; Georgia 3; Illinois 34; Indiana 17; Iowa 11; Kansas 23; Kentucky 19; Louisiana 15; Massachusetts 11; Michigan 15; Minnesota 15; Missouri 15; Nebraska 15; Nevada 15; New Hampshire 15; New Jersey 15; New York 15; North Carolina 15; Ohio 15; Oregon 15; Pennsylvania 15; Rhode Island 15; South Carolina 15; Tennessee 15; Texas 15; Vermont 15; Virginia 15; Wisconsin 15; Total 497.

Failures for 1868 and 1869.

The results of the year's trade have not been on the whole, satisfactory. The great bulk of business men have added but little to their surplus; some have barely held their own; and, with a rigid valuation of assets, the exception is to find those who have increased their available capital. In the latter category must be placed those whose interests have lain largely in the Southern States. The trade in and from that section of the country has not only largely increased in volume, but has become profitable, safe and satisfactory. The reaction in a war-devastated, poverty-stricken country, with a disorganized state of labor and an almost hopeless political condition, was for a year or two so tardy as to lead to much disappointment; but its very tardiness is a pledge of its stability; and the substantial results which have been achieved in the South in 1869 are not only marvelous in themselves, but full of promise for the whole country for the future. These results, so far as the trade of the year is concerned, have imparted a silver lining to what otherwise would have been a dark cloud. Profiting from this section of the country, the business of the year elsewhere, as before observed, has not yielded anything like a fair return, in view of the capital employed, the volume and extent of trade done, or the capacity engaged.

We have received a very interesting communication from one of our subscribers at Galveston, for which we are indebted to him. It contains a handsome description of the mission to St. Mary's Cathedral in that city, conducted by the Rev. Fathers Neithard and Burke, of the house of the Redemptorists in this city, and of its happy results. Unfortunately, it came too late for this week's paper, which was already being made up. We will feel great pleasure in giving it place in our next number.

Decadence of New England—Depopulation of Country Towns.

The decrease in population among the country towns of Massachusetts is quite startling. The same may be said of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. Railroads and factories have changed the ancient order of things. The population of the hills has slid into the valley, and with it the wealth also. Farms can now be bought for less than the buildings are worth, and several farms are often merged into one, and briars and brambles spring up where once was the garden and the rose. Rev. Dr. Gale, of Lee, in a recent sermon, drew a gloomy picture of this decrease of population in the hills' towns of Berkshire county. He stated that four towns now contain only one-fourth of the population and the wealth of that county. Of the remaining twenty-seven towns, fourteen have less than a thousand inhabitants. There are thirty-three Congregational churches in the county, and only thirteen settled pastors. Five of these churches have no regular service, and fourteen have no clergyman for a stated time. In 1828 there were twenty-six Congregational churches and twenty-six pastors. The membership in these churches has increased only thirty-four in the last forty years, being 4544 in 1829, and 4578 in 1869. In ten of the churches the membership is less than fifty each, and in these ten churches the number of male members averages only ten.

In most of these mountain towns were once large churches, and the sanctuaries were thronged with devout worshippers. Now, in some five places the people have forsaken assembling themselves together on the Sabbath, and in many towns the minister preaches to a very lean congregation. We can add our testimony to that of Dr. Gale, and apply the same to other counties in western Massachusetts. In the last four years we have traveled throughout the hills, and have seen and mountain towns, treading their backroads and by-ways, wherever the remnant of a once prosperous population lingers. One is surprised at the indication of decay witnessed at almost every mile. For long distances there are no human habitations. One passes the wreck of once elegant mansions, or the foundations where they stood. Others are crumbling houses to dust, the outside covering hardly keeping the elements from reaching the inmates within. There are scraggy remains of large and once fruitful orchards, now overgrown and choked with underbrush. Occasionally, at the crossroads, may be seen a dilapidated school-house, long since deserted by children and teacher, and oftentimes we have traveled a half day without seeing a single human being, except as we entered a dwelling. A thickly wooded, but sadly neglected burial place, is evidence that there once dwelt among the hills and mountains a more numerous population.

These signs of desolation and decay suggest an inquiry as to the cause, and the answer comes in the conclusion that they have been brought about by extravagance and fastidiousness. It has become the fashion to have fewer children, and the farmer who once raised a dozen boys who helped carry on the farm prosperously, is succeeded by one who hires his help outdoor and in, and finds at the end of the year that he has scarcely saved enough to pay his employees. If he has one or two sons or daughters, but must ape the fashions of the city or village, and force the "old folks at home" into more style in living than they can afford. The result is soon reached. The farm runs down and is ultimately sold, the proprietor moving away to seek his fortune where money is easier to be got, and his family can move in the fashionable society of the world. Well, why should we wonder at statistics that the Yankee race of New England is running out, and the reasons for it are those we have given above. Extravagance and fashion are exterminators more potent than all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Unless a reform is commenced in this regard, the hill and mountain towns of this and other States will become a wilderness. Twenty years hence, the decrease in population and valuation, and every succeeding generation will have a frailer hold upon life. While all are urging reforms of other kinds, what a pity it is we cannot reform the fashions and habits of our men and women, wherein lies the only hope of a perpetuation of our name and race.—Palmer (Mass.) Journal.

A FEELER OLD MAN.—It will be remembered that when the project of summoning an Ecumenical Council was first announced, it was received by the world with a cry of incredulous disdain. The Pope, it was said, and with truth, was not sure of maintaining his own position in Rome from week to week. The revolution had sworn to cast out the Lord's anointed, and angels had come down what they would to fulfil the vow. Yet they have failed. When more than 500 bishops, then gathered in Rome, addressed the Pope on the 6th of July, 1867, declaring that they shared his hopes, and entreating him to summon a Council under the auspices of the Immaculate Mother, their proposal was derided as visionary. Even the sagacious De Maistre had said, at the beginning of this century, that it was impossible to assemble the world in an Ecumenical Council was impossible. But nothing is impossible with God. If the world boasts its progress in mechanical inventions, the Church turns them to her own profit. A few hours now suffice to summon the Bishops from every corner of the earth, a few weeks to bring them together in one place. The kings of this world have been knocking at the gates of the Vatican for a long time, but the Council assembles in spite of them all, because God will have it so. A feeble old man, already despoiled by violence of half his territory, without a single human ally in whose word he could trust, and at the very moment when the enemy was knocking at his gates to complete the work of destruction, calmly announced his purpose to assemble the Bishops of the Universal Church in Rome on a given day. The world laughed, but the day has come, and the Bishops are there. Yet this old man, we admit it once more, is utterly powerless, in the human sense of power. Any brutal soldier is physically stronger than he. More than five millions of such soldiers, armed to the teeth, are now watching each other in Europe, and the world may at any moment be spoken, and the word may at any moment be spoken. Yet the Pope acts as if there were nothing to fear, and his confidence is justified. He knows that God is on his side. Therefore the impossible is accomplished. Dixit facta sunt.

When will the foolish world learn wisdom? The Council has met, and now they tell us that it will consist of 700 members. How should the Church's conspirators, the civil order which she herself founded, or wish to break in pieces the social fabric of which she was the sole architect? She built it on the doctrine of the Incarnation, and for this reason it has survived every assault. Her office is to retard, not to accelerate, the dissolution of society. She has saved it a hundred times before, and she will do it again. For society is very sick, and is every where trying to reconstruct itself after a pagan type, and to banish Him who is its corner-stone. If it could succeed, the world would become simply uninhabitable. It is to prevent this return to chaos that the Council is now invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit. If the world were wise, it would fall on its knees, and pray that the Council may prevail.—Catholic.

ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—During the first four days that the Archbishop of Westminster was at Rome, upwards of three hundred Bishops and all the representatives of the different Continental powers called upon his Grace, as did all the heads of colleges, the generals of religious orders, and many priests from all the countries under the sun, thus showing the esteem His Majesty held in by the Catholics of the world, and at the same time paying a compliment to the Catholics of England, whose chief representative is the Most Rev. Archbishop.

Baltimore Ecclesial Magazine.

The January number of this monthly contains a variety of articles in prose and poetry, a few only of which we have had time to look at. Its prose articles are "Our Eye-Witness on the Ice;" "Dukesborough Tales, No. 2;" "Judge Mike's Court;" "Haydn's First Lesson in Love;" "Education and Educational Literature in the South;" "Loitering in Mexico;" "The Suez Canal;" "Unwritten Music;" and "Our Southern Humorist." There is some poetry also, with reviews, notices of new books, etc. Of the above, "Haydn's First Lesson in Music and Love," which is taken from the Catholic World, is rather interesting. "The Suez Canal," from Macmillan's Magazine, is well worth reading, and the "Southern Humorist" is by C. Woodward Hudson, of Baton Rouge, in this State.

Delton's Review.

The November number of this old review contains its usual amount of interesting and instructive reading. The following is a table of its contents: "Fertilizers, their mode of action;" "Learned Societies;" "The Ontario Railway;" "Robert J. Walker;" "The Industrial Policy of the South;" "The Confederate Constitution;" "Louis Napoleon as a Model for the South;" "Critique of Schaeffer's Villa on the Rhine;" "The Last Days of the Confederacy;" "The Land of Superior;" "Geology of Ozark Ranges of Missouri;" "The Curlew;" "Urial Acacia;" "Silk and Silk Manufactures;" "Department of Agriculture—Editorial."

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide for 1870.

We have received a copy of this beautifully illustrated catalogue, and are free to say that it is the best gotten up work of the kind we have ever seen. It contains about two hundred engravings of choice flowers and vegetables. Mr. Vick has been for ten years successfully engaged in the introduction of the choicest flower and vegetable seeds, and thousands who have procured their supplies from his establishment will testify to the entire reliance to be placed on the orders which he fills. We know of persons in this region who have expressed to us their satisfaction with seeds procured last year, and would recommend all having even the smallest plot of ground to send for the "Floral Guide," the cost of which is ten cents—not half the value.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The January number of this monthly contains a variety of articles in prose and poetry, a few only of which we have had time to look at. Its prose articles are "Our Eye-Witness on the Ice;" "Dukesborough Tales, No. 2;" "Judge Mike's Court;" "Haydn's First Lesson in Love;" "Education and Educational Literature in the South;" "Loitering in Mexico;" "The Suez Canal;" "Unwritten Music;" and "Our Southern Humorist." There is some poetry also, with reviews, notices of new books, etc. Of the above, "Haydn's First Lesson in Music and Love," which is taken from the Catholic World, is rather interesting. "The Suez Canal," from Macmillan's Magazine, is well worth reading, and the "Southern Humorist" is by C. Woodward Hudson, of Baton Rouge, in this State.

Delton's Review.

The November number of this old review contains its usual amount of interesting and instructive reading. The following is a table of its contents: "Fertilizers, their mode of action;" "Learned Societies;" "The Ontario Railway;" "Robert J. Walker;" "The Industrial Policy of the South;" "The Confederate Constitution;" "Louis Napoleon as a Model for the South;" "Critique of Schaeffer's Villa on the Rhine;" "The Last Days of the Confederacy;" "The Land of Superior;" "Geology of Ozark Ranges of Missouri;" "The Curlew;" "Urial Acacia;" "Silk and Silk Manufactures;" "Department of Agriculture—Editorial."

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide for 1870.

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A Fifteen Acres Flower Garden.

From the brick yard I was the old Rosewater race-course, it has been converted by James Vick into a garden of 15 acres of flowers, for the purpose of raising seeds. It was too late in the season to see it in full beauty, though it was a wonderful sight. The garden was well laid out, and part of the gladioli, 50 of the tritons known as "red hot poker." But what shall I say of the roses, the carnations, the geraniums, the double and almost as large as the dahlia, and of many many more. This is Mr. Vick's specialty, and with it he has had wonderful success. Every plant that produces an imperfect flower is pulled out. The choicest choice flowers are all saved for seed. Besides this garden he has a farm of fifty acres, where other choice seeds are raised, still his imperfections are numerous, because America does not yet raise all the seeds it uses.

The Irish Element in the Council.

An English Protestant paper has been struck with the great preponderance of the Irish element in the Council of the Vatican. Showing "the undying Catholic spirit of the Irish nation." We quote: "One, perhaps, of the most striking of the memorabilia in connection with the Vatican Council is the preponderance of the English speaking element in its composition. There are more than 100 of the English speaking prelates themselves has their unexpectedly great number caused such interesting surprise; collected together in council, they represent an enormous Catholic community, and reach to the astonishingly large number of nearly 150. As I have already mentioned, twenty of these come from Ireland, and the remainder are from the birth of the Council. From Halifax, three of those now in Rome belong to Ireland, whilst there are two or three other bishops here, besides Dr. Brady, Bishop of Perth, whose diocese I do not know. From Australia the five who are now here have Celtic blood flowing through their veins, and from the Cape of Good Hope, in the person of Dr. Grimley, we have an Irishman. It will be impossible to assemble the English speaking bishops nearly 70 represent, in one way or another, the undying Catholic spirit of the Irish nation, and constitute in their entirety as much as nearly one-tenth of the deliberative wisdom of the Council. The remaining portion of the number, exclusive of the English and Scotch hierarchies, consist of foreigners, who have been sent out to English speaking districts, and have taken up their abode there, in order to acquire sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them now to call it their own."

Magnificent Spectacle.

The London Daily News, thus refers to the detailed accounts of the opening of the Council, which, it says, fully confirms the impression of pomp, splendor and effect created by the telegraphic summaries: "Nothing that the rich tradition and consummate organization of the Church of Rome could contribute was wanting. Amid the roar of cannon from St. Angelo, and the peal of bells that rang forth from every church tower in Roman bearings, whose homes are in every quarter of the globe, to do honor to the assembly which Pius IX. has convoked. Lands which the eagles of Caesar never knew had sent the episcopal representatives of their religious faith. Infinitely wider than the claimed empire of the Rome whose legions were sent to masters of the world in the Vatican. From the far East, from Arabia, India and China, there were gathered together at St. Peter's the prelates of the Papacy. Countries, whose historical faith dates from a period when the revelation