While during the whole first half of the year (1870) the attention of the civilised world was almost exclusively directed upon Rome, and two great writers, Dr. Döllinger from the city of Munich, and Count Gratry from Paris, succeeded in exciting the lively interest of the laymen concerning the theological disputes then taking place in the Vatican—heavy war-clouds darkened the horizon, the German-French war was brewing, and thus it happened that on the 14th July (almost simultaneously with the declaration of war), unnoticed by the world, the Pope with 461 votes was declared infallible; 62 votes were in the affirmative with a reservation (ad modum); 88 voted No; 70, among whom Antonelli, were absent. Before the solemn declaration of the new dogma, the opposition tried a last step. Six bishops appeared in the Vatican as a deputation; Ketteler of Mainz prostrated himself before the Holy Father, and besought him to restore the heavily threatened unity of the Church and of the Catholic world by a show of moderation. For one moment Pius IX. was moved; but on the very same evening Archbishop Manning of Westminster, and Bishop Sestfrey of Regensburg, changed his relenting disposition. When the opposition became aware of this, its members left Rome, declaring that "their filial piety and veneration" forbade them to vote Nay (non placet) in that "their filial piety and veneration" had been demolished; and he had to consider himself a prisoner in his own house. Before the holy fathers were enabled to reassemble in the Vatican, there occurred one of those catastrophes which weave into the drama of the world's history sometimes a thread of grand irony, and of—if we may use this term—melancholy humor; to show to us with convincing power the nullity of all human plans and creations in a more drastic aspect. In the same moment in which the high-church party of the Jesuits had succeeded in foisting upon the world the Infallibility Dogma, and to raise above both Church and Episcopate a Papal absolutism, the Papal Dominions were incorporated with the Italian kingdom, and the worldly government of the Head of the Church came to the sorriest end. If a servile clergy had been induced to place the Pope beyond the limits of human power, at the same time fate robbed him of the earthly foothold which he in his exaltation did no longer seem to need. As soon as in September, 1870, the French army of occupation had been withdrawn to aid in the struggle then going on in their own country, the Cabinet of Florence declared what is known as the September Treaty as null and void, and placed an army of observation under General Cadorna along the Roman frontier; while Bixio, a late companion of Garibaldi, entered Civita Vecchia. It was at first attempted to lead the Pope to a peaceable abdication, by offering to him not only the continued enjoyment of full authority in all church and clerical matters, but also the honors of a sovereign, the possession of the Leonine quarter of the city on the right side of the Tiber together with the Vatican, and many other privileges; but when he decidedly declined all offers of accommodation, his territory was occupied by troops even up to the walls of Rome. From all quarters Roman refugees and exiles came hastening to enrol themselves under the banners of Victor Emmanuel, and to take part in the overthrow of the spiritual despotism which for so long had enchained them. On the 20th September the Italians encamped in the east of the city in front of the Porta Pia, and threatened to bombard Rome in case of resistance. Within the city were encamped several thousand men of Papal troops, for the most part foreigners from lands in both hemispheres; together with many volunteers from the lowest classes, and banditti from the Abruzzi mountains. The best of these troops were the battalions of Zouaves, organised by the Minister of War, General Kanzler, and placed under command of Colonel Charette from the Vendée. These latter offered some resistance; but a cannonade of three hours was sufficient to cause the capitulation of Rome on the 20th September. The Papal army was dissolved; the foreign mercenaries were compelled to leave the peninsula; a provisional government took charge of the public business until the preparations necessary for popular expression by vote (plebis- citum) could be completed. Its result was, since the malcontents nearly all abstained from voting, the adhesion to the government of Victor Emmanuel of nearly all the inhabitants of Rome and of the former States of the Church. This took place on 3d October; and already on the ninth of the same month the annexation was proclaimed.
Thus was fulfilled what Garibaldi had fought for so many years to bring about: but the old General had not even the triumph of participation in this result; he was at the time leading the French franc-tireurs in pursuit of a republican chimera. To pacify the Catholic world—which was exasperated at this violation of the Pope's prerogatives—the Italian Government declared that the Pope should be fully at liberty, as before, to exercise all the rights and powers as head of the Church. Nevertheless, the ban which Pius IX. directed against Victor Emmanuel testified to the deep-seated hatred of the Holy Father. Even the Law of Guarantee, voted subsequently by the Florence Chambers, which declared the person of the Pope holy and inviolable; which gave to him the rank and honors of a sovereign, with a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire, and to the Italian Church more liberty and more extensive rights than the Church possesses in any other country; so that the programme of Cavour: "A free Church in a free State," became a reality,—were not sufficient to allay the ire of the clerical party.

Nor were the results of the Decree of Infallibility in other quarters of an encouraging nature. The Austrian Government declared the "Concordat" no longer binding, as one of the parties contracting had completely changed its character; Bavaria prohibited the publication of the new dogma; Baden and Wurtemberg officially announced that all conclusions which might be drawn therefrom as influencing governmental relations with the people, would be considered as null and void. Not a few of the bishops who had spoken at Rome with courage and skill against the new dogmas, as hurtful, senseless, without historical precedent, and antagonistic to the interests of the State—chiefly among whom were the prelates of Munich, Augsburg, Cologne, Mayence and Treves—assembled at Fulda, and exhort the faithful to submit to the dictum of the Council; they even proceeded against the recalcitrant priests and theologians with their disciplinary powers. Nevertheless, the opposition among the well-educated Catholics, who nearly all had joined it, particularly in Germany, Austria and Hungary; the many protests of so many Catholic members of the universities of Munich, Breslan, and Freiburg; the open manifest of the most celebrated Catholic theologians in those universities against it; and above all, the cutting "Nay" which the most learned of all existing churchmen, Dr. Döllinger, returned to the several calls upon him for adhesion and subjection, especially in his Final Declaration, which has become a historical document—all these facts carried much weight with them, and tended more and more to destroy the power exercised upon the great masses by the bold and far-reaching step to attribute to mortal man the infallibility of God Himself. And should Catholic laymen truly be in earnest in their rejection of the dogma, then the really great and historic enterprise of the last Ecumenical Council in the Vatican might easily have most tragical consequences for those individuals who conceived and brought it about; but for the Catholic Church at large, it might lead to a turn for the better, the consequences of which it is scarcely possible to foresee or to properly appreciate at the present day.

THE BLACK BREAD OR PUMPERNICKEL OF WESTPHALIA.

[Translated by W. Aiken.]

The black, massive, firm rye-bread of the north of Germany, baked in unwieldy lumps, and of acid taste, has among the different daily articles of food of the common people of Europe a not inconsiderable degree of importance. It has often been an object of astonishment and criticism to those who travelled towards the wheat and white-bread regions of our lower Saxan plains. I once met, in company with an Englishman, in the streets of a city of Holstein, a fellow who was carrying home on his shoulders a huge loaf of black bread. "What is that?" asked my friend from Albion, with inquiring looks, of the boy from the other side of England. As he answered "Bread," the Briton, well-nigh horrified, cried out, "How do you intend to eat that?" and he did not pacify himself again until we had proved to him by an experiment the possibility of eating this stuff. The Hungarians, who also use a light, snowy wheat-bread, can barely conceive that there should exist any pitch-black bread; this appears to them as monstrous as the negro does to the white man. The Frenchman Voltaire, who likewise once passed through a part of our North-German oak forests, describes our black-bread as a "certain hard, black and glutine stone," made of what they say "is a sort of rye;" and of the peasants who eat this bread, he says about the same as Tacitus did, that they live "in the most cordial manner possible, pell mell with other domestic animals, in large huts which they call houses." Still another great mind, at an earlier period, once passed through the Westphalian provinces of the Empire of Germany, the learned Belgian, Justus Lipsius, and has, like Voltaire, made a very, face at our black-bread, and at the whole coarse bread country generally. "No barbarity can equal these Westphalian barbarians," he writes, in a letter of his travelling correspondence from the Oldenburg country. "Everything here is sows, hogs, pigs. I will not call it barbarous food, but soarcely human — black, heavy, sour bread." Moreover, another name was universally given to our black-bread, which was only a paraphrase of the "vix humanum" of the highly learned Lipsius. For, Nickel in the word "Pumpernickel," or "bon pour Nickel," is the designation of an insignificant horse. With these deprecatory conclusions of foreigners, the views and inclinations of the natives are in great contrast. To those who have eaten this black-bread from their youth, it has become so great a favorite article of food that when sojourning in foreign lands they miss it no less than the Neapolitan his macaroni; and if, through a happy chance, they meet with it in a foreign country, or if, as it often happens, their relations send to them from the old Saxon land a well packed loaf of black-bread by ship or mail, with greetings to London or Paris, it is welcomed almost as joyfully as a certain Greenlander in Copenhagen greeted a strong-smelling seal, at the sight of which he cried out with tears in his eyes, "O my fatherland! my fatherland!!"

—from J. G. Kohl's German Sketches.

A WELCOME RECRUIT.—We are in receipt of the Deutsches Kirchenblatt published at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Rev. J. W. C. Duerr. This paper is the only one of our church periodicals printed in German. Numerous accessions to our communion from the German-speaking communities, and promising movements among them towards the church, make it valuable and timely. It ought to be encouraged and sustained. It is well for the purpose intended—the exposition and defence of Primitive Christianity.—Church Journal.

The Board of Trustees of the Georgia State University have decided that hereafter there shall be but one vacation in the exercises of that institution—from commencement until the 1st of October, and no Saturday holidays. No winter vacation except one day at Christmas.
WHY SEWANEE WAS SELECTED AS THE LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(Continued.)

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees at Montgomery, in November, 1857, created great interest in the minds of not only churchmen but the public generally. Upon the call of the roll, Bishops Otley, Polk, Elliott, Cobbs, Green, Rutledge and Atkinson, Bishop Davis of South Carolina alone being absent. Of the Clerical Trustees there were present the Rev. Dr. Curtis of North Carolina, Lay of Alabama, Pike of Tennessee, Leacock of Louisiana, Scott of Florida, and Gregg of South Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Dunn of Texas. Of the Laity, Messrs. Warren of North Carolina, Scott of Florida, and Gregg of South Carolina.

The Committee on Location having been read, the question of location was referred to the committee for a report. The committee reported by inserting, “the vicinity of McMinnville, Tenn.” Rev. Dr. Curtis moved to insert the words, “the vicinity of Chattanooga.” Mr. Anderson of Alabama moved to insert, “the vicinity of Cleveland, Tenn.”

The meeting then adjourned to the following day, when the question of location was resumed—Bishop Polk first proposing Atlanta, and finally Sewanee. During the discussion, several persons were questioned as to the peculiarities of the several sites proposed. On behalf of Huntsville, statements were made by the Rev. Henry C. Lay, D. D., and General L. F. Walker; as to McMinnville, Bishop Otley, Bishop Polk, and H. H. Harrison, Esq.; for Chattanooga, Bishop Elliott and Rev. J. W. Dunn; for Cleveland, Tenn., Rev. Mr. Gay, Mr. L. H. Anderson, T. H. Callaway and A. Fitzgerald; Atlanta, Bishop Elliott and Rev. Richard Johnson; Sewanee, Bishop Polk, Col. W. Britton, and President Carnes of Burnett College. After considerable discussion, on motion of Col. Pollard it was resolved that all the locations proposed may be put in nomination and the vote taken by ballot, the place receiving two-thirds of the votes of each order shall stand as the choice. An adjournment was then had.

The discussion had occupied the entire day, and the proceedings had been of absorbing interest. Bishop Polk, firmly settled in his convictions that Sewanee was the true location, kept back his views and preferences until almost the close of the discussion, promoting in every way the most favorable statements in reference to all the other locations, bringing out fairly and courteously all of their good points and merits to the fullest extent; and when all of the other localities had been fairly presented, he took the floor in a vigorous and masterly argument for Sewanee. Admitting all the varied and many advantages of the other points named, he claimed that in the most essential and important requirements for the proposed University, Sewanee excelled all others, and especially in the extent of the territory which could be acquired, the abundance of pure free-stone water, the inexhaustible supply of fuel, the remarkable purity of the atmosphere, bracing and healthy climate, combined with accessibility and productiveness of the surrounding country. In reply to the objection that it was isolated, and an uninhabited mountain forest-plain, and that the cultivation and refinements of social life would be wanting, he replied, that this present isolation and absence of inhabitants was one of its chief advantages; that the University once located there, society of the most refined and intellectual character would soon gather around it, enlisting from year to year; and in a few years there would be found encircling the University a people superior in all the elements which constitute the best social circles of the land, without the admixture of the disadvantages and necessary social evils which surround even the best of our cities and towns. Thoroughly imbued with his subject, fresh from the beautiful mountain which he had for the first time seen in its August loveliness, he spared no pains to infuse his own appreciation into the minds of others; and he so far succeeded, that it was admitted that as an isolated mountain location it presented superior advantages. But just here the main division of opinion sprung up, and the subject was thenceforth discussed not so much as a matter of preference of special localities, as upon the broader ground of the true principle of selection; whether the University would be better located in an isolated mountain region, or near to some existing centre of population? Rather curiously, Rev. Dr. Lay, who at Montgomery moved the selection of Huntsville, had at Lookout Mountain presented a resolution “that in the judgment of this Convention it is expedient to place the proposed University in an isolated position, and within a large domain under its exclusive control.”

No other location proposed than Sewanee fully carried out this idea. Able and eloquent speeches were made on both sides of this question. The advocates of the plain contended for the usage of the past, and challenged the designation of any successful institution planted in the unsettled forests of any region. The advocates of the mountain contended for the consideration of the question upon its own merits, and denied that any such opportunity as was now presented had been before offered to any people. Unfortunately for Bishop Polk’s side of the question, he alone of the trustees had ever visited Sewanee, or had any knowledge of its special beauties and adaptedness to the purpose. No description can convey to the mind of another anything like the impression which a personal inspection gives. Allowance has always to be made for peculiarities of taste, enthusiasm and prejudice, or partiality. It was an error on the part of Bishop Polk that he had not induced others of the trustees to have visited Sewanee. It was difficult to convey by description to the minds of trustees from the flat pine-lands of the Gulf States, any correct idea of such a location as Sewanee.

After three days of earnest discussion it was moved that the Convention do now proceed to ballot for a location, and that the orders now divide and vote by dioceses. The first ballot resulted—of the Bishops, (five votes being necessary to a choice), Atlanta 2, Lookout 2, Huntsville 1, McMinnville 1, Sewanee 1; no choice. Of the Clergy and Laity voting by dioceses, five votes being necessary for a choice, Atlanta 2, Lookout 2, Huntsville 1, Sewanee 2. There being no selection, six more ballots were had, without a choice. After a recess, four more ballots were had, without a choice. After a motion to postpone, which was withdrawn, balloting continued, and on the seventeenth ballot of the bishops, Sewanee 5, Atlanta 2. Of the clerical and lay trustees, Sewanee 4, Huntsville 2, Atlanta 1. Thereupon Dr. Curtis moved that “Sewanee” be selected as the site of the proposed University, provided that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the proprietors of the property, and an Act of Incorporation acceptable to the Board can be obtained from the Legislature of Tennessee. The resolution was adopted, nem. con.

G. R. F.

(To be Continued.)
In another column is published an extract from the \textit{Constitutionalist}, reflecting upon the fairness of Dr. McCosh, and the bitterness with which this educational question looks upon everything connected with education at the South. This is not the first time that Dr. McCosh has been guilty of like preconception; and of the fault, as great perhaps, of pressing and pronouncing a clouded verdict after what might be termed the hasty examination toward us and our educational endeavors is altogether prevalent in the Olympian heights of Eastern Universal Yankee-doodledoom, which we may briefly illustrate by a striking anecdot.

When recently one of our Bibles was temporarily sojourning at the North, he met an eminent English teacher, who had been utterly dissuaded, while seeking for information on American education, to go south of Maryland, being informed at Princeton College "that he would not find it worth his trouble to go there." Nevertheless he went to pay a lengthy visit to the University of Virginia. He was delighted with everything he saw, and expressed himself on his return, thus: "Here at Princeton I hear of nothing but endowment, endowment, how much money was obtained last year, and how much of it is expected in the coming; but at Charlottesville the professors discovered on the most thorough educational mania, and the success of the highest education in what you call the benighted South. I never there heard one word of endowment."

\textbf{NEW MATRICULANTS SINCE SEPT. 1.}

553. J. T. Patton \hspace{1em} Tennessee
553. Fred. A. Elliott \hspace{1em} Tennessee
554. L. A. Armstrong \hspace{1em} Mississippi
555. H. C. Rather \hspace{1em} Alabama
556. W. L. Harris \hspace{1em} Tennessee
557. W. H. Long \hspace{1em} Florida
558. George R. Turner \hspace{1em} Georgia

\textbf{ADMIRAL SEMMES.}

On his return from Virginia to his home, this gallant ex-Confederate Admiral made the University a brief visit recently. His numerous friends and admirers called upon him, and were pleased to see him, after his many trials and vicissitudes, in the best health and spirits. Whoever imagines the Admiral—beauti-ideal of a gallant soul, one of those daring and care-for-noting individuals that are inseparable associated in our youthful days with exploits on sea or land, will find himself most agreeably mistaken. Admiral Semmes, now a successful lawyer in Mobile: he should be at the head of some powerful squadron.

\textbf{CRITICISMS.}

The words "Criticism thankfully received," in a recent publication of two of our most influential journals, was to our mind an item which we intended to have penned before this. It is this, that both the editor and the professoors will with pleasure receive from the publishers, and particularly from those houses whose publications are so largely used in our University, new productions of value for review. These reviews must necessarily be brief; but we promise that they shall be thorough. It is true the Record does not command such a stock of opinions of much importance, but every number which is sent out goes to some home of intelligence and influence; and as we hope to extend our own influence greatly, after all, may find their account in placing us on their list of exchanges.

\textbf{PRESIDENT REVEREND DR. MCCOSH.}

\textbf{OF PRINCETON, N. J.}

It seems that this distinguished divine and famed eloquentian made a flying visit last spring to Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Columbus and Charlotte. He did not herald his advent, or he might have been welcomed with an ovation at each point of his tour. His fame would have insured him a welcome reception by at least the Presbyterians of the cities which were honored by his presence. And the professors in our colleges, as well as the teachers in our academies, would have delighted to honor the author of "The Divine Government." But the venerable divinity was on a tour of inspection, and now that he has laid the result of his extensive experience and important inquiries before the great Convention at Elmira, not a few are inclined to say, with Joseph, "By the life of Pharaoh you are a spy." Dr. McCosh informs that august body that "During a recent tour in Virginia and other important States, he had learned that out of the large cities there were few or no public schools for white or black." This he had learned. Pray from whom did he learn this startling truth? Was it from some fellow-passenger, black or white, in the cars? Or was it by inspiration or intuition? Having written an able work on "Intuition," probably he is at home in that region of intelligence. We do not know whether the startling statement drew down upon him the sharp and telling rebuke of Prof. Joynes, of Virginia, who could speak with authority. The first lick of his lash brought Dr. McCosh to his knees, and feeling that his dignified castigation knew what he was saying, the venerable divine from out of the large cities and towns, there are "few or no public schools for white or black." One of our confreres announces that, on his tour, Dr. McCosh visited Augusta, Ga., no doubt to gather information about our educational matters, he may not be so hurried, and we may have the pleasure and privilege of making him acquainted with such men as Chancellor Lipscomb, Prof. Waddell and Col. Bains, not to speak of many others in our State, as truly devoted to the cause and familiar with the workings of our educational system as the venerable Principal himself. We regret to observe in the report of the Convention that Dr. McCosh for once seemed to lay aside his characteristic Scotish pride; but, as education is his hobby, probably it ran away with him.

One of our correspondents announces that, on his tour, Dr. McCosh visited Augusta, Ga., no doubt to gather information about our educational institutions and to prepare himself for his next great work. We have made diligent inquiry and cannot find that he was in our city at all, unless he may have crossed the platform at the Union Depot, making a close connection with the Columbia train. We have learned, however, that, upon the report in the Savannah papers that the "Great Dr. McCosh" was in the city, a prominent citizen of Augusta wrote him, inviting him to our city, and offering a welcome and such hospitality as one of our leading citizens has often before accorded to distinguished strangers. The letter was written to its author, with a note accompanying it stating that Dr. McCosh had left Savannah before it arrived, and the friend in whose hands it was placed did not know where he had gone or what route he had taken. So it seems he had been among us who were anxious to see him and inform him, too, in regard to our Richmond Academy, our Houghton Institute and our Medical College, if he had not been so hurried.—\textit{Constitutionalist.} Ga.
THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

Sewanee, Tenn., October, 1873.

OUR TERMS.
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S. PAUL’S-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN.

Some mention has already been made in our columns of the mission work doing in our midst. Our parochial organisation is known as S. Paul’s-on-the-Mountain; but in reality, up to this time the University Chapel has been our church, and S. Paul’s has been a purely missionary movement for the benefit of the citizens of Sewanee living more immediately about the railway station. The rector of the parish, assisted by a few most faithful and zealous young ladies, has gone steadily forward with excellent results, making the church known to those who scarce ever heard of her until this work began. Services have been had in the school building, erected chiefly through the liberality of Mr. Hayes.

About a year ago it was determined to build a church. Mr. Hayes agreed to give the use of his mill for the preparation of the material. The citizens of Sewanee made liberal subscriptions, and generous aid was furnished by a number of persons not of our community, of whom we may mention Mr. Crosley, of Louisiana, the Hon. Jacob Thompson, the Rev. Telfare Hodgson, Capt. Morgan, of Louisiana, and Mr. F. H. Miller, of Augusta, Ga.

The work has been vigorously pressed, so that on the 12th Sunday after Trinity—the 31st of August—the church was opened for service. The Litany was sung, after which followed a choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist. Land Dox!

Of the building, it is no exaggeration to say that it is very comely. All its appointments are strictly ecclesiastical. It has sitting at present for about two hundred, and can readily be increased to two hundred and fifty.

Several valuable presents have been made the church, of which we mention a beautiful silver altar service, by Mrs. Hayes; a handsome altar cross and candelabra, by Mrs. Tompkins and Miss Lowry, of New York; altar linen embroidered and presented by Miss Thompson, of Atlanta. The church is also indebted to Mrs. H. M. Anderson for a handsome piece of embroidery. The painters on the work, Mr. Anderson and the Johnston Brothers, have authorised the making of the west window at their expense.

The cabinet work upon the altar was contributed by our fellow-citizen, Mr. Fischer. There is unhappily a small debt still upon the building, so that it cannot be immediately consecrated. If any one be so moved, the smallest sum to hasten this end would be thankfully received in the name of the Blessed Master.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
The House and School, a monthly journal of pious education, &c., John P. Morton & Co., Publishers, Louisville, Ky., has reached us. It is a valuable educational monthly. We have placed it on our list of exchanges. Subscription, $1.50 a year.

We have received a specimen number of Forest and Stream, published at New York, at $5 a year. The well-known writer, Mr. Charles Hullock, an authority on everything having to do with the great realms of forests and streams, is at the head of the editorial department, and our old valued friend, Mr. S. A. Atkins, whose writing is always a surprise, is the business manager. The contents are exceedingly interesting, and will be seen from a few of the articles in No. 3: "Achilles from a Nell Officer’s Journal; Long Island Sound Reminiscences; U. S. Geological Survey; Snipe Shooting in Virginia; News from the Tellico; Pastimes; Natural History; The Kennel; The Magazines; Shot-gun and Rifle; Sea and River Fishing; Art and the Drama; Yachting and Boating; The Horse and the Course; Military News; New Publications, etc., etc.

We wish this new candidate for popular favor all possible success. The typographical execution is all that could be desired by the most fastidious newspaper-man. Whether Atkinson is at the head of a daily, a weekly country newspaper, or a metropolitan art and science journal, like the one before us, he cannot be excelled in "getting out a first-class printed sheet."

The Diocese of Texas, for September, is at hand. This number contains a valuable historical document, "Sermon preached in Cork, by the Rev. John Wesley, in 1789," as well as historical extracts from Dr. Dillinger’s Reunion of the Churches, with many other interesting and instructive articles.

The Industrial Bulletin, published in behalf of Protection of American Industry, is issued in Johnstown, Pa., reaches us regularly. It is issued by a Representative of Pennsylvania’s Iron-Makers, and means the protection of their united pockets and the fostering of a manufacturing monopoly at the East, with which we of the South could have no interest or sympathy whatever. Nevertheless this and many other similar publications disclose a Northern feature which with us is utterly unknown; no matter how blotted an interest there may be already, whether a railway to monopolise other routes of traffic, or a land company to attempt a corn-growing monopoly, these and similar publications in their behalf are continually at work to spread the influence and propagate the peculiar dogmas. Some of this uneasiness of energy and industry—but in worthier channels and for better ends—would do much for the development of our own country.

The house of Holt & Williams, 32 Bond street, has changed into the firm of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., 36 Bond St., N. Y., as we see from their catalogue just received. Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. deserve every encouragement. Their works, for the most part, are valuable, and printed in a superior manner on heavy, fine paper. Besides their own publications, they have in a second and constantly the Tauntnitz Collections of British Authors, of Ancient Classics, and a large list of foreign works generally.

PAPAL PARTY HELP THE REFORMATION, UNDER HENRY VIII.

Clement VII. had already excommunicated the King; but in 1588 appeared a bull of his successor, Paul III., which excited universal astonishment, for it almost looked as if he wished to alienate the whole nation from him, and drive it into complete separation from the See of Rome. He not only deposed the King, and consigned him to eternal perdition, if he did not appear before his tribunal, but laid all England under an interdict, which means, according to Roman teaching, that a Pope punishes and imperils the salvation of millions of innocent persons for the sins of one or a few guilty persons. He forbade all divine worship and administration of sacraments, forbade every Englishman to obey any royal command, deprived all the King’s adherents of their civil rights, abrogated all treaties made with them or oaths sworn to them, and gave up the property of all Englishmen to be plundered by foreigners. And this was done in 1538, when a greater part of Germany and Switzerland, and the northern kingdoms, had already risen against Rome, and thousands in Europe were eager to make capital out of such weak points of the Roman See, and thus increase the widely spread abhorrence of the Curia. It might really be regarded as an example of judicial blindness.

UNDER QUEEN MARY

The whole edifice of the new religion (that is, the Reformation, as carried on under Edward VI.), collapsed when Mary, the daughter of a Spanish mother and wife of Philip II., of Spain, succeeded to the throne on the early death of Edward. Unreservedly devoted to the Pope, full of burning hatred against the new heresy, and hard and pitiless as her father, she at once broke the promise given to the people, when they rose in favor of her, to leave the land unsullied. She surrounded herself with like-minded counsellors, and a Parliament, elected under strong government influence, succeeded all her plans. Cardinal Pole appeared as Papal legate, to absolve the nation from the anathemas of Rome, and England found itself again under the dominion of the Pope. The nation was soon taught at how dear a price of human life it had again become Roman. Hitherto the Protestant doctrine had made little advance in the minds of the people, the majority of whom adhered to their ancestral faith; the decided Protestants could be named and counted. But now the Papal legate, Cardinal Pole, the man that ruled England both in religious and civil matters, was himself charged with suspicion of heresy by the terrible Paul IV.—the Pope who saw no salvation for Italy or the world except in the dungeons and piles of the Inquisition, and was summoned to Rome to answer for his faith. He did not go, but left his implacable denunciation of heretics to bear witness before the Pope and the Roman Inquisition to his unimpeachable...
orthodoxy. And thus, within three years, about three hundred persons were burnt, including some bishops, several priests, and fifty-five women.

Hundreds of thousands of Protestant writings, scattered over the length and breadth of the land, and disseminated in the cottages of the poor, would not have done so much to strengthen the Protestant doctrine as the spectacle of the fires of Smithfield, and the testimony borne by so many men and women, most of whom could have purchased their lives by recantation, going with such wonderful courage to the stake. The impression then made has remained to this day powerfully and indelibly impressed on the popular mind. And if the hatred of everything called Popery has shown itself for the last three centuries stronger and deeper in England than in any other nation, Mary and her counselors are responsible for the origin of a feeling which was, no doubt, afterwards intensified by the Gunpowder Plot.

UNDEE QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Mary carried with her to the grave the hatred and detestation of her people; and her sister, Elizabeth, mounted the throne in 1558, amid loud and universal rejoicings. The re-establishment of Papal domination had not obtained much favor even among the populace, whose sympathies were Catho-

lic, and Paul IV., himself, took care that the other nation, Mary and her counsellors are illegitimate, and, therefore, incapable of assumption to him, he replied by censuring her "presumption," and declaring that she had rejected by Parliament. Her deposition, on the express ground that she had worn the Spanish crown. Well might Urban VIII. say afterwards that the Pope alone was entitled to decide who should act thus, then it is clear that he traffics with Truth, and that he wishes to shut himself up within the narrow bounds of his own infallibility.—Rescue of Cardenous.

We are in danger of wandering astray upon the road to Truth if we mind none of our predecessors; and we needlessly linger if we undertake to mind them all.—Nature of the Fable.

Truth is not heedlessly caught in the whirl of our impressions.—Letters on Literature, 2d Aug., 1759.

Truth is the soul's necessity, and it becomes Tyranny to put the least restraint upon its desire to satisfy this most essential of its needs.—Lookoom.

Nothing is great what is not true.—Announcement, No. 30.

He who solely cares for the discovery of Truth may mistake now and then one word for another, one turn of expression for another; but as soon as he sees that this wrong word, this wrong turn make an impression which was not intended, and that mean curs are barking at his heels, and that ignorant malice deceives the effort made as an abortive one: then will he not hesitate a moment to clear the path of misunderstanding, by whatever matter in question ever so insignificant.—Preliminary Report, No. 37.

Do people write only because they want always to be in the right? I consider to have acted as meritorious a part in the cause of Truth, if I missed it, and when my mistake became the incentive for its discovery by another, as if I had discovered it myself.—Same, No. 52.

A man's true value is never lessened by his embracing any truth.—Criticism on Burke.

The Right Rev. W. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, and the Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, D. D., Bishop of Texas, have both left us for their respective dioceses. Both eminent divines appeared in excellent health, and fully invigorated for renewed labors in their arduous work for the glory of Christ.

FROM THE PERSIAN.

THE ANSWER.

"Allah, Allah!" cried the sick man, racked with the long night through.

"Call louder, child of Pain!"

Till with prayer his heart grew tender, till his lips like honey grew.

But at morning came the Tempter; said, "Call louder, child of Pain!"

See if Allah ever hear, or answers, 'Here am I,' again."

"Ah!" he cried, "I've called so often, never heard the 'Here am I;'

And I thought, God will not pity; will not turn on me His eye."

Then, before him, stands Elias; says, "My child, dost repent thy former fervor? Is thy soul of prayer afraid?"

"Yes!" he cried, "Tell him that his very longing is itself an answering cry; That his prayer, 'Come, gracious Allah!' is my answer, 'Here am I.'"

Every inmost aspiration is God's angel undei- fied,

And in every "O my Father," slumbers deep a "Here, my child."

THE TOMB OF HECTOR.

Judge not of Hector by his tomb,

O stranger! Do not dare

To measure thus all Greece's foe,

Her peerless challenger!

The song of Troy, and Homer's muse,

And Greeks with flying spent—

Her peerless challenger I

O stranger I Do not dare

To measure thus all Greece's foe,
It was serious attempted to govern itself; and to which
cause is it to be attributed that its efforts for a lib.

...
University of the South

The officers of the University are—Rt. Rev. W. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, Chancellor; Gen. J. Gorgas, Vice-Chancellor; Dr. H. M. Anderson, Treasurer; Col. T. F. Sevier, Proctor; G. R. Fairbanks, M. A., Commissioner of Buildings and Lands.

The Trinity Term began July 10, and embraces a period of twenty-three weeks, ending a week before Christmas. The vacation occurs in Winter, and is twelve weeks long. Pupils can remain and be taught during the winter without change of rates. The Grammar School attached to the University has the same terms and vacation.

The site of the University is in Franklin county, Tennessee, on the plateau of the Sewanee Coal and Mining Company, on which daily trains run to Cowan Station, nine miles distant, and to Chattanooga sixty-five miles. The “Gownsmen” of the University wear the scholastic gown and cap, costing about $16. For the Juniors of the University, and for the Grammar School, complete suits of cadet gray cloth, made plain, are furnished at about $25. Funds must be provided for this purpose. A deposit of $20 is required to cover cost of books and other incidental expenses, to be renewed at each subsequent term, if needed. Pupils will bring with them one pair of blankets, three single sheets, two pillow cases, six napkins and a napkin ring, six towels and a clothes bag. Two pairs of strong shoes are required. All clothing, etc., should be distinctly marked.

Parents and guardians are requested not to withdraw pupils just preceding the examination; and no deduction for board will be made in case of such withdrawal. They intended for the use of pupils, as well as the regular Term fee, should be sent to Dr. H. M. Anderson, Treasurer, Sewanee, Tennessee.

Neither clothing nor spending money, nor supplies of any kind will be furnished, unless there is money on deposit over and above the regular Term fees.

Tuition fee will be refunded in case of death, or withdrawal through sickness. Board will be charged only for the time the pupil is present, unless withdrawn as above.

A competent professor of Music has been secured, and pupils will be taught vocal music without extra charge.

Payments are due on the first day of each Term. If funds are not then in hand, a draft for the amount will be drawn on the parent or guardian. Certificates of good character from some responsible person is necessary. Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, Sewanee, Franklin County, Tennessee.

Terms.

Matriculation, (paid once only)........................ $10 00

TRINITY TERM.

Board, tuition, washing, mending, and lights, (per term).......................... $178 25

Surgeon's fee, (per term).................................. 5 00

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FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE.

Fairmount College, for the education of Young Ladies, is situated upon Sewanee Mountain, on the line of the Tennessee Coal Company's Railroad, and is easy of access from all parts of the South. It is beautifully located, having the advantage of charming mountain views, and delightful situations and chalky crags. The locality can surpass it in healthfulness and attractiveness. The building is new, commodious and well suited to its purposes. It is only five miles from the University of the South, which, in the few years since the war, has acquired unprecedented celebrity, and is doing full justice to the sons of the South and the cause of education.

We hope Fairmount College will equally share the good-will of our people, and promise that it shall be second to no institution of learning in the land in the advantages afforded for thoroughness of instruction in all branches of female education.

College Year commences March 20th of each year. Mid-Summer Holiday of one week. Mid-Summer Term commences August 21st. College Year closes December 29th.

Terms—Board, Tuition and Washing, per year, $225.

For further particulars, apply to

Mrs. M. L. YERGER, or Mrs. H. B. KELLS, Principals.

As the Ladies of St. Paul's Sewing Society are endeavoring to pay off the debt on their organ, they would call attention to the fact that they still have on hand a good stock of THREADS, NEEDLES, PINS, HAIR PINS. KNITTING COTTON, CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS, HAIR NETS and other useful articles for sale. Orders for work are also gladly received. Any ladies desiring to become members of the Society, will please send their names to the Recorder of the Parish. A weekly meeting will be held at Mrs. Elliott's every Saturday evening at four o'clock.

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