Written for the Record. A Night Thought.

BY ANGELIQUE-" Enfant de Marie."

Behind the western steeps in light is sinking, The golden-vestured monarch of the day, And the wide waters of the bay are drinking With thirsty lips his last, long blood-red ray— On Autumn woods deep twilight shades de-

scending, On far-off fields a tender, purple mist,

Ruby and topaz into opal blending

Beneath the west's broad fringe of Ame

The day is done. The harvest moon climbs The hazy peak of you high eastern hill;

woods her pale light, pure and holy, Slants sleepily, and all the land is still. The fair beams kiss, like lips of timid lover, The drowsy bads with ling'ring touch and

shy; Green lily-leaves the fountain's basin cover, And the belated moth flits idly by

Dark were the night, but for the moon and Darkness lies brooding o'er the distant

town, And dark the river flows, save where the far In silver radiance softly streameth down. Beyond the bend where the broad stream

debouches Into the bay those silver moon-rays sleep; But, save the spot where their bright ladder

The waters roll dark, slumberous, and

See, like celestial messenger, slow stealing, Athwart that pathway, glides a white winged bark, One moment in the clear, calm light reveal-

Its snowy plumes ere all again be dark. Fearless and fair as wild bird of the storm,

It passeth on, its destined goal to win-Few fleeting seconds may we note its form Again the jaws of darkness close it in. And gazing on the tranquil scene, I gather

Out-coming from the bosom of our Father, And swift returning whence we had our

In unknown darkness have we our beginee of life lies o'er the silvered track.

And at the last, death's silent portal winning, Unto unfathomed darkness go we back.

But, like the mariners that white bark Sea-chart and sounding have we for each

day; A fav'ring breeze the swelling sail is fanning, And the light craft lies fleet; y on her way. Though dim that shore to which our skiff is

With Hope and Faith to wait our journey'

ending, In the safe haven of our Father's love.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

WITH CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS AS TO THE INFLUENCE OF CATHOLICITY ON ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

INTRODUCTORY

The history of Canada may be divided into three parts, the first embracing the period of discovery and colonization from A.D.1534 to 1759, the second the period of British colonial rule through an execu tive irresponsible to the people of the colony from A.D. 1763 to 1841, the third extending from the establishment of responsible government, on the union of Upper and Lower Canada in the latter year, to the completion of the work of confederation by the annexation in 1870 of the North-west territories to the

Dominion of Canada.

In these three epochs, marking the origin, progress and development of Canada and the free institutions which its people enjoy, we propose to trace the influence of Catholicity in shaping the fortunes and moulding the destinies of

our country.

The early history of Canada is a history of herois n and self-sacrifice, in which its

children may with reason take pride. Of nations the attributes of individuals may be justly predicated. As individuals love to trace their origin to some personage of renown, so nations glory in the deeds of heroism which mark their birth. deeds of heroism which mark their birth. This rational instinct is as old as human society. To it Homer himself pays the tribute of that imperishable song which immortalizes the valorous deeds of Achilles; the kingly grace of Agamemon; the bravery and prowess of the Ajaces; the wisdom of Nestor; the counsel of Ulysses; in a word, the magnanimity of the whole Grecian host before which fell the ancient city of before which fell the ancient city of Dardanus. To the marked predilection of the Roman people for the belief that they were the descendants of refugees

To better remember or rather solemnize the Greeks, who had given places in Olympus to so many kings and heroes of

has had its Clovis and its Charlemagne, England its Alfred and its Edward, and Sprin its Ferdinand and Isabella; while within a more recent period Russia has had its Peter and its Catherine, Prussia its Frederick, and Italy its Charles Albert.

No one of the many states into which the American continent is divided can lay special claim to Columbus as its founder, as all participate in the beneficent effects of his discovery; all share alike the glory of his achievements. But, if Canada do not more than any other American state hold special title to Columbus, it is sole claimant, as well to the heroism of a Cartier, a Champlain and a Frontenac, as to that of a long array of bold navigators, intrepid soldiers, and fearless missionaries, martyrs to the religion they came to extend and to the civilization they came to establish. To Catholic navigators, patronized by Catholic sovereigns, Canada owes its discovery. To Catholic noblemen, and Catholic missionaries actuated by religious

zeal, or impelled by apostolic piety it owes its exploration. To a great Catholic nation it owes its first colonization. To the foster-ing care of Catholic prelates and Catholic ing care of catholic prefates and Catholic religious bodies it owes the success of that colonization, and it may be added that to Catholic loyality, in later times, it owes its preservation to the British crown during two fierce and bloody struggles between the Anglo-American states and the mother country; that to the firm atti-tude of the Catholic colony of Lower Canada, it owes the establishment of representative institutions and constitutional government. In fine, that to the fixed determination of that same Catholic colony to preserve its local autonomy, its religion, laws and language, it owes its religion, present national existence as a great

monarchical confederacy.

We may indeed with truth declare that with the heroism of Catholic explorers, the apostolic ardor of Catholic prelates, the martyrdom of Catholic missionaries the earnestness of Catholic loyalty, and the devotedness of Catholic love of liberty the story of Canada is from the

beginning interwoven.
To the Catholic student, Canadian his tory therefore offers a store of reflection at once cheering and instructive: to all others, it conveys information tending to dispel prejudice and undermine falsehood. Before proceeding to narrate the dis-

dispel prejudice and undermine falsehood.

Before proceeding to narrate the discovery of Canada, it cannot be considered inopportune to set forth briefly the events which led to that discovery:

The discovery of America in 1492 opened a new epoch in modern civilization. To Catholicity, the mother and protectress of that civilization, the world is indebted for that discovery which gave civilized man a continent of almost measurcless in extent and inexhaustible weatth. surcless in extent and inexhaustible wea th

Four centuries have already elapsed since Columbus, long frustrated by cour-tiers, and neglected by monarchs, but ever tiers, and neglected by monarchs, but ever sustained by an unflagging religious zeal, at length secured the patronage of Isabella, the Catholic Queen of Spain, for an enterprise, the success of which gave him an immortal name, his patroness imperishable renown, civilization a new world.

The Kingdom of Spain, at that time The Kingdom of Spain, at that time

emerging from its prolonged struggles with the Moslems, who, until the close of the fifteenth century, held the finest portion of that fair peninsula under sway—had entered on a national and continental

career wherein it soon had no peer.

The lofty virtue of Isabella and the circumspect policy of Ferdinand, then reigning conjointly, has secured prestige abroad, while inspiring confidence at home. Under the reign of their celebrated monsale serves extrawyers of convession sorrow. archs, seven centuries of oppression, sorrow, and disaster, relieved betimes by feats of heroism adding lustre even to that heroic once auspicious in regard of religion, and fruitful in happy results tending to national consolidation. The Moslems of Spain, who had, within a compariatively brief period seen their brethren in the East plant their standard on the year well. time, were brought to a termination a East plant their standard on the very walls of the magnificent city of Constantine were themselves now driven by the noble energy of the royal consorts over the pil-lars of Hercules to collect amid the sands

of African wastes a few fragments of fallen empire and departed glory.

The discovery of America was not less a religious enterprise than the extinction of Moorish power in Spain, each so largely promoted by the zeal, energy, and piety of the good Queen Isabella.

of the good queen isabella.

The foresight of that great sovereign, enlarged by an exalted piety, had given Columbus, who had long urged the former project on the attention of the Spanish Court, every hope

This remarkable man was born in Genoa about the year 1436. In early Genoa about the year 1436. In early boyhood he studied for a brief period at the University of Pavia, but love of nauti-cal adventure soon called him from his books. At the age of fourteen he took advantage of the great commercial activity of the port of Genoa, then amongst the most renowned of Italian maritime states, to enter on trading voyages on the Mediterranean. But Genea had, through the loss of pos-

sessions in the East, the successful rivalry of Venice, and its own internal dissensions, just then lost much of its former greatness. The Kingdom of Portugal had, on the other hand, during the long reign of John the Great, made such progress in maritime activity as to draw the attention of all Europe to its spirit of enterprise, which finally led to the splendid discovery of

Vasco de Gama in 1495. To Portugal, accordingly, his mind filled with the vast projects of discovery which he considered his native State in its wan-ing influence unlikely to patronize, Colum-

bus directed his footsteps. In 1477 he undertook a distant voyage on the Atlantic, reached Iceland, and proceeded still further one hundred leagues to the north-west.

He had, previous to this voyage, given shape to his projected new route by the west to India. For this purpose he had had a map prepared by one of the most re-nowned of Italian cosmographers. Con-vinced of the correctness of his theory, he of the Roman people for the belief that they were the descendants of refugees from the sack of Troy, Virgil likewise offers the homage of his noble poesy in commemorating the struggles, vicissitudes, and triumphs of Eneas and his devoted with the belief that the success of with the belief that the success of his scheme—and of its success he had no doubt—should bring lasting glory and untold advantages to whatever glorious achievement, the Roman and untold advantages to whateve ple deified Romulus, in imitation of state should undertake its prosecution, h felt impelled at it were by filial duty to first seek assistance from his native state. their early and struggling commonwealths.

So it has been in modern times. France of his theory to actual fact, Genoa had the of his theory to actual fact, Genoa had the surest opportunity at hand of recovering the maritime predominance that had for-

It is impossible not to admire that patriotic spirit, which, in the face of almost cer-tain refusal, thus prompted him to have recourse in the first instance to his native country. His too was a profoundly religious character. The enlightenment of the eathen and the spread of Catholicity was his guiding motive in propounding his scheme. That motive, cheri-hed through so many years with a truly heroic singliness of purpose, rallied and fixed a determination and conviction, which, propped by mere human considerations, had egre-iously failed. If heroism consist in enduring for a great cause with fortitude, adversity, contempt, and flagrant ingratitude, as well as open, continued and positive injustice; more especially, if that fortitude

range of human history presents a title more irrefragable to the laurels of heroism than Christopher Columbus. We have spoken of his being a religious character. The recent fall of Constantin-onle and the consequent establishment in character. The recent fall of Constantin-ople, and the consequent establishment in Eastern Europe of Mahometan rule, already firmly rooted in Northern Africa, and still existing in Spain, together with the marked, rapid and menacing growth of Turkish power, must have been to him a cause of profound grief, and a motive of determination to win for the Church in the unknown regions of the West new regions to compensate her losses in the

East.

What satisfaction then would it not have afforded him to be enabled to enlist the support of Genoa in favor of a scheme so essentially Catholic?

But her refusal, partially anticipated, did not deter him in his course. With all the order of Peter the Hermit, he pursued the advancement of his cherrished design.

The discovery of America was, like the Crusades, a genuine outgrowth of Catholic

zeal.

But while the inspiriting appeals of Peter the Hermit found an echo in every principality of Christian Europe, the earnest efforts of Columbus were doomed

to long years of indifference and neglect.
The Crusades had, by opening to Western
cholars the long-locked treasures of Eastern literature and learning, given rise to an intellectual activity, sometimes erroneously ascribed to the so-called reformation, which would seem to promise ready acceptance to his design. But many causes were at work to promote indifference or hostility Genoa, the first State to which he applied was, as we have seen, then disturbed by serious internal dissensions. The Genoese were, besides, dispirited by recent misfortunes abroad. By the conquests of the Turks they had lost control of the Black Turns they had lost control of the black Sea—enjoyed since the time of Michael Paleologus, while from their prolonged struggle with Venice came no result but a vast expenditure of blood and treasure a vast expenditure of blood and treasure uncompensated by any solid advantage. The State, thus deprived of prestige, influence and prowess, sank into that desponding lettargy indifferent to the inauguration of any new project—the harbinger of an early dissolution. Portago and the same projects were indeed at that tuguese navigators were indeed at that time filled with the idea of discovering a passage to India other than that by the passage to India other than that by the Red Sea. But all attention on their part was directed to secure such a passage by the south and east.

The proposal of Columbus, therefore, to discover a passage by the west was received

The Portuguese persevered, till, in 1495, Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape of Good

Hope.
But Columbus had then made a more mportant discovery under the patronage

of the Spanish Court.

That he should at first have met with indifference in his application to the Spanish sovereign cannot be a matter of surprise. A portion of the Spanish peninula was, as we have already noticed, yet under the sway of the Moors. Till the Catholic soil of Spain were relieved of the presence of this redoubtable foe, Spain could not undertake the risk and expense of a voyage of exploration and discovery promoted by a foreigner unknown to fame. For eight years Columbus persistently urged his project upon the attention of the Spanish court, at one time almost despairing of success in that quarter, he despatched his brother Bar-tholomew to the courts of England and France, to seek the support denied him in ain. From these courts favorable vas by storms and other mishaps prevented from communicating in time this promising intelligence to his brother. The latter, meantime, had determined on making a direct appeal to the religious zeal of

Success had at length smiled on the Spaniards in their last dread conflict with Moorish dominion on the Iberian peninsula. Isabella had entered on that conflict through a motive of exalted religious ardor, and now, when her object was within attainment, her noble soul thirsted after new kingdoms and peoples to conquer for Holy

History offers us the spectacle of some monarchs who have just claims to great-ness, of others blessed by unvaried good for-tune, of few gifted with greatness and sed by fortune. Isabella was a sovereign both great and fortunate. From three four weak and disjointed kingdoms, sh moulded a great and united Spanish nation, which before her death had, risen to supremacy in European politics. Devoid of that vanity and obstinacy which which so frequently impair the usefulness of women in high places, she was, while kind, gentle, humane, and sincerely pious, firm of ourpose and courageous in the most trying difficulties. Her great minister, Cardina Ximines, enjoyed the favour of her ac-tive co-operation in all his measures for the reformation of the clergy, both secular regular, and the advancement of and regular, and the advancement of education by the establishment of the university of Alcala de Henar's. To her eternal praise it is also to be said that to her forseight and Christian zeal is due

he discovery of America. Nothing connected with the advancement of religion could fail to be of in-The Moorish war had indeed depleted the royal treasury, but the pion

energy of this noble lady soon found means to supply the deficiency. On the 3rd of August, 1492, Columbus, armed with royal permission and patronage, set sail with three vessels from the port Palos in Spain. On the 12th of October following, after a voyage wherein on many trying occasions the fortitude of his exalted character became conspicuous, he landed on one of the Bahama Islands, to which he gave the significant name of San Salvador. On his return to Spain he was received with enthusiasm people, and with every mark of distinction by the court.

It were difficult now to fully estimate the

immediate effect of his discovery on Europe. Every nation was at once astir. In 1433, Columbus again set sail for the new Western land, with seventeen vessels and seventeen hundred men. But it was not till 1498 that he discovered the main-

land of America. In 1497, John Cabot, a Venetian avigator in the service of Henry VII. of England, discovered Newfoundland, and coasted the shores of North America as far south as Virginia.

In 1408, his son Sabastian, also visited

Its gold fields had a world-wide reputation.

The export of that precious metal had

distinct from India.

distinct from India.

From a comparatively early period the
French nation took deep and active interest in the work of discovery. As early
as 1518, Baron de Lery, a chivalrous French nobleman, attempted to establish a colony in Acadia, but the attempt ended in failure.

Francis I, in 1623, commissioned Verrazzani, a Florentine navigator of re-pute, then in the French service, to undertake a voyage of discovery to the new countries. Verrazzani made three voyages, none of which led to any important

results The troubled state of the mother country

then withdrew public attention for a time from the New World. But Catholic France was still keenly alive to the importance of colonizing a portion of the new co tinent already well known to its then large and active sea-

The next attempt at discovery and exploration brings as to the dawn of what may be distinctively termed Canadian

The following paragraphs were accidentally omitted from the first part of the

introductory.]
The Pacific Province, by reason of its The Pacific Province, by reason of its mineral wealth, its abundant growth of timber, its extensive, but as yet undeveloped seal and whale fisheries, with its salubrious chmate, and ample seaboard, promises a future not less bright than that of the most hopeful of the Provinces east of the Rocky Mountain chain. In 1871, when British Columbia knocked at the doors of the new confederacy to seek admission to the privileges of its happy constitution, it found a ready and eloquent admission to the privileges of its happy con-stitution, it found a ready and eloquent advocate in the Senate of Canada in Hon. William Miller. For breadth of thought and closeness of argumentation, clothed in language at once terse and tem-perate, his speech on the proposed resolu-tions for the admission of British Columbia, from his point of view, left nothing

From the rather imperfect newspaper

report published at the time we find Mr.
Miller going on to say:—
"He thought no time should be lost—

that no exertions should be spared, to secure the admission into the Union of British Columbia on the one side, and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland on the other. Under these circumstances, and at a most auspicious time, the applica-tion of British Columbia to become part of the Dominion of Canada was submitted to this Parliament. In considering that application, he would trespass on the patience of the House to take a rapid glance at the country, its value and resources, they were about to secure by the proposed arrange-ment. British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island, as they were all well aware, was the most western dependency of Eng land on this continent. It comprised a territory of about 290,000 square miles, situated, with the exception of a small portion of Vancouver's Island, above the paralled of 49 ° N. Lat. It possessed a seacoast of about 500 miles, as settled by the Treaty of Washington in 1846, and a breadth of between 300 and 400 miles. The country although in many parts territory of about 290,000 square miles The country, although in many parts broken and uneven, contained much valuable agricultural land, equal to the support of a great population. The climate is admitted to be one of the most desirable in century be the greatest maritime power the world for natives of the temperate zones, and they would all admit the im-portance of climate in inducing immigra-tion. "A dry, warm summer; a bright beautiful autumn; an open, wet winter and spring"—is said to be a true descrition of the weather in Vaucouver's Isla a true descripand all along the seacoast of British Columbia. Only an imperfect estimate can be formed of its population, as no census has ever yet been taken, but from the best sourses of information available the population, consisting of Whites, Indians, and Chinese, may be put down at 60,000. A few years after the treaty of Washington, Vancouver's Island was granted by the Crown to the Hudson's Bay Company, under conditions of settle-ment which were never complied with, the object of that Corporation being, there as elsewhere, to retard settlement wherever their monopoly extended. These causes, elsewhere, to retard settlement wherever their monopoly extended. These causes, coupled with its recent settlement, will account for its small population. But its great resources and unrivalled maritime advantages must before long make it one of the most thriving and important communities on the Pacific. Those resources were very numerous. There was its timber, especially its pine, universally conceded to be the best in the world, and as exhaustless as it was superior. Markets for this commodity on both sides of the Pacific were abundant, and writers well racine were abundant, and writers well acquainted with the subject contend that the investment of capital and labor in that branch of industry alone would soon make the country populous and wealthy. The prosecution of this business on a large scale would soon call into existence a large mercantile, marine for timber leaves a mercantile marine, for, timber being a bulky commodity, required a large nage for transportation. It was this in-dustry alone that had made New Brunswick second only to Nova Scotia in the tonnage it possessed. British Columbia is known to contain coal formations of imis known to contain coal formations of im-mense extent. They need not be told of the value of coal as a source of national wealth; it was one of the first requisites of manufacturing success, and one of the chief elements of general commercial prosperity. Its coal alone would make British Columbia a valuable acquisition even to a country not requiring a Pacifiic sea-board. The demand for coal in the North Pacific was said to be very great, and the

full development of that rich resource could not be much longer retarded. Coal

also, being a bulky article, would give em-

ployment to a large number of ships, thereby encouraging ship building, and bringing into existence a large amount of

tonnage. His hon, friends from Nova Scotia would dmit what the coal trade of

that Province had done to make them the

largest ship owning community in the world in proportion to population. Then copper abounded in the colony, and also magnetic iron ore, marble, limestone, &c.

Newfoundland, and followed parts of the coast line of the mainland from Labrador to Florida.

In 1513 Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean, and thus placed the America, or, as it was till then called, the West Indies, in a new light before the old world—that of a continent entirely distinct from India. The people of California, Mexico, and those countries on the west coast of South America, would be larger consumers of that article than Spain, Italy and the Brazils, which now afforded to the Atlantic Provinces so large a market. Besides, no place on this continent was better situated for the prosecution of the whale and seal fisheries than British Columbia. This was another branch of industritial wealth that would tend towards the buildwealth that would tend towards the build-ing up of that favoured colopy as a Mari-time State, ultimately destined to compete for the carrying trade of the Pacific, es-pecially between Asia and America. It was here worthy of remark that while the pros-perity of Nova Scotia depended largely on its coal, and fish, that of New Bruns-wick shift. wick chiefly upon its lumber, that of Newfoundland wholly on its fish, British Newfoundland wholly on its iss, British Columbia combined all these elements of wealth, and many more, the possession of which had ever been a source of national prosperity. But great as may be the resources of that colony, and desirable as would be its acquisition for the sake of those resources, it was as a Pacific seathose resources, it was as a Pacific sea-board that British Columbia was invaluble to the Dominion and the Empire. What would not the United States give for its possession in order to shut out Can da and Britain from the possibility of becoming their rivals in the trade and commerce of the Pacific! A very few years ago an able writer in the California press spoke thus of the coming struggle between these two countries for "the trade of the East, and the empire of the

seas":—
"That England has great purposes to effect in this part of the world, is, no doubt true; that she has grand projects on foot, looking to a Union of her North American Colonies, and the opening of a highway former care and the decrease. highway from ocean to ocean, she does nguway from ocean to ocean, she does not seek to disguise. That these new settlements are yet to become competitors for the trade of the east, if not for the com-mercial supremacy of the Pacific, it were useless to deny. * * * But, however we may regard the advent of England upon may regard the advent of England upon our shores, or whatever estimate we may set on the value of her possessions in this quarter, one thing is certain, we have now got to meet her on this side of the as we have met her on the other; encountering her enterprise and capital, her practical, patient industry, and persistence of purpose, dispute with her for the trade of the east and the em-

pire of the seas."

When intelligent foreigners were early alive to the inevitable rivalry here indicated, was it not time that they should be awake to their duty and interests? England still maintained her supremacy on the ocean, daily distancing all her rivals. But may not even they, one of England's dependencies, venture to dispute the empire of the seas, with ambitious their ambitious neighbors. When the Dominion controls 500 miles of sea-coast on the Pacific, and more than double that extent on the Atlantic, with natural resources and commercial necessities to resources and commercial necessities to call into existence a mercantile marine; with the greatest facilities in the world for ship building, and a policy removing all restrictions and taxation from that century be the greatest maritime on the globe."

on the globe."

Alluding to the statement that the
Maritme Provinces were not concerned
in the acquisition of British Columbia and construction of the Pacific Railway, Miller then demonstrates the vital importance to our e stern seaboard of the extension of the Dominion westward to the Pacific and the establishment of an inter-continental highway through Canada

from Vancouver to Halifax.

"It had been said that the Maritime
Provinces had no interest in the union of British Columbia and the construction of the raiway. He repudiated on behalf of the Province he represented an idea so narrow and sectional. Whatever benefited any portion of this Dominion, benefited every portion of it. The people of Nova Scotia were as much interested in the perfection of your canal system as the people of Ontario. They should not be told that because no portion of this road was required to be built in Nova Scotia, they had no interest in it. As the wharf of this Dominion, Nova Scotia had an interest in everything that tended to develope the great territory of British America behind it. Nova Scotia was as much interested as Vancouver island in the completion of the inter-oceanic railway, and would benefit as much from it Halifax might, after this road was built, look forward to become the great Atlantic depot of the trade of the East—a trade that had enriched, in ancient and modern times, every country that had possessed it. The author of an able work on this subject spoke of this trade and its ad-vantages to those that had ever secured it

in this way:
"Control of trude with the east has been coveted as a prime source of wealth by western nations from the remotest antiquity. Mercantile comunities engaged from age to age carrying eastern freight, have invariably prospered from the undertaking, and the grandest cities of ancient and modern times, have owed much of their splendor to the fact of this rich traffic passing passing Greeks, through them. The Tyrian, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, Portuguese, Dutch, and English afford monumental proof of these statements."

He trusted that before many years the

Dominion of Canada would furnish another monumental proof of the statement of that writer. He believed, with the completion of railway communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, Nova Scotia would occupy one of the proudest and most prosperous positions in North America, and that the realization of this scheme presented to that Province a future that the imagination could not exaggerate.'

Mr. Beecher says that heaven is a great somewhere. This is less satisfactory than his definition of hell as a great no-

BETTER THOUGHTS.

The love of fame is a noble passion, given us not to be extinguished, but to be us

You will catch more flies with a ful of honey than with a hundred barrel

None but God knows the inside of the heart; for when it is open to other eyes, then that which was the inside is the out-

There is no doubt that it is better to keep one's council too strictly than to give it into keeping of others too gener.

A good book and a good woman are ex-cellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of the covering.

One reason—and it's a big one—why some men don't get on better in the world is because they shoot first and then take aim afterward. There are others, again who take aim but never shoot. The life of man cannot be without hav-

ing some end in view, and it is towards this end that we must direct our actions, all our words; otherwise we would be like vessels without ballast, and reason not being seated at the helm of our soul, we should do nothing but wander here and there at hazard all through our lives.—St.

Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence, and famine. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig pot-atoes, break stones, peddle tin-ware, do anything that is honest and useful rather then run in debt. As you value comfort, quiet, independence, keep out of debt Debt is the hardest of all task-masters, the most cruel of all oppressors. It is a mill stone about your neck.

Always be more anxious to preserve your innocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirit and conduct and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are called to do as a guardian of your reputation is to remove injurious aspersions. Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the bighest example in mild and ex-plicit self-vindication. No reputation can spring from be permanent that does not spring from principle, and he that would maintain a od character should be mainly solicitous to maintain a good character void of offence towards God and man.

A sportsman one day set his dog after a hare. "Seize him! seize him!" cried the sportsman. The dog sprar g forward with all his might, caught him at last, and held "Seize him! seize him! him fast with his teeth. The sportsman then took the hare by the ears, and said to the dog: "Let go! let go!" The dog immediately let it go; and the sportsman put the hare into his game-bag. A party of villagers had been looking on; and an old peasant, who was among the number said:
"The miser is just like this dog. Avarice calls out to the miser: 'Seize it! seize

it!' and he obeys, and pursues, with all his power, the riches of this world. At last death comes, and says: 'Let go! let go!' and the wretched man is obliged to give up, without the riches which he obained with so much labor.

ABOUT CROSSES.

A Cross with three transverse bars or Papal Cross; but this is nothing more than pure imagination, for no such Cross ever existed among Papal insignia, and it exists nowhere to-day. When the Holy Father moves in procession nothing but the sim-plest kind of Cross—viz., that with one transverse beam—ic carried before him and it is well known that he never uses a bishop's crook, or crosier, as it is called. A triple Cross, therefore, is a misconception triple Cross, therefore, is a misconception, invented by painters, but never authorized by the Church.

DOUBLE CROSS.

The double Cross, or that with two transverse beams at the head, one a little longer

than the other, owes its origin evidently to the fact that upon the true Cross where on our Lord suffered a board was placed above the head with the inscription in Hebrew, in Greek and in Latin, "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." is represented by one transom; and that on which our Lord's head rested, and to on which our Lord's nead rester, which his hands were nailed, forms the second, and hence the so-called double ARCHIEPISCOPAL CROSS,

We are entirely at a loss to know how this double Cross came to be an archiepis-copal ensign. Neither the Caremoniale Episcoporum nor the Pontificale Romanum gives a word to distinguish it from any other; nor is it spoken of by any liturgical writer of our acquaintance, and there are few whose works we have not perused. It cannot be denied, however, that such Crosses are in use, and that they were formerly in vogue in certain places, particularly with the English prelates. It is generally supposed that they found their way into England from the East in the time of the Crusades. It is supposed, too, that his lordship Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, whom Pope Clement V., in 1305, created patriarch of Jerusalem, had something to do with their introduction, for they were are in use, and that they were formerly in do with their introduction, for very common with the Greeks (Dr. Rock, Church of our Fathers, vol. ii. pp. 218—233). It may interest the reader to know that the only two prelates in the Church who are mentioned by name as having a peculiar right to the double Cross are the Patriarch of Venice, and the Archbishop of Agria, in Hungary. -- Father O'Brien's History of the

The conscience of Garibaldi certainly affords quite a study for theologians—he writes to thank Prince Humbert that the laws of Italy "have rendered it possible for him to fulfil a duty." That is, Garibaldi can only fulfil his duty by violating the law of God. By divorcing himself from his wife, Signora Raimondi, Garibaldi is egally competent to become the husband of the woman Francesca Armosina, mother of some of his children. So he breaks the Divine law to satisfy human

It's the same with the men as with eggs.

You can't tell whether they are good bad till they're broke.

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FRIDAY,

ENCYC OUR HOLY F.

> PATRIARCHS, AND BISHOPS IN FAVOR THE H

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