The Sacred Thirst of Jesus

BY D. H. B.

The following exquisite and touching hymn recommended by the Spiritual Director, Rev Robert Kelly, S. J., to the members of the "As sociation of Prayer in Honor of the Sacret Thirst and Agony of Jesus to Repress Intemperance, is presented to the members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of this city, and in particular to the members of the St. Aloysius Total Abstinence Cadets. These Societies have been called upon to publicly and solemnly consecrate themselves this morning to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and follow the example of St. Paul of the Cross, for the love of Jesus crucified and thirsting on the pross, to make a sacrifice of abstinence.

The prayers of the members of the Associa-tion should be offered to-day for the millions of poor souls who are addicted to the vice of intemperance, and who cry out " Come to our aid or we are lost." They ask not for tem-poral assistance. They desire to be raised om the diabolical vice in which they are sunk, and restored to the grace of God. request you can grant by offering your fervent prayers, communions, your alms, and other good works to Him to whose Sacred Heart you are to be consecrated; earnestly asking at the same time for the reformation of all who are

"I thirst," said our Saviour whilst on the eross, "a thirst for the salvation of souls—a thirst never to be allayed."

"See," said our dear Lord to one of His osen ones, " hew sinners are in the hands of the devil, if my elect, by their prayers, did not deliver them." Thus we learn that our Blessed Redeemer desires that we should recommend to His Infinite Mercy his sinful creatures. How could He otherwise desire, since His loving Heart thirsts after ours ? that Heart from which He caused His precious blood to flow for our salvation; that sacred, that loving, that adorable Heart, in which we are henceforth to live

O Jesus! who for love of me Didet die in bitter pain, Grant by Thy Sacred Thirst that I May never sin again.

Thy parched lips in agony
Were dried in liegering death;
O let me share Thy Sacred Thirst
Even to my latest breath.

For pleasure I will thirst no more, Nor for the drink of ain: But for Thy justice and for Thee, Thy grace and love to win.

O rather let me thirst with Thee

All creatures of Thy hand are good, If hallowed by Thy word and prayer,

The corn fields of the fruitful earth,
The vineyards, too, are Thine;
Thine is the gift of plenteous bread
And Thine the gladdening wine.

Nothing of evil comes from Thee, No shadow clouds Thy light: We only, dearest Lord, abuse Thy gifts in Thine own sight.

What Then in bounty makest good, Men change to evil use, And Thy sweet laws of temperance By drunkenness confuse. O give me grace, dear Lord, that I From childhood ne'er may taste Even Thy good gifts, while men by Thy Holy Church lay waste.

In penance for the guilt of men Who grieve Thy Sacred Heart Whose sins of drunken revelry Constrain Thee to depart.

Let me from childhood and through life From lawful things refrain. That of the souls whom drink has curst I may Thy pardon gain.

O pity, Lord, the little ones Who by their Father's guit Have never learnt our Mother's nar Nor why Thy Blood was split.

O pily the poor mother's grief,
Who starves at home all day;
While wages, fool and raiment, spent
In drink, all waste away.

Iv.
I promise Thee, sweet Lord, that I Will never cloud the light
Which shines from Thee within my soul,
And makes my reason bright.

Nor ever will I lose the power To serve Thee by my will. Which Then has set within my heart, Thy precepts to fulfil.

O let me drink as Adam drank, Before from Thee he fell; O let me drink as Thon, dear Lord, When faint by Sychar's well.

That from my childhood, pure from sin Of drink, and drunken strife. By the clear fountains I may rest Of Everlasting Life.

"We hope that at an early day this Association will be formed in this city. It is established in the principal cities of Europe and the United States, and is such a Society as our ladies aboutd immediately commence. Information respecting it can be obtained from the Jesui Fathers in this city, or the Scoretary of the of the Total Abstinence State Union, at this office.

The cold chilly winds of December, a leaden sky and drizzling rain, attest the arrival among us of dreary old winter. The rustle of the last withered leaf is heard in the dead stillness of the bare forest, the thrifty squirrel is adding the last installment to his re, and all natur tells us to propare to en counter the rigors of the cold season. In view of this counter therigore of the cold season. In view of this on those who have been in such a hurry to feet we feel called on to announce to our friends that they have an excellent opportunity to provide them. they have an excellent opportunity to provide them. boo straightforward, and too disinterested." they have an excellent opportunity to provide them-selves ascurely against further discomfort. Fine and fancy clothing of all kinds and the latest styles for me any obtaining to the depth of the second of Pierson and Hews', Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street. In visiting this well known establishment, our friends may feel secure in the sesurance that what they buy will prove ultimately to be what it purporte. Measrs. Pierson & Hews have devoted themselves too assidu-ously to their business and have deservedly won too enviable a reputation for selling mothing but the best, to allow anything to leave their store that may not be warranted, and therefore in the selection of their stock they observe the most careful attention. Their prices are reasonable as the most exacting can possibly require, and will give astisfaction to all who desire an outfit. We call attention to their advertisement on our fifth page. table as the most exacting can possibly will give satisfaction to all who desire an

We are indebted to the agent, Mr. Wm. E. ". Me. 89 Canal street, for a copy of the Metropo-in elegantly illustrated fashion magazine, which very reasonable price of 25c. per copy, or . It contains the latest winter fashions, me to ladies, besides a choice selection of reading matter suitable for the family circle.

Read Breselman's advertisement on fifth

WISCELLANEOUS POREIGN NEWS

THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

On Monday two at least of the dally papers contained articles or parsgraphs concerning the intended formation of an English Catholic University. It is quite true that the matter has been under the consideration of the Hierarchy ever since the Provincial Synod, and that a plan agreeing in its main features with that adopted by the Irish Episcopate, has been since then in course of preparation. Moreover, at a meeting held last month at Birmingham, the details of the arrangements were sketched out, but as these are still under consideration, it would be premature at present to publish the particulars of the scheme. We are very glad, however, to be able to confirm the announcement that the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Capel has consented to be Rector of the University. His well-known talent for organization and his vigorous initiative will be a guarantee that there will be no nnnecessary delay in getting the young University into admirable working order. THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

THE COMMITTEE AND MARSHAL MACMAHON.

The Committee of Fifteen decided on the 11th that it would ask for explanations from Marshal MacMahon, and sent its President and Secretary to request an interview, which was granted. It took place on Wednesday, and the Marshal thanked the Committee for being willing to prolong his powers, but declined to enter into the question of the Constitutional Bills, which, he said, was one which concerned the Assembly. He would always submit to its sovereign declaions, or, if he could not carry them out, retire from power. Most of the Committee declared themselves satisfied, but M. de Remusat pressed hard for more categorical assurances respecting the Constitutional Bills, to which the Marshal not unnaturally replied that he could not contemplate the possibility of the Bills not being passed, for they alone would give him and his Government the strength and stability they needed.

THE MOVEMENT FOR A PLEBISCITE. THE COMMITTEE AND MARSHAL MACMAHON

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The temporary alliance between the Republicans and Bonapartists, is illustrated by M. Turquet, a Republican, giving notice of a fresh resolution in favor of an appeal to the people. The Bonapartists, however, are themselves divided on this point, M. Rouher and the Ordre going in for an immediate plevisoite, and M. Paul de Caesagnac and the Pays oppaing it, on the ground that neither the Prince Imperial nor public opinion are ready. DIFFERENCES AMONG THE LEFT SECTIONS

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As to the Changarnier proposition the Radical Republicans must of course vote against it altogether in any form which would be acceptible to Marshal MacMahon, who is reported by our Paris correspondent to have declared that he "will neither be jockeyed nor put off." They are committed to this course by their repeated declarations that the present Assembly has no constitutional powers. Then there are the more moderate Republicans who, with M. Grevy, hold that the Assembly cannot prolong the President's powers beyond its own existence, and those who believe that it can, but will not do so unless those powers are first defined and the Republic definitively organized. The points at issue between these were settled at the former meeting of the Committee on Monday, when it was decided by thirteen to two that the Assembly did possess the power to create a Presidency of longer duration than itself.

THE EXTREME RIGHT AND THE DICTATOR

SHIP.

The attitude of the Extreme Right is somewhat peculiar. The report that the Comte de Chambord has ordered them to somewhat peculiar. The report that the Comte de Chambord has ordered them to vote for the Government proposition is contradicted; they will do so if nothing intervenes to modify the situation; but they seem, according to our Paris letter, to be expecting—another—manifesto from the King. This, however, would be of no immediate use towards the Restoration, unless it were satisfactory to the Right Centre, so as to reknit the Monarchical majority into one; and the disapprobation which the Fransais expresses at the provincial addresses which keep coming in in favor of the Restoration, shows that the disunion on that head between the two Rights still continues to exist. It is in fact the defection of the Right Centre which renders the Monarchy impossible, and it is to the conduct of that fraction in persistently calling for stipulations and written guarantees that the whole failure is owing. If they trusted the King as much, or even less than they are prepared to trust Mac-Mahon, the letter would never have been written which has been so much misunderstood, and they would have found that Constitutional rights were at least as possible under a Monarch as under a Dictator. The Marquis de Franclieu, in a letter to the Univers, throws the responsibility of the present situation on the right shoulders: "If," be easy, "we, the supporters of all just liberties as well as of authority," are obliged to vote for a Distatorship, "we will first openly reserve our right to resume our true mission as Royalists, and asking pardon of Cod and Versand Present and and the present sation as Royalists, and which the Francise expresses at the provincial addresses which keep coming in 'in favor of the Restoration, shows that the disunion on that head between the two Rights still continues to exist. It is in fact the defection of the Right Centre which renders the Monarchy impossible, and it is to the conduct of that fraction in persistently calling for stipulations and written guarantees that the whole failure is owing. If they trusted the King as much, or even less than they are prepared to trust MacMahon, the letter would never have been written which has been so much misunderstood, and they would have found that Constitutional rights were at least as possible under a Monarch as under a Dictator. The Marquis de Franclieu, in a letter to the Univers, throws the responsibility of the present situation on the right should ders: "If," he says, "we, the supporters of all just liberties as well as of authority," are obliged to vote for a Distatorship, "we will first openly reserve our right to resume our true mission as Royalists, and asking pardon of God and France for seeming to become the instruments of compression and repression by brute force, we will energetically throw back the responsibility on those who have been in such a hurry to deepy the King, because he is too great,

ADDRESSES IN FAVOR OF MONARCHY.

ADDRESSES IN PAVOR OF MONARCHY.

The addresses to which we have just referred are being sent in pretty rapidly; first came one from Marseilles, speedily followed by others from Nantes, from Nimes, from the Marne, and one which deserves special notice from the representatives of the commerce of Paris, addressed to General Changarnier. The signers of this paper speak of the commercial crisis which they have passed through, and of their hopes that it would have been terminated by the Restoration, and express their "sorrowful surprise" that "the honest declaration of the Comte de Chambord, which was only intended to dissipate minunderstandings, should have modified the resolution of the majority, and broken it up into different groups, the combinations proposed by which only continue the provisoirs, and prolong the crisis." A similar address has been received by the deputies for the Seine, and by those for the Ille et Vilaine from their respective constituents. The addresses to which we bave just

PUBLIC PRAYERS FOR THE ASSEMBLY. More comforting than the spectacle isarray within the Assembly is that he religous act by which it has desired

call down the blessing of Heaven on its labors. On Sunday prayers were said in the presence of great crowds in all the churches; at Notre Dame the civil and military authorities of Paris were present in state, and in the Chapel Royal at Versailles the Assembly itself, by its representatives, took part in the devotions which it had decreed. The Bishop of Versailles officiated; two chairs of state at the entrance of the sanctuary were occupied by the President and the President of the Assembly, and all the great Ministers of State occupied the left and the deputies the right of the nave, while in the sanctuary, among the clergy, was the Bishop of Orleans, and in the royal tribune the Nuncio. The Bishop delivered an eloquent address, and then intoned the "Vent Creator," after which Mass was said and the Litanies of the Saints sung.

REPUBLICAN PLOTS. It is asserted that the Epinac plot, as it is now called, had wider ramification than anybody suspected, and that even some of the Government employes appointed under the Gambetta administration were implicated in it. At the same time another conspiracy is said to have been discovered, the headquarters of which were at Geneva. conspiracy is said to have been discovered, the headquarters of which were at Geneva. The Moniteur Universel is the authority for the statement, and the organization is said to be "a kind of demagogic league" for the purpose of getting up a revolution in the great towns of the south of France. "Cortain municipal bodies" are accused of having fraudulently and criminally applied public monies to the purposes of this association, and proofs of this charge are, it is alleged, in the possession of the Government,

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN LANDTAG. OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN LANDTAG.

On the 12th ult. both Houses of the Landtag were opened with a Royal speech, read by Vice President Camphausen, the Emperor-King being confined to his room by severe rheumatism. The Speech accepts the great Liberal majority in the new Chamber as an indication that the recent legislation is approved by the country, and after some self-congratulation on the condition of the public finances, proceeds to say that the Falk laws had "met with unjustifiable opposition from the Roman Casay that the Falk laws had "met with unjustifiable opposition from the Roman Catholic Bishops, and that the Government was the more determined to strictly enforce these laws, inasmuch as they in no way imperilled the religious existence of the various creeds. Moreover, the Government would, if necessary, adopt further measures in the same direction, counting on the steadfast support of the representatives of the country"—that is to say, we suppose, that if imprisonment and fines fail, exile and pretended deposition will follow.

PROSECUTION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CO-LOGNE

How far it is true that the laws "in no way imperil the religious existence of the various creeds" may be judged from the fact that the Archbishop of Cologne and his auxiliary Bishop, Mgr. Baudri, are at this moment being tried for "libelling" two appearants pricate and two seminarists who moment being tried for "libelling" two apostate priests and two seminarists who
have received schismatical ordination by
excommunicating them, and also for "calumniating" the "Old-Catholic" Communities of Cologne and Bonn. If the case
against these prelates is established, it is
evident that no Catholic Bishop can exclude a heretical priest from his communion, or declare with impunity that a seceding community is no longer Catholic. We
do not see how "the religions existence"
of the Catholic "creed" could be more
effectually "imperilled."

THE ELECTION TO THE SEE OF FULDA.

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The Chapter of the vacant See of Fulda has sent to the Government a list of five persons from which to select a persona gratissima, an act which the Spener Gasette considers a compliance with the ecclesiantical laws; but under the Concordat the Civil Government was granted a right of approval of persons nominated to a Bishopric, and we cannot see that anything more is conceded in this instance. The real difficulty lies further on: what undertaking will the Government exact from the Bishop Elect as a condition of their consent to his appointment. sent to his appointment.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH AND THE BM

of "Young Germany" has been so encouraged by the Emperor William's visit, that it has carried six out of the nine seats for the suburban districts; and throughout the Empire the party is asserted by the Gaz have returned as many a ette de France to 60 representatives. Its pro absorption of the German Its programme is the absorption of the German provinces of Austria into the German Empire. THE PERSECUTION IN CANTON BERNE.

The Cantonal Council of Berne has rejected the protest or petition in favor of the Catholics of the Jura, and is now engaged in forcibly intrading into the parlshes the apostate priests whom it has succeeded in recruiting. The parishes were 76 in number, and the first process has been to reduce them by a new decision to 28. but not even thus has the difficulty ceeded in recruiting. The parishes were 76 in number, and the first process has been to reduce them by a new decision to 28; but not even thus has the difficulty been surmounted, for the priests found are only nine, one of whom has received the charge of twenty-four parishes in a lump. Two of the nine are Swiss priests, notorious for their immoral lives, one of them long since under suspension; another is a Pole and six are Frenchmen, of doubtfu character, picked up by the roving com-mission. At the same time the Govern ment is preparing to seize the free Catholic Church at Berne, built of late years by subscriptions from all parts of Europe; an outrage more flagitous even than the one perpetrated at Geneva, for the Church of

St. Germain was allotted to Catholics by the State—it was bound, indeed, by treaty to provide one—but the Church at Berne was built by the Catholics themselves.

to provide one—but the Church at Berne was built by the Cstholics themselves.

BISMARCK AND THE BISHOP OF KULU

Monsignor Marnitz, the Bishop of Kulu, in Prussian Poland, is a prelate upon whose tame submission to his despotism Prince Chancellor Bismarck fondly fancied he could reckon. The wave of State tyranny has rolled on, unfelt, past his Lordship's see, and its Catholic population were permitted to exist unharmed in the villages that cluster so picturesquely about the Vistula, on which Kulu is built. True, however to his sacred trust, the moment that State authorities dared invade his spiritual rights, that moment the unobtrusive shepherd was prepared at all hazards to guard the sheepfold from outrage. And because of this—because that his Lordship is loyal to his vows of ordination and of consectation—the National Gazette of Berlin, one of the Bismarckian organs thus whines over his "delinquency." "Amongst the Bishops of Germany Monsignor Marnitz was the one upon whom the State most surely counted, and of whom the Ultramontane party was most afraid (!!!). Monsignor was at first a most loyal man. It seems, however, that now over Monsignor Marnitz the Roman Curia has much more influence than his country's laws, since we learn that in a few days hence he is about to defend himself before the tribunals for nominating a priest to a cure of souls in his diocese." Yes, with God's help, the Bishops of the Catholic Church will always but the laws of God before the ordinances of man. "The Catholic prelacy," says a Catholic journalist, "will not be rebels to the civil authority of their country, but when that authority usurps to itself the right of disposing of the consciences of the prelacy, and to make laws which in reality are not laws, inasmuch as they are unjust and injurious to the Church of Jesus Christ, then the duty of obedience to the temporal ruler yields to the sublime duty of obedience to God, The Christian martyrs were martyrs, because they loved and adored Jesus of Nazareth, though imperial laws forbad BISMARCK AND THE BISHOP OF KULU

IRELAND.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.—A telegram from London in some of the daily papers of last week announced that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was about to return to Ireland and to devote to the national movement for Home Rule his most active energies and abilities. The bare mention of such a possible or probable event, excited the most intense interest here in Ireland. The authority for the statement seemed vague or questionable; yet the wish, in this case, being indeed parent to the thought, people eagerly grasped at the news as true; and few incidents in the whole course of the national movement created more of hope and exultation than the idea that those splendid talents which raised our distinguished countryman to the position of and exultation than the idea that those splendid talents which raised our distinguished countryman to the position of Prime Minister of a free, self-governed country, a Federalized portion of the empire, fifteen thousand miles away, were to be restored to the service of his own land! For some time past we have had reason to know that such an idea was being pressed upen Mr. Duffy by many friends, and by various and strong considerations; but that he has decisively adopted it, is more than we are at present warranted in saying. Every consideration of a personal nature would keep him where he is. In every sense fortune has smiled upon him there: and a life of happy case and independence—of public honor, and influence and fame—has crowned for him in a new home the efforts that in hapless Ireland had brought only hardship and ill-requited pains, a prison cell, and almost a haiter. Yet amidst all this, it is not wonderful that in his heart there lurks the feeling that—

There's not the sweetest rose In an also clime that blows.

all this, it is not wonderful that in his heart there lurks the feeling that—

There's not the swestest rose In an alsen clime that blows. But the brier at home that grows

And mail after mail brings to him the news of Ireland rising once more, and rising with a hope and heart and atrength and spirit which never previously, perhaps, were here—as he notes the grand figure of Isaac Butt to wering in the foremost of the struggle, with the old familiar forms of Daunt and Martin at his aide—we can well imagine how the heart of Gavan Doffy swells, and how, as the chained charger at sound of the trumpet, champs and chafes, eager to be in the midst of the fray, he would fain spring to the aid of the brave band who have awakened Ireland in her chains, and who are triumphantly leading her to victory and freedom. The London correspondent of the Daily Express intimates that Mr. Duffy's chief difficulty would be the fact that he has become, by the law of his adopted country, entitled to, and is now receiving, an annuity of £1000 per annum, as a past prime minister; and that this would be forfeited by any holder residing more than two years out of the colony. We are enabled to state that in Mr. Duffy's consideration this circumstance has not had a feather's weight. It would be his resolution to let his Australian annuity to by the board if it stood in the way of what he believed to be his duty. It may be that in a few weeks his friends in these latitudes will have further and more precise intelligence on the whole subject. To day we shall merely say, that should the intention on his part, announced by the papers last week, be realized, the Irish naday we shall merely say, that should the intention on his part, announced by the papers last week, be realized, the Irish nation will hall with joy and pride—and regard as an augury of hope and triumph—the happy return of an exile whose departure, each has trilly hear and week. ture, as it has truly been said, was Ire-land's loss though it was Australia's gain.

—Nation.

The Old Evil.—To any simple-minded persons who may have taken up the notion that the recent Land Act, so highly and continuously lauded by its authors, has put an end to the old giref and horror of heartless evictions in Ireland, we would recommend a study of the scene which took place on Thursday, the 6th inst. at Annagh, Clonard, County Meath. On that day and at that place a respectable family named Gilligan, substantial farmers, improving tenants, owing no rent, and willing to pay an increased charge for their farm, were evicted from house and home by their land lord. The knowledge that this occurrence lord. The knowledge that this occurrence was to take place gave a shock to the minds of the people throughout the length and breadth of the country. The family marked out for eviction were widely known, marked out for eviction were widely known, and universally respected. They were hospitable, charitable, and pious people, true to their religion and their country—the very stamp of men most needed and useful in the land. Sympathy for them in their undeserved affiction filled all hearts.

On the morning of the evictions crowds of people poured in from all parts of the country to witness the mournful scene of their expulsion from their land. The bells of the two neighboring chapels were set tollidg in funereal tones during the performance of the painful ceremony, and the murmur of manly voices and the sobs of women formed a mournful and eminous accompaniment to those solemn sounds. And there was also on the scene, as a matter of course, a large force of military and constabulary, with bayonets on their rifles and ball catridges in their pouches. After the legal formality of taking possession had been gone through, the local clergy requested of the landlord, Mr. Nicholson of Balrath, that the Gilligans might be alloweded to remain in the house until they could dispose of their furniture and cattle; but the request was refused; the household goods of the late tenants were put out on the roadside, and the door was locked against them for ever. And all this was "according to the law," all this was within the scope of Mr. Gladstone's famous Land Act. Under the shelter of that Act such scenes may be repeated any day, in any number, in any part of the country. And that is the Act with which the tenant farmers of Ireland are asked to be contented! What do the men of Meath think of it after having witnessed this heart-rending scenes What can any set of honest Irishmen say of it but that it leaves the old evil of capricious eviction still rife in the land; and that before Ireland can know true peace that evil must be abolished for ever.

A WISE SUGGESTION. -The Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., gave his con gregation, on a recont Sunday, a very sensible talk on the folly of employing an extraordinary long line of carriages at funerals, instancing the case of a poor man recently deceased, at whose funeral there were forty carriages and whose inherent states while the widow was obliged to solicit help within a week. He advised the different societies to establish a precedent, by refusing to attend funerals where there should be more than five carriages besides the hearse.

We direct the attention of our readers to the list of celebrated family medicines, prepared by Measrs, J. & C. Maguire, of St. Louis, and offered for sale by Mr. T.L. Woodward, sole agent for the Southern States, depot, No. 1 Magazine street, corner of Canal. For the liver and kidneys the Cundurange Bitters have already gained a high reputation here, coming, as they do, backed by the recommendations of some of the leading merchants and business men of St. Louis. Maguire's Extract of Bonne Plant has been used with wonderful success for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus and cholera. Besides these articles, Mr. Woodward offers for sale, at wholesale and retail, the following oxocillent medicines, all prepared by Measrs. J. & C. Maguire: for dobility or want of blood, Maguire's Agraepallia Tonic; for ague and chills, Maguire's Agraepallia Tonic; for ague and chills, Maguire's Alterative Elixir, for coughs and colds, Maguire's Repectorant Syrup; for consumption, Maguire's Tar, Glycerine, Whisky and Rock Candy; for piles, Maguire's Write Rose Pile Cure; for worms, Maguire's Arnica Liniment; for collo or weak stomach, Maguire's Amaisa Ginger; for tothsche or value Maguire's Pamaisa Ginger; for tothsche or value Maguire's Electric Pain Cure. Mr. We direct the attention of our readers to the weak stomach, Maguire's Jamaica Ginger; for tooth weak stomach, Magnire's Electric Pain Cure. Mr. woodward is fully prepared to execute all orders sent to him, and the attention of dealers and jobbers is spe-cially requested to the advantages he is prepared re-effer them.

effer them.

On Tuesday, the petition of the Upper City Rairoad Company, for the right of way for a street railroad for the following route was presented to the City Council: from corner of Water and St. Andrew streets, out St. Andrew to Collaeum, down Collaeum to Felicity, out Felicity to Magnelia, up Magnelia to Jackson, out Jackson to Roman, up Roman to Third, through Third to Water, and along Water to the starting-point In another column will be found the names of the officers and board of directors of this road, all ef whom are men of sterling worth, whose past record of enterprise and energy give the best grounds for the belief that this important work will be pushed to an early conclusion. The committee appointed by the company to survey the route, report that their reception by real dente and property holders along the road was most cerdial, and many assurances of active co-operation were given to them.

In these times of universal depression, no

In these times of universal depression, no doubt many of our lady readers have wished that they were fully posted in the art of outting and fitting their own dresses and other articles of wear. We therefore call their attention to the announcement of Mrs. Garbanatti, No. 623 Magazine street, who has a novel invention by which ladies can soon be adepts in cutting and fitting. Ladies are invited to call and see for themselves, they will find the terms moderate and no possibility of waste or error Mrs. Garbanatti has a choice selection of milinery goods at low prices, and attends to dress making in all its branches. City and country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Hermitage, the champion dauber, No. 138 Girod street, has lad so much work lately that even his sleeping hours are occupied by anxious patrons. The other night he had a dream that, by special appoint, ment, he had been made "High Dauber" to the Twelfth Night Revelers, Hibernian Associations, Firemen's Association, Mistick Krews of Comus and Rex, King Association, Mistick Krewe of Comus and Rex, King of the Carnival. He was so impressed with this vision that he made a picture, representing the different applicants for his work as a sign and ornamental painter, and this painting now hangs over the door of his shop, No. 138 Girod street. Call and see it, and if you want any thing in his line, step in and leavelyour orders.

As the holidays draw near our fair readers As the holidays draw near our fair readers will be looking for a new hat or styliah bonnet, or have a new dress that they want made in handsome style. In either case they should visit No. 609 Magazine street, near Josephine, where Mme Rosa Reynoir has a fresh stock of millinery goods, and Mrs. Montague is prepared to make dresses in fashlosable style. The ladies will find their ratee cheap—when we say cheap, we mean good articles and reliable work at low prices, as they have no trashy articles to palm off on the unwary.

It should be borne in mind that Mr. Jas. A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street, has a large stock of stationery and blank books, from which city and country merchants can make eslections to apply their counting rooms, or replenish their stocks. He has also law, medical and school books, with the latest editions of all the popular authers. Costomers will find great satisfaction in the goods offered them and the prices asked.

The lads and lassies who wish to bring up The lade and lassies who wish to bring memories of the heather clad hills of auld Caledonia should call on Mr. W. G. Smith, of the Times Bakers on Annunciation, near Calliope street, where they wifind fresh Scotch short bread, currant buns and Abernathy biscuits. We is a master hand at making thes articles and all who wish to enjoy themselves about give him a call.

Ladies will find on our fifth page the advertisement of Miss C. C. Matthews, No. 282h Camp nes Calliope street, who has a large stock of braids, curl switches, etc., in real human hair, together with fanc articles for the toilet.

A large stock of sessonable dry goods at

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America

COMMISSIONER TO IRELAND-UNION BE COMMISSIONER TO INCREME! TO PRO-TWEEN IRELAND AND AMERICA TO PRO-TECT EMIGRANTS—ACTION OF THE IRISH BISHOPS—DEMONSTRATION AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

[From the New York Herald.]

At the late National Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held in this city, it was resolved that the reverend president and officers extend all possible courtesies to Irish societies organized for total abstinence under the guidance of the Church, especially in the matter of protecting emigrant members.

Important steps have already been taken looking to this. On Saturday Mr. J. J. O'Mahony sailed in the City of Paris, from this city, for Ireland, with letters from Very Rev. Patrick Byrne, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to eminent leaders of the movement in Ireland, setting forth the friendly action of the American Convention and offering all possible ald to properly accredited emigrants having cards of membership from Irish parochial total abstinence societies, endorsed by parish priests. Mr. O'Mahony last spring was entrusted with similar commissions by the New Jersey Union, and in April he had interviews with Cardinal Cullen, Most Reverend Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, and other prelates. From being the affair of one State, this movement in behalf of temperance emigrants has been made a national matter by the efforts of the New Jersey Union. The president of that Union.

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national matter by the efforts of the New Jersey Union. The president of that Union.

The bishops of Ireland have pronounced at their last meeting in favor of temperance association societies, based on Catholic principles, as the American bodies. This was done at the bishops' meeting last month. The news reached here soon after the adjournment of the Convention, and the departure of the total abstinence messenger was hastened. The chief point is not the starting of societies in Ireland, as upon the bishops and priests there that depends, but to make known the will and power of our total abstinence associations to see to the welfare of the emigrants when they land, which will have an important bearing on the minds of these good men. Mr. O'Mahony is intrusted with this on behalf of the Union of America.

In New York city and Brooklyn and Jersey city there are fully 100 Catholic total abstinence societies. The harbor is surrounded with temperance colonies. They propose to bring emigrants straight to their halls. Mr. J. W. O'Brien, the National Secretary, last week made a visit to Castle Garden and the boarding houses into which emigrants are led. Every boarding house has a bar attached to it. At the first step the emigrant meets "the drinking habits of society." It is now sought to save him from these surroundings and bring him under temperance influences as soon as he lands. Cards of mutual recognition between Irish and American societies it is thought will compass this object. The details of the system will be arranged after the report of Mr. O'Mahony from Ireland is received.

The matter is deemed of much interest to the cause on both sides of the Atlantic. The Irish hierarchy and clergy are very favorable to the movement. It is already causing a stir in this city, and Cooper Institute has been engaged by the Metropolitan Union for a public demonstration on December S, when addresses will be made by the Rev. President Dean Byrne and other distinguised clergymen.

The taste of the ladies of New Orleans is well n

The taste of the ladies of New Orleans is well nigh preverbial. In all matters it is acknowledged to be exquisite, and we are at a loss to say in whas particular department of taste they especially excel. Yet in contemplating the subject in the abstract, we Yet in contemplating the subject in the abstract, we are forced to dwell with marked pleasure on that characteristic of our ladies by which they areminestinctively to select what is most becoming in dress. This cultivation on their part is appreciated by our dealers in ladies' fancy goods and ornaments, and by none more than Mrs. Doberty, at her fashionable basar, Nos. 94 and 96 Canal street. Within the walls of her establishment may be found the latest and most recherche styles of everything; it is in fact a temple of fashion of the rarest order, and what is not less remarkable, her prices are perfectly suited to the nature of the times.

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