Sketch of the History of Rome,
From Constantine to the Fall of the Western Empire.

[Concluded.]

As soon as Julian had obtained possession of the empire, he resolved to devote his life to two great schemes, one of which was as detestable as the other was glorious—the restoration of idolatry as the religion of the state, and the conquest of Persia and India. If either task could be accomplished, certainly Julian, by his superstition, his cunning and his genius, was the one to do it.

The reformation which he introduced into civil affairs was of the greatest value, and shows what new life and vigor a great ruler may infuse into a declining state.

But his chief concern was to overthrow Christianity. To this end he surrounded himself, and filled the public offices, as well as the chairs of instruction in the schools, with those who professed to believe in the new gods. The Persians, who were everywhere excluded from all offices of trust and favor. The disgusting rites and sacrifices of idolatry were again restored, and everything which the power of the empire could do was done to overthrow Christianity and rebuild the old fabric of polytheism. His cherished expedient for bringing distrust upon the truth of Christianity was to restore the temple at Jerusalem, which our Lord declared should be utterly destroyed so that a stone should not remain upon a stone. The temple had been de-

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after its foundation by Romulus. The prestige of the sacred abode of empire was forever destroyed: Romulus was never respected by savage or civilized people, except by her claim to veneration as being the central seat of Christianity. This veneration Alaric himself felt, and accordingly would not suffer the churches to be destroyed, for he had already been partially converted to Christianity.

After remaining in the city a few days he proceeded towards the south, intending to cross the Mediterranean to Africa; but death overtook him before he could put this daring design into execution. His troops buried him in the bed of a river, which they had turned aside temporaril for that purpose, so that his body might not be discovered, and then returned to the north, and passed over into Spain, where they founded the modern Gothic kingdom of that name.

The kingdom of France also dates from the reign of Honorius. The Franks, a German confederation of Freemen, as the name implies, crossed over the Rhine, took possession of some weakly defended Roman provinces, gave their name to the country, and thus laid the foundations of the French monarchy.

The kingdom of England, too, was founded about this time. It was compelled to receive the Roman troops from that country to the defence of Italy, thus leaving the British to govern themselves, and to lay the foundations of the British monarchy. They could not, however, defend themselves from the attacks of the tribes of the north, particularly from the island, corresponding to the modern Highlands of Scotland and Ireland, and therefore were forced to call on the Saxons, a German tribe, to help them. The Saxons routed the Saxon, and then subdued the Britons themselves, driving many of them into Wales and Cornwall, and thus established the Saxon kingdom of England. With the Saxons came various German tribes, among them the Angles, who gave the savage Picts and Scots of the north portion of the island, corresponding to the modern Highlands of Scotland and Ireland.

As we were walking slowly along the bank of a smooth little stream, whose banks were studded with beautiful flowers. There, the puffing of enormous engines, the groans of men, the strokes of hammers, and the intolerable rattling of wagons, are constantly dinning in our ears. The day is a beautiful day; the sun shines brightly; the birds are singing sweetly; the air is fragrant with the odor of flowers.

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Irish Pronunciation.

In a late number of Mr. Mitcclle's Irish Citizen there is a quaint searching of a writer who pretends to give Irish pronunciations of English words, or words which pass for English; and an artie article which is full of amusing information as well as ironical υτος and compulsory ɹəm. There are things in this world less desirable than money. O. B.

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You see," I said, "I asked because there are so many persons called potatoes, and secondly, that Adam him­self might have grown up from one.

"Persons called potatoes! Why, how in the world did that get into your head? What kind of persons are called potatoes?"

"I thought you knew—the Murphy's!"

The boarders smiled at this, and as they were in good humor again I thought I would try a little further. Holding up a piece of pork, that I fished out of the coffee, and looking at a party by the name of Bacon, I said:

"Here is proof of a connecting link between man and the lower animals. Now, sir, this is pork; you are Bacon; can any one doubt that both are derived from the same source? This is incontrovertible proof that man is the product of a system or plan of gradual development. You, sir, are an intellect­ual being, this is only pork, and yet the hog is the root of each. Science proves this, and science may yet establish the fact, impossible though it may appear, that you are in great part a hog still, and—"

"Don't say science!
And with that a chunk of ham hit me between the eyes, and a general misunderstanding ensued. But I have not given up the struggle; I have still to investigate. Science has always had to encounter ignorance and the hostilities of prejudice. I will not quail.


Not Inerrerce.

We have heard it remarked that Catholics, as a general thing, deny assertions made against the Church, without proving that the assertions are false; and those who made the remark intimated or flatly affirmed that such a course on the part of Catholics showed Insecu­rity, or inability to show that the assertions were false. Now the assertions made against the Church are concerning either facts or the doctrine of the Church. When they are concerning facts, either historical or relating to the customs and practices of the Catholic Church, Catholics are never backward in bring­ing forward arguments from history or from the test­imony of contemporary authority to prove their position. It is true that, as the great majority of non-Catholics confine their reading to such histor­i­ans and romancers as Gibbon and McCleary and other professed enemies of Catholicity, they are biased in their ideas as whenever any reference is made to the Church; and it is further true that when Catholic, or impartial non-Catholic, testi­mony is put within their reach, they refuse to ac­knowledge it, and, in some cases, even refuse to read it.

The implication that Catholics are inflexible comes with very bad grace from such persons, and with still worse from those whom we shall soon mention.

There are certain historical battle grounds upon which Catholic and non-Catholic writers, contro­versialists and historians have fought with each other time and time again. Sometimes they dis­agree about the facts themselves; for instance, the number of martyrs who suffered in the persecu­tions which were carried on against the Catholic Church in the first centuries of her existence. Gibbon puts the number much smaller than do Catholic historians. At other times they agree in the main as to the events but differ when attributing the causes that brought them about. The massacre of St. Bartholomew, the re­vocation of the edict of Nantes, the Institution of the Inquisition, and other matters of history, are viewed in a different light by Catholics and non-Catholics.

The latter invariably disregarded the time in which the events happened, the customs of the people at the time, and attributed whatever there is of crime in the event to the Catholic Church, as if make the Church responsible for the acts of all Catholics, even when the Catholics, led by political ambition or swayed by passions common to all nations, were acting in accordance with the known teachings of the Catholic Church at the time; that the causes of the crimes were the unlawful political ambition of princes, or the excited passions of individuals, and that the causes of these crimes as well as all the crimes themselves were condemned by the Church.

Now all this has been written over and over again by Catholic historians; they have not only vitiated the Catholic Church from the false aspira­tions of its enemies, but have shown in a clear light the influence of the Church on all nations that have professed Catholicity—and have shown it par­ticularly in the advance made in civilization by the popes, the influence of the Church on all nations that have professed Catholicity, and who in the fifteenth century formed the nations of Europe, the most enlightened nations of the earth.

When a Catholic sees a misstatement concerning some event of history, relative to the Church, he may, through charity for the one who made the misstatement, or through charity to do God's work, try to induce persons to become Catholics by reading Catholic books, if, when meeting with some difficulty, he asked an explanation, or understanding the doctrine and practice of the Church, and make the Church responsible for the acts of all Catholics, even when the Catholics, led by political ambition or swayed by passions common to all nations, were acting in accordance with the known teachings of the Catholic Church at the time; that the causes of the crimes were the unlawful political ambition of princes, or the excited passions of individuals, and that the cause of these crimes as well as all the crimes themselves were condemned by the Church.

Whenever a Catholic sees a misstatement concerning some event of history, relative to the Church, he may, through charity for the one who made the misstatement, or through charity to do God's work, try to induce persons to become Catholics by reading Catholic books. For the true doctrine and practice of the Church is so different from those which non-Catholics attribute to the Church that the one who makes the misstatement, and all who read it, cannot be judged in­justly of his knowledge of the Church, if, when meeting with some difficulty, he asked an explanation, or understanding the doctrine and practice of the Church, and make the Church responsible for the acts of all Catholics, even when the Catholics, led by political ambition or swayed by passions common to all nations, were acting in accordance with the known teachings of the Catholic Church at the time; that the causes of the crimes were the unlawful political ambition of princes, or the excited passions of individuals, and that the cause of these crimes as well as all the crimes themselves were condemned by the Church.

As far as we can learn, everything is very quiet in the college. We do not hear of any soiree, or public debate, or anything else, about to come off. Is Lent the reason? Or is there something grand preparing and kept secret from all outsiders?

The weather, as we write, is unusually fine. The pathway around the lakes and meadows, where the boarders pass, and the nearest roads the students pass, are slowly measured off by meditative students with book in hand, or rapidly passed over by others bent on a constitutional. The ice has entirely disappeared, even from the corners of the northern lake. Grass is looking up, lilacs and early shrubbery are budding, and should the present mild weather last, the frost will have a chance to do a deal of damage when it comes to play a farewell visit before leaving for good.

The beautiful monumental tombstone lately erected over the grave of Miss Zella Selby of Memphis, whose death was chronicled last term in the Scholastic, deserves a special notice. We saw it, and were much pleased with it, but we pre­fer to leave the description of it to a pen more graphic than our own. Whoever undertakes the description of that fine marble monument should also give a description of the beautiful statue that sur­mounts it. The removal of the tombstone from the University campus to the College of the Holy Name, that is, from where she had as a pupil passed so many happy days, to a place where she lies, which is not the University campus and where she is not a pupil, is to be regretted.
All Sorts.
The Bulletins were sent home this week.

A First-class plant from Europe is expected at an early date at Notre Dame.

Music hall is nearly overcrowded with music students. Good! there is a favorable omen in this!

That champion flag will soon be forthcoming—so strong a strain is raised from its present remiss position.

Senior students, appreciating the advantage and pleasures derived from Prof. Ivey's instructions, have commenced a new dancing class.

Please weather in which we have been favored for the past few days has created a rage for base-ball instead of producing spring fever.

Ice has rapidly disappeared from St. Joseph's lake, and it is hoped the members of the St. Joseph's Boating Club will soon avail themselves of this fine opportunity.

The hawk belonging to Father Carrier, which has been living in solitary confinement behind the church, since last September, is enjoying the best kind of health, and sends his regards to all his friends.

Trimming of the trees along the avenue in front of the college is a good thing. The many branches that were half broken off have been neatly lopped off, and a few weeks of real spring will cover up the havoc made by the heavy storms of winter.

Strengths are now energetically pushed on; from all classes there are reports of progress, which prove that the inner life of the college is healthy and vigorous. This season is certainly the most favorable; the cold has nearly subsided, and the heat does not threaten us for a few months, more, while the spring-like atmosphere that pervades our classic domain gives us a foretaste of the happy days to come, and cheers every one in the earnest fulfillment of his task. We have, then, all that can make us truly happy: solid progress, a hopeful future. Fortunate are we if we understand well our position and know how to make the most of it by a persevering diligence. Complete reports from all the classes will be handed in for the next number. We hope that no class will fail to report its honorable mentions.

Boating.
The Notre Dame Boating Club has already re-organized, with a full quota of members. The boats have been overhaul for active service, and some lively time is expected on the lake. A river excursion to Bertrand or Nikis is spoken of as to take place during the spring. The route was explored last vacation, and found perfectly safe. The lovers of romantic scenery and duck hunting would be fully repaid for the hard rowing which the swift current would demand on the home run.

The rules of the N. D. B. C., concerning the admission of members, are included in the few following requisites, namely, strength, behavior, and five dollars to boot.

The entrance fee of $5, once paid, entitles the owner of the membership to the use of the boat bought or the crew of which he is a member.

No membership is transferable.

An extra fee of fifty cents per session is to be paid by each member for the incidental repairs of the boats, and for other expense of the club.

Persons who do not belong to the club, either as regular or honorary members, are not expected to take part in the exercises of the club.

In all the branches of drawing is abundantly rich and sufficient for the greatest proficiency. What is wanting is perhaps the zeal to undertake the study of a branch whose importance is only revealed long after the opportunity to profit by it. The rendering linear and architectural drawing obligatory to the classical and scientific students, all objection will be obviated on the part of the students, and a proper importance will be given to this art hereafter unjustly neglected.

Artivals.
*Thomas Henry Gibson, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.*
*Justina F. Turnour,* Louisville, Ohio.
*James Parrell,* Washington, D. C.
*John Putrich,* Decatur, Wisconsin.
*Peter Gall,* Kentland, Indiana.
*Charles Butler,* Wayne, Michigan.
*John J. Porter,* Cleveland, Ohio.

Publications.
A Compendium of Ancient and Modern History, from the Creation to the year 1857, with Questions, adapted to the use of Schools; also an Appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Life and Fortunes of Eminent Personages, with a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events, Discoveries, Improvements, etc. By M. J. Kerney, A. M.

The Compendium has been brought down to the present time, and the edition comprises all the important events that have transpired in Europe since the Crimean war, including the recent war between Austria and Prussia; the history of the ephemeral empire of Mexico, and a graphic sketch of the American civil war, written without partiality or bias. The data for this last and important chapter have been carefully compiled from the most authentic sources, and from the best narratives of the principal events of the war that can be put in the hands of the young.

These additions have been carefully prepared, and written in conformity with the spirit of impartiality which has made Mr. Kerney's books so popular.

A Rhetorical Reader, for Class Drill and Private Instruction in Eloquence. By Prof. Robert Kidd, Cincinnati. Ind., A. M.

The Rhetorical Reader is an excellent one; the principles of elocution, the rules for giving force and variety to the expression, are well defined, and if followed out by teachers and students cannot fail to make tolerable readers of all, and good readers of the greater number. The selections, as far as we have seen, are good and well calculated to illustrate the rules laid down in the beginning of the book.


In the Elements of Natural Philosophy the author has aimed at making the study of the science pleasing to the student by presenting it in a systematic form; and though he does not of course pretend to exhaust the subject, he has presented in this class-book all that is required for a general knowledge of the subject, and to induce the student, if disposed to obtain a deeper knowledge, to take reference to books in which the subject is treated at greater length.

When base-ball clubs are victorious, of what mountain range should they remind you? 
Ans.—Appalucian.
Grandpa's Spectacles.

Oh, Mamma, what will Grandpa do?
He's gone away to heaven,
Without the silver spectacles
That Uncle John had given;
How can he read the papers there,
Or find the history staff;
He'll have to lend them over side out,
And make the people laugh.
And when he takes the Bible down
And wipes the dusty lid;
He'll never find his spectacles
Within its cover hid;
There won't be any little girl
He likes as well as me,
To run and hunt them up for him
And put them on his knee.
Oh dear! I'll never find the place
About "the wicked face."
And just the bears six children up,
(That used to frighten me!)
So, mamma, if you'll dress me up
Just like an angel bright,
I'll fix our ladder "painted the sky
And take them up to-night.

St. Gregory's Society.

The rehearsals of this society have taken place regularly every Monday and Thursday evenings at the usual place of meeting. The third regular meeting of the society for the transaction of business was held on Monday evening, February 27th, the Rev. W. J. Quinn, S. C. S. C., Vice President, in the chair. The following students were admitted to membership, to-wit: Messrs. Carr, Carney, Tourneau and Vanlouembure. Remarks explanatory of the offices of the church, have, at the request of the Very Rev. President, been made at the rehearsals by Rev. Dr. Quinn, S. C. S. C., Mr. J. E. Garrity, S. C. S. C., Mr. A. A. Brown, S. C. S. C., and by the Secretary.

The society will on Sunday next, March 12th, make their first appearance as a distinct society of the college, on which occasion the members will appear in costume and surplice and will sing the *Missa Regina*, harmonized and arranged for four voices, the banner of the society will be carried, and a procession of the members of the "Sodality of the Holy Angels" and of the "St. Gregory's society" will be made. During the procession the hymn written for the society by Mr. A. A. Brown, S. C. S. C., will be sung. In the evening there will be a social re-union of the members of the society, and of the Sodality of the Holy Angels.

F. G. HEMLOW, S. C. S.

St. Aloysius Philotechnic Association.

Mr. Editor: The nineteenth regular meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening, February 14th, at which, agreeably to the constitution, the election of officers for the ensuing session took place. The result was as follows:

Director—Very Rev. Wm. Corby, S. S. C.
Vice-President—Mr. A. A. O'Connell, S. C. S. C.
Recording Secretary—James J. Wilson.
Corresponding Secretary—John A. ZAHM.
Librarian—J. D. Egan.

The library, according to the report of the librarian, contains, besides a large file of pamphlets, pamphlets, magazines, etc., upwards of three hundred volumes of solid reading matter. The most valuable works procured by the society during the past season were "The Modern British Essayists" complete; the works of Dr. Johnson; Warton's "History of English Poetry" besides several minor works, also very valuable.

The prospects of the society are unusually encouraging, and from present appearances we would judge that the results of the coming session will compare favorably with those of any preceding year. All manifest a desire to promote the opportunities offered them for developing their powers of debate and extemporaneous speaking; and also a desire to terminate the habit of not only reading the newspapers, but to acquire the habit of reading the newspapers, but to acquire the acquisition of the library's publications. The twentieth regular meeting took place Tuesday evening, February 26th, at which the following question was debated:

Resolved, That Public Criticism is beneficial to the improvement and perfection of literature.

The question was very closely contested on both sides, and the President, after summing up the arguments, decided in favor of the affirmative. The exercises of the evening were concluded by the reading of the "Two-Penny Gazette," with which all appeared greatly entertained, as was manifested by their plaudits when the reader left the stand.

J. A. ZAHM, Cor. Sec'y.

St. Edward's Literary Association.

This association held its regular literary session (the seventeenth in number) on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. After the transaction of the regular official business, and a few remarks from the critic concerning the exercises of the previous meetings, Mr. Thos. O'Mahony read a very fine essay entitled "The love of money is the root of all evil." Mr. T. Mahony rendered his subject interesting, using expressive words, unfolding his ideas forcibly and fully rendering his expressions especially harmonious and pleasing. Mr. Duffy read a composition, styled "The necessity of being cheerful." This essay was written in a very fine style, showing that the writer understood his subject well although justice compels us to say that his production contained rather too many quotations.

Critic.

St. Cecilia Philomathic Association.

The 21st regular meeting took place Saturday, February 25th. At this meeting Master J. Heinz was unanimously elected a member, after having performed what the society requires. After this the semi-annual election of officers took place.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Director—Rev. A. Lemenier, S. S. C.
President—Prof. J. A. Lyons, A. M.
Judge of the Moot Court—Professor P. J. Foote, LL. D.

The result of the election and appointment is as follows:

Vice-President of the Association—Charles Berkel.
2nd Vice-President—M. Mahony.
President Dramatic Branch—Scott Ashton.
Vice-President—C. Dodgson.
President Philo-Historic Branch and Critic—D. Egan.
President Philo-Historic Branch—J. Nash.
President Orpheonic Branch—Scott Ashton.
Vice-President—C. Dodgson.
President St. Cecilia Fhiloxenia Association.
Vice-President—L. McOsker.
Assistant Librarian—L. McOsker.

Treasurer—D. Foley.
Cor. Secretary—C. Hutchinson.
Librarian—J. Sullivan.
Assistant Librarian—L. McOsker.

NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Mr. Editor: The first regular meeting of the Excelsior Base-Ball Club was held February 9th, 1871. The officers for the ensuing season were then elected:

Director—Mr. Aloysius.
President—John Nash.
Vice-President—Samuel Dunn.
Secretary—T. A. Berkel.
Treasurer—John Hesler.
Field Capt. 1st nine—Scott Ashton.
Field Capt. 2nd nine—Michael Mahony.
Field Capt. 3rd nine—Peter Hesler.

The Club retains all the old members with the exception of one or two. The first nine is especially strong this season, and promises to make things lively for the senior class.

C. BERKEL, Secretary.

Excelsior Base-Ball Club.

Mr. Editor: The first regular meeting of the Excelsior B. C. was held February 9th, 1871. The officers for the ensuing season were then elected:

Director—Mr. Aloysius.
President—J. McDuff.
Vice-President—H. Libben.
Secretary—T. A. Berkel.
Treasurer—M. Dunn.

Field Captains.
1st Nine—H. Taylor.
2nd Nine—M. Cummings.
3rd Nine—J. Shauns.
Field Directors—J. Goodhue, H. Healy.
Censors—A. Bannion.

The Club is in a flourishing condition at present, and promises to be better than last year. No more business being on hand the meeting adjourned.

J. McDuff, President.
C. Hutchinson, Secretary.
The following are excerpts from a newspaper article titled "The New York Tribune." The article discusses a story about a merchant who ordered tailor's gooses, and the complications that arose from this order.

"I say that not a man answered the appeal of the stranger, Mr. Bepler began to smell one pretty strongly, at this juncture, and become very angry. One thing was certain, and that is, that the new border was not at Adam's table for dinner, nor for any subsequent meal. He had suddenly resolved to depart, probably to pursue his avocation of rat-killing in some other quarter."

"This was the only way he knew to order two of them; but of course he had not read the above wise decision." —Peterburg Courier.

The article concludes with a question about the nature of the word "gooses." It mentions that "the plural of a tailors' goose is 'gooses'" as indeed we hold the same principle, says another paper, the "plural of a tailors' 'goose' is 'gooses'" as indeed we hold it is.

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The following is another excerpt from the same newspaper article:

"We once knew a merchant who wanted a dozen of that kind, but that won't help me to run this. If you let me have lodging and breakfast, I'll give you two dollars."

The article concludes with a question about the nature of the word "gooses." It mentions that "the plural of a tailors' 'goose' is 'gooses'" as indeed we hold the same principle, says another paper, the "plural of a tailors' 'goose' is 'gooses'" as indeed we hold it is.

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NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

ST. MART'S, March 8th, 1871.

In Memoriam.

The death of Sister Mary of the Holy Angels, sister of the Rev. Father Muldoon, of Troy, N. Y. This dear Sister had for many years been a most devoted teacher at St. Mary's Academy and other educational houses of the Order of the Holy Cross. For a period of fifteen months she had been suffering with a most painful pulmonary disease, which prevented her from continuing her valuable labors, but which afforded her a constant opportunity of exercising the heroic virtues of patient submission to the Divine will. The announcement of her death elicited many expressions of affectionate regret from those to whose education she had so earnestly and successfully devoted her talents, and by whom she is most lovingly remembered. On the day of her funeral the Catholic pupils went to Holy Communion for the dear departed, and all the pupils assisted at her burial service. All seemed deeply impressed with the touching scene, and many heartfelt prayers were offered for the repose of this loved Sister who in the flower of her youth was taken from the midst of those among whom she had so zealously labored. May she rest in peace.

HUMOR AND SARCASM.—It is not everybody who knows where to joke, or when, or how; and whoever is ignorant of these conditions had better not joke at all. A gentleman never attempts to be humorous at the expense of people with whom he is but slightly acquainted. In fact, it is neither good manners nor wise policy to joke at anybody's expense; that is to say, to make anybody uncomfortable merely to raise a laugh. For full details, see the Company's posters and time tables.

L. S. & M. S. M. S. RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement.

TRAiNS now leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

Leave South Bend 7:15 a.m. Express passenger, 4:30 a.m.

leave Buffalo 1:30 p.m.

freight, 4:30 a.m.

freight, 4:05 p.m.

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