

Summerside Journal.

A N D W E S T E R N P I O N E E R .

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND NEWS.

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of every description, performed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate rates, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Almanac for September, 1869.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 6th day, 1h. 54m. morning, N.E.
First Quarter, 11th day, 5h. 11m. even. South
Full Moon, 20th day, 4h. 29m. evening. E.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 4h. 57m. evening. N.

DAY	SUN	SUN	SUN	MOON	MOON	MOON
WEEK	rises	sets	clock	fast	dec.	DAVE
W	h m	h m	m s	h m	h m	h m
1 Wed	5 22	6 35	0 13	11 15	morn	13 13
2 Thurs	5 26	6 34	0 32	49 21	0 54	8
3 Frid	5 31	6 31	0 51	27 19	2 0	3
4 Sat	5 36	6 28	1 10	5 11	3 10	0
5 Sun	5 41	6 25	1 30	42 55	4 24	12 57
6 Mon	5 46	6 22	1 50	29 33	5 34	54
7 Tues	5 51	6 19	2 10	58 4	6 43	51
8 Wed	5 56	6 16	2 30	35 29	7 52	48
9 Thurs	6 01	6 13	2 51	12 49	8 43	45
10 Frid	6 06	6 10	3 11	30 3	9 30	42
11 Sat	6 11	6 07	3 32	17 38	10 15	37
12 Sun	6 16	6 04	3 53	4 18	11 00	32
13 Mon	6 21	6 01	4 14	14 11	11 43	27
14 Tues	6 26	5 58	4 35	18 15	12 26	22
15 Wed	6 31	5 55	4 56	55 8	1 10	17
16 Thurs	6 36	5 52	5 17	31 58	1 53	12
17 Frid	6 41	5 49	5 38	8 45	2 36	7
18 Sat	6 46	5 46	6 0	21 30	3 20	2
19 Sun	6 51	5 43	6 21	22 12	4 0	12 17
20 Mon	6 56	5 40	6 42	58 52	4 43	14
21 Tues	7 01	5 37	7 03	31 3	5 26	11
22 Wed	7 06	5 34	7 24	12 8	6 10	7
23 Thurs	7 11	5 31	7 45	50 7	7 0	3
24 Frid	7 16	5 28	8 06	34 4	7 43	0 11
25 Sat	7 21	5 25	8 27	58 4	8 30	55
26 Sun	7 26	5 22	8 48	21 29	9 17	51
27 Mon	7 31	5 19	9 09	44 53	10 0	46
28 Tues	7 36	5 16	9 30	27 8	10 47	42
29 Wed	7 41	5 13	9 51	0 14	11 34	38
30 Thurs	7 46	5 10	10 12	6 55	12 21	34

Summerside Markets.

Item	Price
Beef per lb	4d a 5d
Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Oats per bush	10d a 1s
Potatoes per bush	10d a 1s
Turnips per bush	11d a 12d
Butter per lb	9d a 10d
Lard per lb	9d a 10d
Tallow per lb	8d a 9d
Hides per lb	4d
Mackerel per doz	2s a 3s
Codfish per doz	17s a 18s
Pork per lb by carcass	4d a 6d
Flour per lb	37s a 40s
Island Flour per cwt	16s a 18s
Oatmeal per cwt.	16s a 17s
Hay per Ton	40s a 60s
Pine Boards	10s
Spruce Boards	4s a 5s

Charlottetown Markets.

Item	Price
Beef per lb	4d a 7d
Mutton per lb	6d a 7d
Pork per lb. by carcass	5d a 8d
Ham per lb	7d a 8d
Geese	none
Fowls	1s a 1s 6d
Ducks each	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Flour per 100 lbs	17s a 18s
Oatmeal per 100	2d a 24d
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	18s a 20s
Codfish per quintal	1s a 1s 2d
Do. by the tub,	1s 1d a 1s 2d
Cheese	3d a 6d
Tallow	8d a 9d
Eggs per dozen	10d a 11d
Potatoes per bushel	1s 6d a 1s 9d
Barley	3s a 3s 6d
Oats	50s a 60s
Hay per ton	4d
Hides per lb	2s a 2s 5d
Sheepskins each	4s a 4s 6d
Spruce Boards per 100 ft.	3s 6d a 4s
Hemlock	"

Business Cards.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Corner of Great George & King Streets,
Charlottetown.
President—HON. DANIEL BRENAM.
Cashier—WILLIAM CUNDELL, Esquire.
Discount Days—Mondays & Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

UNION BANK.
Grafton St., Queen's Square, Charlottetown
President—CHARLES PALMER, Esquire.
Cashier—JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire.
Discount Days—Wednesdays & Fridays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

SUMMERSIDE BANK.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esq.
Cashier—ROBT. MCC. STAVERT, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Notes for Discount must be in before 11
o'clock on Discount days.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.

ROCKLIN HOUSE.
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,
SIMON D. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.
Permanent and Transient Boarders will
find the above House to give satisfaction.
Ch. town, June 18, 1865.

Business Cards.

E. CAMERON, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon,
And Accoucheur,
Office and Residence at N. Woodside's, Esq.,
Alberton, P. E. I.
August 4th, 1869. 3m*

GEORGE D. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Choice Family Groceries!
Dunn's Block,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
July 1, 1869.

ROBERT GORDON,
AUCTIONEER
AND
LAND BROKER,
Alberton, P. E. Island
REFERENCES:
Hon. Judge Young—Charlottetown.
Hon. G. W. Howland—Alberton.
Mr. Joseph Bertram—Summerside.
Alberton, May 13, 1869. 1y

REUBEN TUPLIN,
Commission Merchant,
AUCTIONEER,
AND GENERAL AGENT.
Margate, P. E. Island.
REFERENCES:
Hon. D. Brennan, R. T. Holman,
Ch. Town. Summerside.
April 22, 1869. pat. 6m

J. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, &c.,
MARKET STREET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.
Gives personal attention to the Sale
and Purchase of every description of Goods.
May 9, 1868.

THOMAS HALL
IS NOW PREPARED, with the assistance
of the STEAM POWER, to furnish any
number of
THRASHING MACHINES,
of the most improved kind.
Iron Turning, Wood do., Carls,
Trucks, &c., &c.,
manufactured, together with
Allother Work in his branch of trade
Every Machine warranted to do good work.
THOMAS HALL.
Summerside, May 20, 1869.—1y

THE GENUINE
COMMON SENSE
Family Sewing Machine!
FOR
£3 5s. 0d.,
AT
HARVEY'S BOOKSTORE,
Charlottetown, and PRINCE COUNTY
BOOKSTORE, Summerside.
June 4, 1869.

BOOT & SHOE
ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the
inhabitants of SUMMERSIDE and the
country generally, that he has commenced
his business of **Boot & Shoe Mak-**
ing, in the Shop next door to O'Neil's,
near the Wesleyan Church. He trusts that
by strict attention to business and good work
to give general satisfaction and merit a share
of public patronage.
WILLIAM CLARK.
Summerside, April 22, 1869.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE!
North side King Square, (next to Park Hotel)
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JAMES W. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
THE Proprietor of the above HOTEL takes
THIS opportunity to return thanks for the
liberal patronage hitherto received, and most
respectfully solicits a continuance of the
s. m.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated,
and commands a view of King Square, and
other parts of the City.
In connection with the Hotel, is GOOD
STABLES, and a careful Hostler in attend-
ance. Parties coming from Prince Edward
Island with horses will find this establishment
the most comfortable in the City, and a per-
son always at the Cars on their arrival.
St. John, Sept. 10, 1868. 1y

Weaving, Weaving!
New England Self-Acting
HAND LOOM!
THE Subscriber having procured one of
the above LOOMS, is now prepared to do
Custom WEAVING of all kinds. Any style
of goods can be done on this Loom. A dozen
different quilts can be woven upon the same
warp. Can weave a web six feet ten inches
wide, Cloth double guaranteed. No delay. Call
and see the Loom and specimens of work.
Reduced prices for Weaving.
DANIEL D. CREW,
Near the Drill Shed.
Summerside, July 15, 1869.

CRAWFORD'S HOTEL.
NO. 9, KING SQUARE,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
THE subscriber having thoroughly refitted
and enlarged his HOTEL and STORE, is
now prepared to accommodate Permanent and
Transient Boarders on the most reasonable
terms.
ALSO, in connection, a GROCERY STORE,
where every article required for house use
may be had.
J. CRAWFORD & SON.
Sept. 10, 1868. 1y

Business Cards.

Mr. W. H. POPE
BEGS to inform the public that he has re-
sumed the practice of the Law.
OFFICE—A few doors below the Bank of
Prince Edward Island.
Charlottetown, March 18, 1869.

THOMAS KELLY,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
SUMMERSIDE, - - - P. E. ISLAND
CARD.
DR. DODD may again be consult-
ed, at his old residence, in MARGATE,
NEW LONDON.
April 15, 1869. - pro 3m.

DR. J. PRICE,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE—AT THE SUMMERSIDE DRUG STORE,
next door to Bank, Central Street
SUMMERSIDE, . . . P. E. ISLAND.
October 12, 1868.

DR. JARVIS
Has REMOVED his Residence to SUM-
MERSIDE, next door to the Rev. Mr.
Fraser's, on Central Street.
He can be consulted at his residence
or at Hunt & Co's Drug Store, at all times.
Summerside, June 3, 1869.

DOCTOR FULLER
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE ON
Central Street, . . . Summerside
(Directly opposite the Summerside Bank)
Summerside, May 13, 1869.

KERSHAW & EDWARD'S
IMPROVED PATENT
Non-conducting and Vaporising
Fire and Burglar Proof
SAFES.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BANK VAULTS, BURGLAR PROOF
VAULT DOORS, IRON VAULT DOORS,
PATENT COMBINATION B A N K
LOCKS, DEED BOXES, PATENT JAIL
LOCKS & CELL DOORS, &c. &c.
THOS. FULLER, DAVID STARR & SONS,
Travelling Agent, Agents, Halifax.
Montreal, Dec 15, '68 y

E. F. PURDY'S
New Marble & Freestone
ESTABLISHMENT,
(NEXT DOOR TO BEER AND SONS')
KING SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
All orders punctually attended to.
Call and See!
Jan 7, '69 1y

A. W. ANDRES,
Marble Worker,
Point Du Chene, Shediac N. P.
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-
STONES, &c., &c.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE con-
stantly on hand.
Can furnish Gravestones and Monuments at a
price than any other establishment in
the Province, and pay a duty besides.
ORDERS can be left at BELTRAM'S Book
Store and at D. ENMAN'S, Esq., Summerside,
or sent to
A. W. ANDRES.
Point Du Chene, June 11th, 1868.

WILLIAM BEARSTO,
Commission Merchant,
Auctioneer & General Agent,
WATER STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island
CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BANK BUILDING, - - QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant,
And Auctioneer,
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN - - P. E. ISLAND
R. & W. T. HUNT,
Commission Merchants,
GENERAL AGENTS AND
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM AND OFFICE
Head Queen's Wharf, Summerside, P. E. I.
(opposite the Store of W. T. Hunt & Co.)
April 2, 1869. 1y

HANFORD BROTHERS,
Successors to Thomas Hanford,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents,
11 NORTH MARKET WHARF,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
CHAS. U. HANFORD. FRED. S. HANFORD

JAMES GREENOUGH,
FLOUR
Commission Merchant,
No 47 Commercial Street
Corner of Clinton Street -----BOSTON
Jan. 1, 1869. 1y

POETRY.

PADDY THE PIPER.
IN PRINCE FERDINA, ADDRESSER THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL, SIR J. YOUNG.
At the Levee held at Government House,
Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the
Evening of the 14th
August, 1869.

"Hail, Excellency excellent!
While others strive to please ye,
Will ye accept a compliment
A simple poet gives ye?"
—Burns, slightly altered—

"CAED MILLE FALIT," SIR JOHN! to Prince Ed-
ward, I say—
Sure you'll not after seen! Sir Rodney away!
And "FALIT" again! from my heart and my
tongue,
To your beautiful lady, long may she keep Yours!
We heard you were coming! two guns made a
noise!
And before ye'd say "drum sticks" we turned out
our boys,
In their fine regiment of scarlet and blue,
A nice "Body Guard," to do honor to you

Ye should see the gentry! in clusters and rows,
As thick in appearance as pigeons in towns,
On the top of the building, where flags do be hung!
To get the first peep at the Governor Young!
But the day turn'd to darkness, and all looked
forlorn
When they found ye could not come ashore 'till
the morn.
For "Napoleon III." is much slower at sea
Than the "Princess of Wales" or "St. Lawrence"
would be

That's before they attempted, for love or for spite,
In CONFESSION too close to unite;
And, however it happened, 'tis well understood
They have crippled themselves and done nobody
good.
'Twas a 'bad job whatever!' and some will sup-
pose,
In regard to the story, abroad as it goes,
There are Governments, too, which, like steamers
at night,
Would keep better a-sea than than hugging too
tight!

I do' know, I am sure, if they're right or they're
wrong—
The world turns around, we shall know long!
But your Honor's two ears sure no longer I'll bore
About Boats that would sink were they not run
ashore.
As a 'Joke like the present, such matters you see,
Are beneath the attention of you or of me!
But as you pass on, moving round in your sphere,
'Tis the business of PADDY to welcome you here!

How are you, Sir John? an' 'tis how have you
been?
I'm told you sit there in the room of the Queen,
Who sent you to Canada (Irish although),
To be "King of the Castle" where you'd go
in the Province of Ireland, sooner by far,
She saw
An' she knew you were fit for it—Eria go brag!
May her Majesty always be ready to smile
On her brave loyal men of the Emerald Isle.

I hope that, Sir JOHN, ye'll be happy while here—
'Tis a beautiful country at this time o' year!
An' a beautiful harvest is promised now—
Tho' 'tis the coward in Ireland, sooner by far,
But your countrymen here—and they're everywhere
strong—
Are axin themselves what brought you along!
An' beaded it at home, by government votes—
I suppose ye don't wish us 'left out in the cold.

Hurra for our Ireland! that same would be kind
'Ye would not go to glory and leave us behind,
But in summer and winter would stay as they are.
'Tis the truth I am telling! perhaps they're not
wise
To be stuffing their ears an' to shut their eyes;
Not to listen to reason! tho' the truth must be
told,
Nova Scotia would rather be out in the cold.

But enough of that theme,—arrah, musha, be had
Forgive me for swearing! but wasn't I mad,
To be told, yesterday, that our viscerae here,
That fated Ben Butler with champagne and beer,
And a roasting hot dinner, by government votes—
Not to mention the loan of umbrellas and coats—
Were sending our Governor-General away
Without any Dinner or public Display!

'Tis well that they changed their intention in time,
Or I'd blow them all up with the breath o' me
rhyme.
Sky high in the clouds, like an airy balloon,
To sit at the dinner with the man in the moon!
In this island this island they'd never be seen,
With their niggardly notions insulting the Queen
And the Governor Young—but we've made it all
right—
John Murphy's our man for a Dinner to-night.

And I hope you'll enjoy it—meelf won't be there,
For Biddy and I have an even score
'Tis the childer at home, but there, I've a drop
O' the Irish potteen! an' be had, ere I step,
I'll drink all your healths,—Sir John, here's to you
And herself that is younger and prettier too!
May the blessing of Heaven be yours till ye die,
Then a better inheritance up in the sky.

And a full flowing bumper to Colonel McNeill,
(Me wife's maiden name!) who by dint o' his
Won the 'Cross of Victoria,' which long may he
wear.
Of the 'Colonay House,'—but myself doesn't care
If his Scotch or his Irish, so long as he's good,
That's a sine qua non, and must be understood:
For the Irish and Scotch, when they're good, I
declare
To your Honor, Sir John, can't be beat any where.

THE APPROACHING COUNCIL OF
THE VATICAN.
(From the St. John (N. B.) News.)

The approaching Ecumenical Council will be such an important meeting, not only for Roman Catholics but in some respects the nations, that general attention is more directed to it. A writer who is understood to be high in position and standing in the Roman Catholic Church has furnished a long explanation concerning it to the New York World, from which we condense the points of chief importance. He says a council is a meeting, not of the whole Church, but of its representatives or pastors; and that there are four kinds of councils, viz., the Ecumenical, the National, the Provincial and the Diocesan. The Ecumenical is the highest of these—the meaning of the term being catholic or universal—and it must be called the result of a general invitation issued to the bishops of the entire Church by its head. There were disputes in former times as to whether the Pope or the Emperor had the right to summon such a council, but the exclusive right of the Pope to do so is now held by all Catholics. In like manner it was formerly a dispute as to who was to confirm the decrees of a council, some holding that it was the Emperor, some the Church at large, and some the Pope, but the latter view is now that of the whole Roman Catholic body.—The decrees of an Ecumenical Council, when confirmed by the Pope, are the highest authority in the Church and are regarded as absolutely infallible and irreformable in all matters of faith and morals, but if it were possible for a conflict to exist between a Pope and a Council, the Church would have to adhere to the Pope. The highest order of the clergy, viz., bishops, hold only a right to attend and vote at Ecumenical Councils; though mixed abbots and theologians are invited to be present to consult, but not to deliberate or vote unless expressly authorized so to do by a vote of the bishops. Eighteen of these Councils have already been held since the first called at Nice in 325, a list of which, with the objects for which they were called, appeared in the columns of the News a few days ago. Each of these councils was called to meet and overcome some great danger or dangers which threatened the Church, and never was there a time, according to this writer, when more dangers threatened the Church than now, or when she had greater power and spirit to resist them. On this subject we quote his own words—
"The strength of these adversaries with whom Rome is now stripping for the fray is as the strength of adversaries with whom she has never yet contended to the death. No tactics of the past can assure her victory now. What can the rusty arquebuse of almost half-a-dozen centuries ago do now against the arms of precision and the all but impenetrable hide of the sea-monsters? Rome knows that too well, and on its side intellect will meet intellect, and as trained and tempered blades will be raised in its defence as any thrust at its heart. It is not with the Monothelist she has to contend, nor with the Protestant. Arian or Lutheran cause her no trouble now, but a keener and more potent foe, one almost invincible unless it be before her artillery. Such a Roman Catholic clergyman what his Church dreads most, and what it must conquer or forever lose its hold on the human mind; he will point to the leading characteristic of intellectual society of to-day—indifferentism and its results. It is to combat these "social evils, of the time that the Catholic Church is now about to raise its voice through its assembled pastors."
MIXED EDUCATION.
The first and most important error of the times is mixed education, and the "indifferentism" which tolerates it. Against this the whole combined strength of the Church, led on by the approaching Ecumenical Council, is to be directed. The testimonies are numerous and unanimous that in mixed schools the Church loses her hold on her children, and therefore, at the least, all schools for the children of Roman Catholics must be under Catholic influence and inspired by a Catholic spirit; or, in other words, must be controlled by the priests of the Church of Rome.
FIRST CLASS UNIVERSITIES, AND A NEW RELIGIOUS ORDER.
In connection with this subject great expectations are to be made to establish a few first class universities, in which very superior scholars may be raised up to fight the battles of the Church in the pulpit, the press, the Senate and every influential walk of life. To this end it may be found necessary to raise up a new religious order, on which subject we again quote the writer's own words—
"It has been surmised that a new religious order may be created; that further spirit will be manifested in organizing confraternities to take the place of secret societies, to circulate Catholic doctrine by means of publication societies and notably by Catholic tracts, magazines and newspapers. Those who look on this coming Council as the expiring grasp of an effectual Constitution may find that the last flicker of the lamp is wonderfully prolonged and vital. Certain it is the prelates will leave no agency which human experience or ingenuity can suggest to further and strengthen their religion, and, if it be found necessary, any or all of these means just mentioned will be adopted. But it is more likely that any further action on the subject, beyond a strong expression of opinion of their value, will be relegated to national councils, within whose sphere they properly belong. It is just possible that a new religious order may, as rumored, be founded with the view of taking charge of the domain of higher education. But it is scarcely needed so long as the wonderful organization known as the Society of Jesus exists. Unpopular as this body may be with outsiders, few names bring more enthusiasm to the Catholics, who recognizes in its effective discipline, extensive education and thorough knowledge of the world—powerful auxiliaries to his Church. Whatever may be needed in the efforts of the Catholic Church to promote its aspirations to the control of higher education, can effectively be entrusted to them."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The legislation of the Catholic Church in reference to secret societies is already ample, definite and severe; but, as this Council is called with the special object of protesting against the "tendencies" of the age, stringent decrees terminated with minatory anathemas, will be formulated against Freemasons, Carbonari, and others of a similar character. The Catholic Church absolutely refuses to regard as belonging to her fold those who join these societies, and Pope after Pope, including some of the most distinguished who have worn the tiara—Benedict XIV., Pius VII., and Pius VIII.—have formally condemned these societies. Indeed, there seems not the slightest reason for believing that a Catholic can continue a Catholic and join a secret society. In the matter of Freemasons, the Catholic bishops of this country have constantly republished those decrees, and as far back as 1810 a council at Baltimore solemnly promulgated them.

THE POPE'S SECULAR PRINCEDOM

It has been frequently declared in Papal instruments that, in view of the present constitution of human society, it is absolutely necessary, for the independence of the Head of the Church, that he should be an independent prince. This doctrine will, doubtless, be accepted and a solemn protest issued against the encroachment of existing secular governments on the Papal dominions, as they existed before the kingdom of Italy. Possibly, arrangements may also be made to establish a regular fund for the administration of the affairs of the Church, thereby removing from the Romans, and throwing on the Catholic world, whatever burden that has not been hitherto borne by it. This "Peter Pence," it is thought, collected from the universal Church, will not be heavy on any special country or diocese. In return for this regularly established fund, the prelates may seek a distribution of the offices of the Roman Curia, not specially local, amongst a wider range of nationalities than at present. It may also be suggested, that, as the Cardinals are not alone the electors of an Italian prince, but also the chief advisers of the Head of the Church, it is but right that there should be representatives of that Church taken from the leading nationalities of the entire earth. Thus, at present, there is but one Irishman, no American, no Englishman, no Australian, in the Sacred College.

NEW DOGMAS OF FAITH.

Two new dogmas of faith may be defined: one declaring the corporeal assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven at the instant of her "death," the other defining the *ex cathedra* teaching of the Pope to be infallible and absolutely irrefragable. Here it may be right to say what the Church means by creating a new article of faith. It does not mean that the truth she defines is then for the first time revealed. On the contrary, it must be known that this belief, whatever it may be, is "latent" in the Church. Thus it was with the Immaculate Conception, that belief, although not an article of faith until 1854, had been in the Church from the days of Christ. Every age, although permitted to think otherwise, bore willing testimony to the fact.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE B. V. MARY

And so it is with the corporeal assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin. For centuries, a high festival of the Church has been in existence to commemorate the fact on tradition of her passing away bodily to heaven. And this "Glorious belief," which is a consequence of the Catholic doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of Mary and her consequent immunity from original sin, and, of course, its punishment, death is likely to be made an article of the Catholic faith. In using this, the Fathers of the Council will not create a new revelation, as will, doubtless, be asserted, but merely testify to the fact that this has ever been the teaching of the Catholic Church, based on revelation, in its early ages.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.