

Turco-Russian war caused so much desolation and ruin in Eastern Europe.

But the action of Pius IX. condemning this famous principle in the 63rd and 64th proposition of the syllabus, has been vindicated with a vengeance by the Berlin congress. It has, if possible, received the approval of the Greeks who coveted some of the ancient Greek provinces, and had actually undertaken their conquest, were told quietly to go home. Half of Bulgaria, which had been liberated by Russia, was forced back under Turkish sway; Russia was given several Armenian provinces; Montenegro and Serbia, as already stated, were given to Austria; finally Austria, as already stated, was invited to occupy two very important provinces of the Ottoman empire. Could the "Rights of nationalities" have been worse treated than it has been by the Berlin Congress?

IV. But, at least, the popular wish was consulted in all this pandering out of nationalities; for is not one of the grand principles of modern civilization, that of the "Plebiscite"?

The fact is the Berlin congress arranged everything, without even so much as thinking of "Plebiscites." Not only were the various nations affected by its decisions not consulted, but their expressed wishes were utterly disregarded. The Latin declared that they would never submit to Russian rule, they were told, they might seek homes for themselves and families elsewhere. The Albanians entered into a strong defensive league, to sustain the integrity of their territory by the force of arms. And to show that they meant work, they numbered in cold blood the imperial commissioners that had been sent out to persuade them into submission. The blood of Ali-Pasha flows into submission. The blood of Ali-Pasha flows into submission. The blood of Ali-Pasha flows into submission.

There is still another point on which the Berlin Congress gave the lie to the jurisprudence inaugurated by the modern Revolution, and which was solemnly condemned by the Syllabus of Pius IX., that namely of the supremacy of the State over the Church.

The Congress in the 62nd article of the Treaty of Berlin imposed upon Turkey the following obligation:—"The exercise and external practice of all religions shall be entirely free, and no obstacle shall be put in the way of hierarchical organization of any of the various religious denominations, nor of their relations with their respective spiritual heads. The priests, pilgrims, and religious of the various nationalities and religions, travelling through the Turkish Empire, in Europe or Asia, shall enjoy equal rights and privileges."

Particular mention is made of the monks of Mount Athos and those of Serbia and Bulgaria, to the effect that they shall be left in possession of their rights and properties. What a rebuke administered to Russia, Prussia, and Italy!

VI. Let us resume the Syllabus had declared that no material fact has the force of right, merely because it is an ancient custom; that non-intervention cannot be accepted as an absolute principle; that no pretence of patriotism or love of nationality, can sanction the violation of an oath or lawfully constituted government; that might is not right; that the State cannot claim supremacy over the Church.

A very strong case of abuse was raised against the Syllabus, as being opposed to progress and civilization; but the just judgements of God have brought it about that the nations in council assembled have by their action, at the Berlin Congress, rendered testimony in favor of these very principles of eternal jurisprudence, proclaimed by Pius IX. of holy memory.

And thus has Pius IX. been vindicated by the Berlin Congress, as to some, at least, of the principles defended by this illustrious Pontiff. No doubt the world will before long make another step ahead, and render a similar testimony to all the others.

THE NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AT ST. THOMAS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—ADDRESS BY HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH OF LONDON—OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

On Sunday morning, his Lordship Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Rev. W. Flannery and Dr. Kilroy, proceeded to bless the new convent and school with appropriate prayers, as prescribed in the Roman Ritual. A temporary altar had been erected in the Convent Chapel, at which his Lordship offered up the Holy Sacrifice and gave communion, first to the good Sisters of St. Joseph who that morning took formal possession of their new home, and then the young ladies of the sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary and other pious members of the congregation.

Solemn High Mass *Canon Pontificis* commenced at 11 a.m. Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy being celebrant. The choir was very effective, with Miss K. Hughes as organist. The young lady has a remarkably fine and well cultivated voice which on this occasion surpassed itself in the faultless rendering of some very entrancing though difficult selections from Concone and Landellotte. Mr. Michael Mulvey's deep bass formed a grand and harmonious accompaniment, which had a very pleasing effect.

After singing of the Gospel by Dr. Kilroy, Right Rev. Bishop Walsh advanced to the communion rails and delivered one of the most eloquent and charming discourses it has been our lot ever to hear from a pulpit. His subject was "Christian Education," and being a pet theme of his Lordship, was handled in masterly style, with all the force of settled conviction and all the grace of a refined and poetic mind. We regret we can only give today a synopsis of this admirable address but hope soon to see it in Pamphlet form.

We copy the following report from the St. Thomas Times:

He referred to the occasion in which they were called together and congratulated both pastor and congregation on having constructed so splendid a school for the promulgation of Christian education. He was here to bless the school, to inaugurate in their midst an institution for the Sisters of St. Joseph. They would have charge of the school, and he felt confident would perform their work in a manner calculated to produce the most beneficial and far-reaching results, both for the town and congregation. One of the most ardent duties of priests and people in the present day is that of Christian education for the rising generation. In fact this was the great question of the day, on the proper solution of which depended the happiness or ruin of multitudes. The end and object of our existence here is to know God, and afterwards to live and enjoy him in heaven. For this purpose

God created us, for this purpose the Son of God redeemed us by his precious blood shed on the cross.

We have not been created for the purpose of accumulating wealth, or pursuing earthly pleasures, which, like Dead Sea apples, are fair to the eye, but bitterness and ashes to the taste. Hence our Lord tells us to seek first the Kingdom of God in its justice, to strive to enter in by the narrow gate, and puts the question, "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" If, as St. Paul says, "Whether we eat or drink, or whatever else we do, we should do all for the glory of God"—if, according to this inspired Apostle, our whole life and all its occasions, even the most ordinary, should be influenced by this one dominant idea of serving God, and thus saving our souls, how much greater reason should the education of youth, the formation of its fresh young life, be directed for this great purpose. If we bear in mind the momentous and fundamental truth, we shall see at a glance the vast importance and evident necessity of a Christian education for the rising generation.

Education should have for an object the cultivation of the whole being, and not merely the intellectual faculty. The intellectual is not the only faculty of the soul. It is one among many. The will is also a faculty of the soul, and one that sways the multitude. Education, then, to be complete must embrace the culture of our moral and religious, as well as our intellectual nature. Hence, religious truths should be interwoven like threads of gold with our system of education, and be inserted in it like precious gems, gleaming and sparkling with heavenly brightness. This is the power which triumphs over our base passions; which enables us to resist evil inclinations; which breathes hope into the despairing; which consoles us in deep sorrow; which stanches the wounds of the bleeding heart; which comes to us like an angel of light as we go through the darksome journey of time; sustaining us amidst the perils and bitter trials of life; sits at our death-bed like an angel of consolation; fans us with its heavenly wings in our dying hour, and waits the liberated soul to its eternal home.

What could the Catholic Church do without the science and progress. He contended that he could prove the contrary by facts and figures. The Catholic Church, he claimed, was ever the zealous guardian of both science and art, nor did she ever lose a solitary mark of this her happy and well earned reputation as a preserver of science. What could the Church do in the line of education, situated as she now was? Well, she did much; very much. Thousands of institutions were yearly gazed upon her, and asked the very important question, "What has she done?" Some of these were foolish, some were wise. The foolish prate and brag about the ignorance and superstition we have drunk with our mother's milk—so they say. The wise, on the contrary, stand amazed and delighted with all the eye sees, the ear hears, and that their intelligence can grasp. The latter see in her the patron of all we prize most highly to-day, the art of painting, of sculpture, of music and song, and of all that ennobles the human mind. They see in her the patron of all we prize most highly to-day, the art of painting, of sculpture, of music and song, and of all that ennobles the human mind.

And our supposition who wish to draw from cold marble the very semblance of life, where do they have recourse to study their models? To Rome. And those, the darling of whose hearts is music and song, and they wish to cultivate it, as you would a house plant, to whom do they go to find choice music? To Mozart and Haydn, etc., etc., all Catholics. And architects of our day, when they wish to obtain the knowledge of the great religious edifices that Catholic genius had created. And as to literature who preserved for us to-day what the barbarians had destroyed? The monk and priest. Who serves for us the very bible itself? The monk and priest. Who discovered for us the land in which we live? The monk and priest. Who discovered for us the land in which we live?

Roman Catholic—Christopher Columbus. And by whom was he aided in accomplishing this grand work? By a Catholic king and queen—Ferdinand and Isabel of Spain. The Bishop then went on to insist that education, in his view should be imparted in denominational schools. The religious education imparted in common schools is necessarily based on the assumption that all religions are equally true and good—an impression which is literally false, and calculated to inculcate the great pest of the age, indifference to religion. He then proceeded to show the fearful effects of education divorced from the influence of religion, stating that the greatest crimes of the age were not committed by the ignorant, but by those sharpened by intellect. He instanced the case of the Paris Commune and also in the neighboring republic where the greatest swindles and crimes were not committed by the poor and ignorant, but by the educated and enlightened. He concluded an eloquent discourse by stating that one of the mistakes of the age was to think that education alone could make a man moral and good.

The right rev. gentleman delivered a most impressive discourse for upwards of half an hour, and at the close a collection was taken for the school fund. In the evening at 8 o'clock a lecture was given by the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The new buildings for the Separate Schools, erected on the ground, to the east of the R. C. Church are now completed, and were opened for the reception of the pupils on Monday morning. The building itself occupies a space of about 70 feet frontage, with a depth of 30 feet, and is a substantial in height, built of brick, in a plain and substantial style, with a frontage on Talbot street, the east end abutting on White street. The accommodation provided includes rooms for the Sisters of St. Joseph, four of whom have arrived and are now superintending the education of the children. The plan of the building is as follows:—Entering a large hall extending from the front to the back, contains a double staircase by which access is gained to the upper story, on the left is the boys' school room 28-9 by a width of 28 feet, occupying the whole of the ground floor, well lighted and fitted with seats and desks, of the same pattern as those used in the High School. There are 32 of these desks accommodating 70 pupils, also platform and black board. The girls' school room is immediately over and is of the same dimensions and fitted up in precisely the same manner; to the right of the hall is a large refectory and day room 27 feet 9 inches by 17 feet 8 inches for the use of the sisters, and is also to be used as a class room when required; also kitchen and other apartments, while the upstairs portion contains four large dormitories and sitting room. The whole of the work is executed in a good substantial manner, well fitted for the purpose it is required to fulfill. The plans were prepared by Mr. W. Roach, and the work has been executed by Mr. W. Roach, brickwork, Messrs. Miller and Reath, carpenter and joiner work; Mr. J. Smith, plastering; and Mr. F. Parent, painting and glazing, the seats and desks being furnished by Cruse, Sterling & Sharon. Great credit is due to the contractors for the excellent manner in which they have carried out their respective portions of the work.

In the spring when the active portions of the work can be proceeded with, the front will be laid out and planted with trees, etc. Two large play grounds for the boys and girls are to be formed behind the schools, extending as far as the line of the Canada Southern Railway. Taken altogether the school will be second to none of the Separate schools in the Province, and it has all the energy and zeal which characterizes Father Flannery's exertions in the cause of religion, and which have already rendered him so great a favorite with his flock.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.—A new session commences at the above-named institution on Monday, Feb. 3.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Don't forget the choice programme to be given by St. Patrick's Society in the Opera House on Friday evening 31st inst. Songs, recitations, farce, &c. Choice selections by the 7th Band. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

WARDEN'S SUPPER.—The Warden of the County of Middlesex will entertain the members of the Council and his friends to a supper at the City Hotel on Friday evening.

THE WATER-WORKS.—The City Water-works have not, as yet been handed over to the Commissioners, and the Fire Brigade will not use the water until this is done.

The *Advertiser* says: The postal arrangements between this city and the Parliament House in Toronto are such that a letter posted there will reach London in a little less than two days. That is, it will if it has good luck.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.—On Wednesday last the annual ecclesiastical conference was held at St. Peter's Palace. The subject matter for the consideration of the conference has already been published in the *Record*.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENT.—We tender our sincere sympathy to Mr. Boyle, of the *Irish Canadian* on the occasion of the sad affliction with which himself and his family have been visited in the death of his second son.

PARALYTIC STROKE.—Mr. H. Davis, 87, an old and highly respected citizen, was the victim of a paralytic stroke Sunday. The stroke did not render him entirely powerless, and it is to be hoped that he will soon be around again.

DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS.—On Tuesday evening a lady passing along Richmond street, opposite the *Advertiser* office, stepped on a piece of ice and fell to the sidewalk. The shock caused her to faint, and she was taken into the Dominion Telegraph office, where she soon revived. Beyond a severe blow on the arm she sustained no serious injury.

CHROMO OF POPE LEO XIII.—We have received from Messrs. Benziger Bros. of New York, a magnificent chromo of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. It is evidently a perfect likeness, and a most artistic work. We have seen nothing of the kind superior to it. It will be sent free by mail at the low price of 45 cents.

HOUSEBREAKING IN DORCHESTER.—A man who works at Garner's ashery, Thamesford, was arrested Friday for breaking into the house of Mr. E. Hunter, Dorchester, the day before, and stealing a quantity of clothing, the property of a visitor. He was taken before Squire Cartwright, Dorchester, who sent him to the county gaol here for trial. The clothing was found in the prisoner's bedroom.

GOOD TIME.—The special train on the Great Western Railway, which conveyed Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne from Clifton to Toronto, a distance of 81 miles, made the run in two hours and twenty-five minutes. The party expressed themselves as highly satisfied with their trip and the attention which Mr. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent, and the railway officials had paid them.

COMFORTABLY ESTABLISHED.—The many friends of Mr. William Harrison, late of the G. W. R. Locomotive Department here, will be pleased to know that he is comfortably established as Superintendent of the Mechanical Department on the Chicago, Michigan & Lake Shore Railway, with headquarters at New Buffalo, Mich. A letter received by a friend states that he is well pleased with his new situation.

BURSTING OF A HYDRANT.—A hydrant on the corner of Clarence and Dundas streets burst Monday afternoon from the effects of the frost on the previous night, and before the rush of water could be stopped the basement of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheim's music store was flooded to the depth of three or four feet. The breakage is supposed to have occurred through some defect in the hydrant, and a new one was promptly placed in its stead.

BLOCKED AGAIN.—The southern Extension of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, from Wingham to Kincardine, is again blocked with snow, and no trains have been able to reach the latter place since Thursday night. In some of the deep cuts the snow has drifted to the depth of six feet, and men have been engaged in shovelling it out. The early train on the L. H. & B. line which left London at six Saturday morning, could not get any further than Wingham Junction, in consequence of the blockade which had accumulated in the cuts during the night.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, BOSTON; PATRICK DONAHOE.—The February number of this new acquisition to Irish literature has been received. It is replete with choice and appropriate selections, all of which must prove highly interesting to every lover of Irish literature. Mr. Donahoe's name has been long associated with the Irish Catholic Press of the United States, and we have no doubt his Magazine will soon be as powerful an instrument of good, in its way, as that great Irish Catholic organ the *Pilot*, which he so long and so ably conducted. We say God speed this new effort of the man who has done so much in the past for Catholic and National literature.

Price of Magazine: Yearly \$2.00; single numbers 20 cents each. Address, Patrick Donahoe, Boston, Mass.

A DARING FEAT.—Mr. Andrew Wallace, of Clifton performed a daring feat at Niagara Falls Friday afternoon before the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. He rode his horse across the ice-bridge—a difficult feat in itself—but not satisfied with this, ascended to the summit of the ice-mountain at the base of the American Fall. The sight from the cliffs on the Canada side, which were covered with a large crowd of visitors, was a thrilling one. Slowly the horse toiled up the slippery side of the great ice-cone, winding round by the foot path till the summit was reached. Here, enveloped in a cloud of mist, which concealed the white cone itself, horse and rider looked like some weird apparition suspended in the mid-air. For some time the horse went careering about over the crest of the cone, where one false step might have hurled him and the rider into the fathomless foaming gulf full seventy feet below. Presently the daring horseman rode slowly down the path, and crossing the ice-bridge, regained the Canadian side. Both he and his horse were completely drenched with spray. The intelligent sure footed animal who played such a prominent part in this feat of unparalleled daring was a moderate-sized brown gelding, with four white feet and a snip on the nose. This is certainly a strong argument in support of the theory that horses marked with white are more intelligent than whole colored ones.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED—500 barrels choice, hand-picked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. MONTAGNY, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. Pocock Bros., No. 133 Dundas street, London, Ont.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Reps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, Bed and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloth, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitable for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & CO., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

London Markets.	
London, Ont., January 2, 1879.	
GRAIN.	
White Wheat, 100 lbs. 43 to 45	
Red Wheat, 100 lbs. 42 to 44	
Barley, 100 lbs. 38 to 40	
Oats, 100 lbs. 35 to 37	
Flour, 100 lbs. 25 to 27	
Butter, 100 lbs. 18 to 20	
Eggs, 100 lbs. 15 to 17	
Beef, 100 lbs. 12 to 14	
Pork, 100 lbs. 10 to 12	
Lard, 100 lbs. 8 to 10	

Liverpool Markets.	
Flour, 100 lbs. 25 to 27	
Wheat, 100 lbs. 42 to 44	
Barley, 100 lbs. 38 to 40	
Oats, 100 lbs. 35 to 37	
Butter, 100 lbs. 18 to 20	
Eggs, 100 lbs. 15 to 17	
Beef, 100 lbs. 12 to 14	
Pork, 100 lbs. 10 to 12	
Lard, 100 lbs. 8 to 10	

Toronto Street Market.	
Wheat, 50c. to 55c.	
Spring, 50c. to 55c.	
Barley, 50c. to 55c.	
Oats, 50c. to 55c.	
Butter, 50c. to 55c.	
Eggs, 50c. to 55c.	
Beef, 50c. to 55c.	
Pork, 50c. to 55c.	
Lard, 50c. to 55c.	

Brantford Market.	
Flour, No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.20	
Wheat, No. 1, 50c. to 55c.	
Spring, 50c. to 55c.	
Barley, 50c. to 55c.	
Oats, 50c. to 55c.	
Butter, 50c. to 55c.	
Eggs, 50c. to 55c.	
Beef, 50c. to 55c.	
Pork, 50c. to 55c.	
Lard, 50c. to 55c.	

1879 - - - 1879

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Which has been started purely for the purpose of sustaining CATHOLIC INTERESTS, although only a few weeks old, is already acknowledged to be the

BEST CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER

IN CANADA,

And on a par with any published in the STATES.

As we have so soon gained the lead we intend to keep it. Having now on our contributing staff SEVEN of the most able writers in Canada besides our permanent Editors. Our Columns are brimful of good

CATHOLIC READING

And as we are untrammelled by any political party, we are enabled to give that attention to Catholic interests so much needed.

ATTENTION.

In order to give the RECORD a wide circulation from the start we will give to all those who pay the yearly subscriptions in full when ordering a Splendid Premium Photograph of any of the

BISHOPS OF ONTARIO,

Mounted on fine card-board, making a picture 8x10 inches, executed in the best style of the art by EDY BROTHERS, London. Value of Photograph, \$1.00.

Photographs are now ready of His Grace the Archbishop, and of their Lordships Bishop Walsh and Bishop Crimon.

CLUB RATES.

All parties sending us FIVE names and TEN DOLLARS will secure all these advantages to their subscribers, with the addition of a free paper for themselves for twelve months from the date of order.