Some Anglican controversialists.

Rev. Dr. Langtry, of Toronto, and Rev. J. F. Gorman, of Uttawa, two Anglican miristers, have broken out simultaneously on the same subject. Anglican miristers, have broken out simultaneously on the same subject, and have been string the same arguments against. Rome," having borrowed them from the same source-Dr. Littledale's notoriour. Plain Reasons." Answers to Dr. Langtry sent to the Mail and Empire have been denied publication; but the Ottawa papers publish the following letter from Fatner Fallon, of Ottawa University.—Sir—It is exarcely credible that Ansicans in Ottawa or elsowhere can be altogether satisfied with the effence of the Church of England set up by the

Anteres to Dr. Langity sent to the Mail and Empire have been denied publication; but the Ollowing letter from Father Fallon, of Ottawa napares publish the following letter from Father Fallon, of Ottawa university.— Sir—It is scarcely credible that Ansicans in Ottawa or elsewhere can be altogether satisfied with the defence of the Church of England set up by the Rev. Mr. Gorman, nor nave they any reason to feel particularly proud of his alleged seguments. Controversy such as the Itov. Mr. Gorman indulges in can scarcely be caited scholarly. It is not altered from the yoke of Rome. The work which had been begun by which England in linging the third of them, for he was in no danger of losing them. It is not amongst such persons that conversare made to Catholicity. It is to then dispersion of this sand appeals, and with that class of people, even in his own congregation, I venture to say, that Rev. Mr. Gorman had done his cause irreparable injury. Persons looking for his species of scriptural and historical argument might have found it, and in a less mutitateform, within the covers of Dr. Little dale's "Flain Reasons Against Joining the Church of Rome," a book that was born of the fright occasioned by the numerous secessions from Anglicantation of the sind of convenience of reference.

1. "The old fable of the creation of the Church of England by King Henry VIII, was once again resurrected."

2. "To confress their Pope to be in the wrong, the Roman Church would deny their infailibility and honour. They were committed to belief in rebillion, murder, and attempted murder, as in the gun-p wder plot, as virtues."

"For a through the second of the sind by large the convenience of reference.

1. "The old fable of the creation of the Church of England by Rome and the propersion of the sind of the propersion of the s

orals in the British empire, and this is Roman Catholic Ireland, where was roman actionic relaind, waser assassination, public plunder, mutilation of living animals and the cruel persecution of innocent persons is either actively encouraged by the Roman Catholic clergy or acquiesced in with rare execution.

moral teacher everywhere in this country."

These statements are all false; some of them are calumnious, and are far more discreditable to him who used them than to those against whom they are directed. They recall nothing so much as the empty but victous vaporings of the pagan Homans against the primitive Christians.

AS TO HENRY VIII.

For the present I shall consider only the first of Rev. Mr. Gorman's transgressions against accuracy. Rev. Mr. Gorman secret that the Church of Mangiand did not take its rise in the sign of I flerry VIII. What, then happened at that time? A new religious organization sprang into existence at the bidding of the King and Parliament; it had neither the worship nor the doctrines nor the spiritual government flast had existed in England for the preceding one thousand government flast had existed in England for the preceding one thousand of them as idolatrous and superstitious, others as blasphemous fabies and dangerous decests. A division deep and wide was made between the new worship and the old, a division that created an absolutely new Curch What did it matter that some sireeds of catholic doctrine were retained? To what purpose was the name Catholic doctrine were retained? To what purpose was the name Catholic assertions did no save them from being branded as heretics.

Now I should not think of opposing

save them from being branded as heretics.

Now I should not think of opposing my own views to the weightter authorized the control of the con on that point alone. His success in this attempt was sutraordinary. But Henry's system died with him. It was necessary to make a choice. The Government must either submit to Rome or must obtain the aid of the Protestants. Much was therefore given up on both sloes: a union was ef-fected; and the fruit of that union was the Church of England."

In his "Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History," Lord Macaulay is attll cleater "The basts on whiten Henry attempted to establish his power was too harrow to be durable. It was plainly necessary that the government should corm an alliance with one or the other side. To recognise the papai supremacy would have been to abandon the whole design. Reluctantly and autiently it at last joined the Protestants. From this compromise the Church of England sprang."

ANOTHER MACAULAY QUOTATION.

Macaulay in the same "Essay" gives

Macaulay in the same "Essay

Montreal, Lev. 12.—The New York Herald, a few days ago, published a sensational article concerning the so-called religious community under the direction of Dr. Jacques, in this city, about which so much has already been said and written. The article referred to has called forth the following letter from Artiblehop Bruchest, which speaks for itself—"Fo the Editor of the New York Herald. New York:

Sit. Several parties in New York Herald. New York:

Sit. Several parties in New York Herald. New York ended the new Artiblehop of December 4th, containing an articular the mading:—"Child Nuns of Montreal." The Hoty Face Convent, requising as to whether its contents be accurate. At all events, it was in the main but a reproduction, with a few details added thereto, of a previous correspondence on the same subject that appeared in the columns of the World in Re issue of November 20th.

I deem it most regretable that such an article should have been published, logether with illustrations where the limagination pluys the greatest particles, and itable only to discredit religion.

Yours, most respectfully.

PARMILIA'S PILES possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased cases, stituting to action the dormant assesses of "he system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the case of the case and party. The Case of the

Witten for the Register)

"Witten for the Register.)
It was Christman morning. The
silver-tonges belts of the chapel pealed forth the welcome news. Thgally-dressed shop windows, with their
lunches of holly and mistitete, also
heralded the approach of the greatist
featival of the year. The happy, light
hearted people seemed to bring forth
the deep meaning of the angel's words.
Peace ! Peace on earth to goodwilled men." Everywhere the blithe
calls of "A Merry Christmas" foll lifetiaties of "A Merry Christmas" foll lifethe tinkle of silver bells upon the carAll sorre. all pain seemed vanished from the carth. But alias' it was
hot so. In a little hovel where powert,

All sorres all pain seemed vanished from the earth. But alas? It was not see. In a little hove where powerly and refinement were strangely blended sat a woman, whose without fare it spoke only too plainly of care at a grief. Beside her, with her arms are und her mother's neck, May Darrows und her mother's neck, May Darrows under her beautiful.

As last Mrs. Parce spoke "Mary, was standing. Her beautiful.

As last Mrs. Parce spoke "Mary, my gely daughter" promise me entities, and it shall be happy." "I tromise mother dear," said Mary, faintly, "Never forget your religion text go yout grandfather's way. If you love your mother, you must love for religion." "Mother! When I you sayling?" I! May Darro, to feet her religion." "Mother! When the content of the content

As mother and daughter knelt in th they did not know this was they term they were to pray together.

We will pass over the painful pointing of mother and daughter, and acquaint our readers with the circumstances of May's leaving home Years before, her mother, who was the daughter of a wealthy Protestant gentleman, married Arthur Darce, a young barrister, but a devout Catholic. Old Mr. Laverville hearly went wild with singer and disappointment. He solemnity swore never to see his daughter again, or leave her a farthing of his money.

money.

Two years previous to the opening of our story, May's father died sud-denly. Poor Mrs. Darce struggled on, and as a last resource appealed to her unrelenting father for help. In answer to her piecous request he sent her a curt note couched in these words:—Madam.—I will help you if you let your daughter come and live at the Laver house. If you decide otherwise, do not reply.—E. J. Laverville.

Pror Mrs. Darce, arged on by priva-

Lawer house. If you decide otherwise, do not reply.—E. J. Lawerville.

Poor Mrs. Dareg, reged on by privation, was forced to yield, and on this bright Christmas morning May left for her grandfather's. When she reached the grand old homestead of her ancestors, she was shown into a luxurious apattment. By t'e time she had chaused her dress and arranged her tumbled hair, the maid told her to come to her grandfather's studio. May's heart beat fast, and her cheek paled as she entered her grandfather's private sanctum. But what was her riviate astomishment, when a tall, white-halted gentleman arose and said kindire, will be supported as the first of the said in th

nothing to me. Why ask me to have lifly on her. She who disgraced me has her low marriage, and then to for wn all, turned against ner ancestors religion. And yet," his voice her was all turned against ner ancestors religion. And yet," his voice her me low and tender. "I love my derling Marguerite, for she was my derling Marguerite, for she was my derling Marguerite, for she was my derling. The more it cannot break my yow, but good-by, my darling; run off and prepare for dinarier. Bye the way, dearest, this is Christmas day, and I must give you harling; run off and prepare for dinarier. Bye the way, dearest, this is Christmas day, and I must give you have likely little box, and on his pening it is lovely dismond ring blaxed forth. He placed it on her finger as he said:

—"A Merry Christmas, my darling child." May bent over and touchel his aged cheek, with her ruby lips, and then left the room. When the day was over. May though her grandfather very kind, and also thought he was not so bigoted as she had imagined.

The next day Edward Laverville was all kindness to his beautiful grand-daughter. He called her to him and and :—"My dear, I have a proposal to make to you. If you remain a Catholic you can get your clothes and everything you require, until I die, then you shall go forth a penniless girl, to work for your living. But wait, dear, there is an alternative. The day you embrace my religion you become my helress. Now, Marie, to work for your living. But wait, dear, there is an illernative. The former she is my helress. Now, Marie, do not be heasty, but take your time and choose whichever suits you." May's cheef flushed with anger, as her grand forther concluded. "Grandfather, I shoose the former. I you not decide. I shall live add die a Cath-

IN TEMPTATION'S PAIR. (Be said May resolute). Do not to harty to child. I do not do mark a children should be said in the late. Insert to an in-

ton my to. I must be golfig, and he left the from

Next day Ada Laverville arrived.

She was a beautiful girl, so tail and stately, that she awed everybody around her into silence. She answered May scordial greeting with a haughty bow, and swept on to her own apartments. From that day the two cousins were rivals, but May soon saw that her haughty cousin had the advantage. Every Sunday she went to church with her stately grandfather, while May went to mass in the quic little church.

Weeks chapted into months, and May began to feel that the Protestant religion was not so wrong as she had once thought it was In fact, she thought it was In fact, she thought it was In fact, she though the missed mass, and her grandfather.

it made no difference which church a porson attended. The next Sunday she missed muss, and her granufather's attention was redoubled. The succeeding Sunday she was again at home, and a jealous dush mounted to her cheeks, as Ada Lowerville and her granuffather started out for church; I was the first of August, and a bright Sunday morning. Four mouths had invo gone by since May had bent her kine at the foot of the altar to receive our dear Lord. As her granufather and cousin were going out to church. May same up and said showly, "Granufather, may I accompany you?" "Cerlichts dearly" serial her granufather. and cousin were going out to church, may some up and said abody, "Grandather, may I accompany you?" "Certainly, deart" end her grandfather, outvardly calm, but invardly roloicing. 'How did you like the service?' asked her grandfather, when they were returning. "Oh, it was lovely, the choir sang so well. The funglish hyans sound much nieer than the Latin hymns of—" May Darce nesistated. Her checks patied. She thought of her mother at home, and of her broken promise. Then she thought of her promise. Then she thought of her coustn's superiority, and she suppressed her grief, and determined to do of the returned home. Always after that May accompanied her grandfather to church. The months passed, and it was now three days before Christmas. May was sitting near the window, when the footman entered, and hended her a telegram. Something seemed to

tell her that it was from home. Her hand trembied as she opened it and read on follows:—

Miss Darce—If you wish to see your mother alive, come without delay.

J. J. KING, M.D.

May's sorrow now burst forth. She thought of her brotten promise, and of her poor dying mother. Oh! her heart was fit to burst. When she reached the home a subdued silence had failen over it. The servant met her at the door, and brought her in. How is mother? she saked quickly. "Oh! my dear girl! your dear mother is at rest. She is dead." With a wild shriek, May fell semeless to the floor. When she recovered she felt her loss, and a pang of fierce sorrow shot through her heart as she remembered her broken vow. When she came to look at her mother and saw how angelic and peaceful she looked "Oh!" she cried, "could she level a sinful girl her daughter was? (I) mother! my mother the constant of the present of the property of the present of the present

church that Christmas morning, her thoughts wandered back to the preceding Christmas, when she knett by her mother's side in the very place where she was now. 'Oh, my God! My God!' she nurmured, 'how wieked I have been. 'Do forgivo me. My God My God I swear here, by mother's infeless body, never to leave the Carlolic Church again, and never to set my to the late of the country of the late of the country was manufathers, house.'

to tinto my grandfather's house."

And May kept her word. Her home now is in a convent, and she is known as Sieter Mary. She often meets the proud, naughty girl, Ada Laverville, who is now mistress of the Laver.

NELLIE ADAMS

Ottawa Do. H. The students of Ottawa University test night ten hered an enthustastic reception to Lond, and Lard Minn on the occasion of Thele Excels notes that slot to the University. The reception was given in the Academic Hall, and besides the students there were present the members of the Landty and a large number of friends of the mixing matter than the Colonian of the processing the processing the Colonian of the Institution. Their Excelention on upplied scats thear the front of the Colonian of the of the faculty and a larke number of friends of the institution. Their Excelences on cupied scats hear the front of the stage, and grouped around the owere the numbers of the frontly dressood in their mans interested. For the first of the stage, and grouped around the owere the institution of the first of the first ower are shisted to business. He was a stage of the first ower and the first

We would ask Her Excellency to be-fleve that we shall never forget this auspicious occasion—on—which she graces with her presence—our—college

giace with her presence our college home.

The institution which You Executioney honours this evening was greated into privileges of a state University but little more than a quarter of a century ago, and she is still within the redecade of her recognition by the Servician Pointfi as a catabolic University. Benefactions to her have not been as munificent as those received by some of her sister institutions, but the uniting energy and devotion or her founders, and their successors have gained her a reputable place. Our Aima Matter has for some years provided full courses in Arts. Pholosophy, and Theology, and already her graduates occupy many elevated positions in the church and in the liberal professions eTUDENTS FROM ALL, QUARTERS.

STUDENTS FROM A.G. QUANTERS.

All parts of the Doud don ate weit represented in the University at Otta-wa, and among those who are I appy to we knowe Your Excellency are many students from the neighbouring republic, and a few from far-off Mexico and coven the Old World. The eas of prespectly which the country is enjoying loss added many names to the registers of our college, and Improvements both in the material and academic or derived the easier of the material and academic or derived the easier of the country is determined to the registers of our college, and Improvements both in the material and academic or derived the easier of the material and academic or derived the easier of the material and academic or derived the easier of the material and academic or entitle the easier of the country of the easier of the ea STUDENTS FROM ALL QUARTERS

LORD MINTO'S REPLY.

LORD MINTO'S REPLY.

Lord Minto replied in English and in French Ir English he said. —

"I thank yea, gentlemen, for the cordiality of your reception and for the flattering fluishins you have made to the listory of my family. It is very liceasant to me to recognize that the services of my snccstors have not been forgotten, and it will be my earnest endeavour to follow as worthly as I can in the footsteps of those who have fone before me. My past services to Canada, to which you have so kindly alluded, have indeed been small I hope that It may be in my power to add something to them in the next fice years. This is, as you are aware, my first visit to the University of Ottowa. I hope that I may have many opportunities of visiting it again. The objects which you have in view will always have my heartlest sympathy. Your University is still young amongst the University as a centre of instruction, and are attracting to your ranks students from many parts of the world.

"I too hore been at a University,"

A WORD OF ADVICE.

parts of the world.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

"I, too, have been at a University, and shall always remember the time I spent there as the happiest time of iny life. You gentlemen, have the world still before you. Remember the linstruction you have received here. Go forth to the Lattle of life trusting in the Almighty Providence who directs all things, determined to uphold the honour of your University, and to do your best in the service of your country. Remember that the Alma Mater you are leaving will rejoice in the success of her sons.

"Lady Minto asks me to express to you the pleasure it has been to her to be present to-hight. Canada is not a new country to her. She knows the health-giving inituences of it bright and cheerful winter, and we both look forward to a happy time at Ottawa, and we shall always both remember with pleasure the reception which you have given to us here."

The addresses were prettily engrossed by Mr. A. Frappler, of the University, whom It's Excellency desired to have presented.

The students of the University are to-day enjoying a holiday in honour of the Governor-General's visit.

Infants and young children are particularly supposed to the travelle all-

Infants and young children are parti-cularly subject to this terrible diserder, and if not promply arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase has made a special study of Ecsoma and disease of the skin, and we can confid-ently recommend Dr.Chase's Oliment to cure all forms of Ecsems. The first application soothes the tritistic and

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