

The notables and representatives of the Armenian Christians have presented to the Sultan an address expressing their loyalty to and affection for him and his government.

The chief Rabbi of Salonica has addressed to the Jews of that city—and the Jews there are very numerous—an express permission to employ even the Sabbath, in labouring to provide the government of the Sultan with any of the necessaries of war.

Mgr. Hassoun, the Roman Catholic patriarch at Pera, after performing the ceremony of consecrating five newly appointed bishops in the church of St. Mary, in that city, in the presence of the ambassadors and envoys of the United States, Austria, Spain, France, and other countries, solemnly asked the prayers of the congregation for victory for the Sultan's arms, and at the mention of the Sultan's name, the entire congregation rose in royal reverence.

Some new exploits of the heroes of the Culturkampf are coming to the surface, and they tend to exemplify the manner in which toleration is practiced toward the Catholics in Alsace, who form the great majority of the population. There are a number of the lowest class of malcontents who are paid to carry on an incessant war against Catholicity. They are distinguished by the violence of their attacks and the imprudence with which they put in practice the precepts of their masters. It is in vain that the Catholics demand permission from the government to establish a journal to defend them against the infamous accusations which are laid to their charge. The simple exercise of this right has always been denied them, and they are condemned to suffer in silence the attacks which their enemies make on themselves and their religion with the utmost impunity. Notwithstanding all of which, the Jews of this province have recently obtained, without the slightest difficulty, permission to establish a special organ. At the same time a new Protestant sheet is announced to the public. The Catholics, believing the moment a favourable one for a renewed attempt, and thinking that what was granted to the Jews cannot be again denied to them—the more so as they comprise at least five times the number of all the sects, Jews included—have made the attempt, and M. Winterer, deputy to the Reichstag, is the proprietor of the new Catholic journal, *The Alsacien*, the first number of which was issued on the 19th ult. The event was hailed with joy by all the Catholics, and highly commended by the French press; but, unhappily, they "reckoned without their host," forgetting that they had to deal with a Masonic dictatorship, which governs Alsace-Lorraine, and for the sixth time in seven years, the Catholics have been deprived of the privilege of having an organ to defend their interests. And this in a country, one might say, exclusively Catholic.

The Italian Government, not content with taxing to the extreme bounds the living who are unhappily under their control, do not hesitate to make the dead, also, add to the revenue of the State, and cemeteries are to pay their tax for interments, &c. One of the employees of the city has appropriated 80,000 francs obtained from this source, and he may possibly be heard from in New York before long. Three other municipal clerks have committed defalcation, and practised frauds, which compel them to retire to their chateaux, in order to hide themselves from the too eager gaze of an enraged public. Another has discovered a gold mine in the exorbitant fees collected on marriage certificates; and still another has been investigating and expounding the benefits of life insurance, at the expense, as it afterwards appeared, of the *insured*. Such things now excite little comment in the city, and occur as a matter of course; still they are sometimes noticed in the public journals, when no other news is rife. Of them the *Italia* says:—"The frauds and defalcations which every day brings to light at the capital are now a matter of public comment. The enormity of the crimes committed in the administration of the affairs of the city are no longer a mystery. It is now absolutely indispensable, and for the best interests of the community at large, that such iniquities should be known to the public." Certain officials of Naples are accused of granting certificates of good conduct to parties notoriously compromised in the gravest crimes, and many of them affiliated with the Camorra.

The Wisconsin, one of the Guion Company's mail steamers, left Liverpool for New York, bearing a cargo of impurity. The cargo consisted of 200 Mormons, some of them adults, but many of them young and sprightly girls. All the Mormons—young, old, and middle-aged, males or females—were English, Scotch, or Welsh. The elders who accompanied these unhappy creatures said that the "agents" at present working in England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as in Germany, were meeting with the greatest possible success, and that the death of Brigham Young had given a wonderful stimulus to the Mormon movement. But they made a complaint which every man and woman in Ireland will be glad at least to hear. They said that in Ireland "all their endeavours to procure converts had failed, and had in some instances been attended with danger." That is the way it should be. Our Irish girls and Irish youths are not of the Mormon brood. They are loving, but not lascivious; tender, but not prurient. We all most gladly leave to the sister countries the fame of recruiting the most infamous community under heaven.

ANOTHER CONVERT ORDAINED.

(Catholic Sentinel.)

A SHORT time since we printed in our columns a very interesting account of the ordination of an aged convert in the presence of many of his children. We are again called on to publish another edifying scene which occurred recently in Chicago, and is thus described by a contemporary:—

On Thursday, August 30, Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley ordained three gentlemen for the diocese of Chicago. Two of them are young, and the other is an old gentleman, who but three years ago was a practising physician in Chicago. Dr. Goulet is a graduate of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Mass. Before moving to the West he was for many years a prominent member of the medical faculty of Boston. He is now about fifty-six years of age. Naturally possessed of a serious turn of mind, and influenced by an earnest desire to accomplish what he believes to be the will of God, upon mature reflection, and after many consultations with Catholic divines, he finally deter-

mined to study for the Church. Although he had many obstacles to overcome before he could hope to see the bright dawn of final success, his determination having once been taken, he never wavered; but trusting in the power of that Mighty Arm which had drawn him away from the world, he humbly shouldered his cross and pushed on bravely to the end. It was during this summer vacation, while his children were spending their time in the happy enjoyment of their father's company that Bishop Foley decided to ordain him. The three young ladies who are proud to call him father will accompany him to his new field of missionary labour, while his soul will continue to pursue his Theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. The little Church of Bourbonais, where the ceremony took place, was crowded. Many friends and relatives of the family who were present at the ordination came forward, at the conclusion of the ceremony, to kiss his hand and receive his blessing.

THE "MOIE" AND THE "BEAM."

ENGLAND is a Protestant country; yet, strange to say, English Protestantism seems to take a far greater interest in the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of foreign countries than in the religious condition of the people of England. How is this? Is it not obvious? A person with only half an eye might see that it is much easier to make representations at Exeter Hall as to the state of affairs in Central Africa, and raise money on the strength of alleged work done, than it would be as to places nearer home and better known. The consequence is we have Protestant missions to no end of outlandish and inaccessible barbarous tribes, and we are told—and it never can possibly be contradicted—that no end of money is swallowed up in this way. And yet here we are at home—a vast number of us at all events—as much in need of the operations of religion as any people on the face of the earth: See the revelations made at Wednesbury the other day! According to the medical officer of that part of "civilized England" more than 53 per cent. of all the deaths which occurred in Wednesbury, with its population of 25,000, at 25 per thousand, in six years about 2000 children have died; and worse still, the deputy-registrar insinuates that these deaths are not altogether attributable to natural causes. What a revelation! What an insinuation! If such a shocking disclosure were made regarding Central Africa or Central Asia, or any other far-off country, how soon we should hear of it in Exeter Hall! What a splendid subject it would be for the speechifiers at the May Meetings. How soon a new organization would be set on foot with a host of paid agents. How money would flow in from the old women of both sexes who are yearly successfully wheedled into supplying the "needful" for the crowd of useless missions to foreign parts which are so carefully puffed and kept before the public.—*Unicervo*.

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. E. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. G. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George-street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded. Honorary Certificate, 29: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens, of Dyeing in Silk, Feathers, &c.

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