matron, prepared this entertainment with her THE NATION'S THANKS. usual solicitude for the enjoyment of the poor girls under her care. THE NEWSBOYS,

city for years.

the city. The Post Office and Custom House closed

at ten A. M., and the Courts held no session during the day. In all respects it was the most

enjoyable Thanksgiving Day we have had in this

Twenty-two target companies paraded yesterday, among whom were companies dressed in

a fantastical manner, and representing all the nations of the world. There were some beasts

among them-bears, monkeys nearly six feet high. and several jackasses; also a buffalo was included among the curiosities. The companies, many of

whom passed the HERALD office, had but very little disorderly conduct among them, and they

enjoyed the day in a manner which reflected credit upon them as good and loyal citizens. One company, which had taken the name of the Mulligan

Guards, from an uptown ward, created great

amnsement by their antics and the demonstrations made in the public streets. Altogether the day

passed off among the target companies in a re

markably peaceful manner, and they wended their

CELEBRATION IN THE CHURCHES.

YGLESIA (CHURCH) DE SANTIAGO.

The Second Anniversary of the Massaer

of the Eight Students at Havana by

the Spanish Volunteers-A Tribute of

Respect to the Memory of the Slain Patriots on the "Virginius."

Thanksgiving Day, which to many minds brought

happiness, was a day of mourning among the Cu-

bans. Yesterday was the second anniversary of

the massacre at Havana of the eight unfortunate

medical students by the Spanish volunteers.

named as follows :- Alonzo Alvarez de la Campa,

Angel Laborde, José Martos Dera, Pascual Rod-

riguez Perez, Anacieto Bermudez, Augusto La-

torre, Eduardo Gonzalez Toledo and Carlos Ver-

dugo. Little wonder was it, therefore, that the

Protestant Episcopal Church of Santiago, situated

in Twenty-second street, was largely filled with

Cuban exiles, who came to hear the sad commem-

orative service with reference to the above men-

tioned Spanish butchery, and also allusions

to the Virginius tragedy at Santiago de Cuba.

Among the worshippers were the President of the

Cuban Republic, F. V. Aguilera, General Villegas,

Mr. José Valiente, General Gonzalez, former aide

de-camp to Lopez; Dr. Enrique Agramonte, brother

of the late celebrated Cuban general of that name :

the orphan children of General Jesus del Sol, the

widow and children of Santa Rosa. Nearly every

woman present was dressed in mourning, while

the men had all a sorrowful expression, hardly one

of them not having lost dear friends on the Vir-

The text chosen by the pastor, the Rev. Joaquin

de Palma, was taken from the fourth of Genesis and

comprised the ninth and tenth verses, which are as

follows :- "And the Lord said unto Cain, where is

Abel, thy brother? And he said, I know not. Am

I my brother's keeper? And he said, what hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth

and done' the voice of thy prother's blood criet unto me from the ground." There is a joy, said the preacher, greater in this world than material prosperity. Cities may be fiourishing, fields may be teeming with bountiful crops, but if peace does not reign in the land there is no joy in our homes. Blessed be the moment when man hears the cry of eternal matice, which can be puist a mong the crn.

ginius expedition. THE SERMON.

way home, as a general thing, quite soberly.

A Great Day of Festival and to the end of our chapter of charities. At all the Rejoicing Among High and

Low and Rich and Poor.

Cobblers and Their Consorts Gobbled Up.

"Hard Times Come Again No More."

"Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

No amount of Wall street convulsions, though dethroning the monarchs of our great monetary mart; no extent of panic, though closing workshops and mills and throwing thousands out of their ac customed employment; no amount of financial furrics, though ruthlessly compelling each paterfamilias to resolve himself into a diligent committee of ways and means; no wars or rumors of wars, though foreshadowing enormous costs in treasure and blood-none of these, nothing in fact, can prewent the celebration of Thanksgiving Day. Inaugurated though the custom was in New England, it has now, through the uniformity of proclama-tions by our different State Governors, become nothing more nor less than a great national feast day. All classes of people, the rich and poor, the high and low, the grave and gay, unite in the observance of this day, and in its general observance have infused the genuine spirit of its Yankee orig inators. It has become pre-eminently the day of family reunions. No previous Thanksgiving Day in this city has been more university observed than was yesterday, and in its leading characteristics combining more of that hearty social warmth imparting to it its chief refining grace and adorning attributes of allied beauty and dignity.

"We must be at home on Thanksgiving," says nearly every one. To meet the happy and hungry caravan that select this occasion to convene at the family board there has to be of necessity a good deal of preliminary painstaking. Far distant in the country there is a_

LONG-TIME, BEFORE-HAND ANTICIPATION of the day among the feathered bipeds. Adolescent turkeys, growing geese, mature ducks and adult chickens live for a time in clover and on the best and daintiest of food known in their primitive bills of fare. But there soon comes a sad waking up to the tragic reality, and all the air is full of the

walling-Where is my cherished brood ? Alasi alasi ye are gone away; Ye are slain by the spoller's hand. Some great-hearted gobbler indulges in a more

heart-piercing lament. The genius of his bereaved spirit takes a loftier and broader flight, and in imassioned verse his soul speaks out a grand oliloguy :-

How blest, how envised were our life, Could we but 'scape the poulterer's knife But man, cursed man, on turkers preys, And Thanksgiving shortons all our days. From the low peasant to the lord The turkey smokes on every board.

Of course these lachrymose laments, like that of many other bipeds, albeit featherless, fail to touch a responsive chord in the hard human heart. In a great city our sympathies are not thus touched by the murderous havoc of pets, whose growth has been watched from fledglings and whose decapitation in the pride of their adolescent strength carries with it an unmistakable pang. We get our turkeys and cook and cat them without any of the cannibalistic throbs of eating an old and dear acquaintance. Though turkey is the chief dish of our Thanksgiving dinner. 'yet there are subsidies of steaks, fricassees and game, and fish, including the almost indispensable bivalve. Some Thanksgiving dinners have reached a stage of almost incomparable sumptuousness. In many dwellings in this city yesterday

The tables were a board to tempt even chosts To pass the styx for substantial leasts. I will not dwell on ragouts or roasts. Albeit all human history attests That happeneth for man, the humpry sinner. Since Eve ate apples much depends on dinner.

Many simple there were, but in the UNITY OF BROTHERHOOD.

and love uniting the feasters there was an enjoy ment higher and purer and more satisfactory than that derived from a cuisine embracing a more extended range of luxuries. While at the dinners of the rich guest drank to guest in bumpers of rarest

furious and dashes more directly against the Church. Indeed, as in the Gospel just read, the "waves appear to cover the vessel;" and the faith-ful Catholic, finding no hope of human succor, turns to Him who is the Lord both of the Church and her persecutors, and cries out, "Lord, save us or we nerish." Industrial School for Giris, the Home for Little Wanderers, the Home of the Friendless, and so on

and her persecutors, and cries out, "Lord, save us or we perish." I assert, then, that this is a time of general per-secution of the Church. In Beigium and Holland, and some other smaller nations of Europe, there is no active persecution of the Church. But the same bad, disorganizing principles are at work even there, and he would be a wise man who could pre-dict how long these countries will be free irom the feil sourd so rampant at the moment. Of France I shall say little. She is at this moment in a transition state. None of us, however, would be justified in asserting that in France our priests and bishops will not again be martyred as they were two years ago. It may, indeed, occur that she will again recall her rightful king and restore the Cathola religion. France is now balancing her steps places of public amusement there were matindes which were largely attended, and the evening performances also drew together large crowds in attendence. To a consider-able extent business was suspended throughout

were two years ago. If may, indeed, occur that she will aram recail her ripitiful king and restore the Catholic religion. France is now balancing her steps BETWEEN MONABCHT AND ANARCHY. Detween the Commune and Henri Cinq., But look eisewhere at the map of Europe, and what do we see? A few years ago a vast empire was formed. It comprises 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 of people. Catholics had fought to obtain the unification of the German Empire. They had increased its glory by wrestlift from France itwo of her fairest prov-inces. They fought on every battlefield. They led some of the armies, and, if common report be true, they fought on every battlefield. They led some of the armies, and, if common report be true, they fought on every battlefield. They led some of the armies, and, if common report be true, they fought on every battlefield. They led some of the armies, and, if common report be true, they fought on every battlefield. They led some the charity known only in the Catholic Charity, cood Christian Brothers, devoted pricests, went forth as messengers of love in the track of war, in order that no Germa should perish with-out some kind hand to smooth his dying pillow and to receive the last message to the wife and little ones. A pricest was always at hand to absolve the dying soldier and give him the last consolations of religion. When, my breith-ren, were devoted services so poorly repaid? Does history tell of any ingratitude so base? Scarcely nad the victorious armies been disbanded when a merciless and undreamed of persecution com-menced. At first if was not open war. Prince Bismarck sent forth the word that it was neces-sary for the peace of the Church that the Jesuits should be expelled. They were exiled en masse, yet not one was ever accused of Mithout warning, without trial, without accusa-tion, he drove from the enline realing of prussi every son of Loyoa, closed their churches. But Bismarck even then declared he did not wage war against the Church. On, no. He loved and respected the Catholics, h

fortunate and abandoned. This was what consti-tuted their guilt, that. THEY DEVOTED THEIR LIVES TO GOD. True, the religious orders are not necessary to the existence of the Church; they are simply necessary to its perfection. But their expusion was not enough to satisfy the satisfic view of this unscrupulous statesman. He framed a set of laws to organize a new Catholic worship. Brethren, the Church receives her laws directly from Jesus Christ or from those He has placed over her. Suc can receive no laws from Hismarck. SHE CAN BOW TO NO CAESAR.

can receive no laws from Bismarck. SHE CAN BOW TO NO CARSAR. She will never for a moment acknowledge the authority of any nation to regulate her discipline, to prescribe who are capable of receiving her sacraments, to declare who shall be consecrated the ministers of her altars. This is what Bismarck proposed to do. In future no bishop is to ordain a priest who has not followed the infidel lectures of a German university.

The prior who has not followed the infidel lectures of a German university. THE FOISON OF SATAN must be injected into the mind of the young Levite before he stands at God's aitar. The very rules of the seminary and the course of studies prescribed must first be submitted to this infidel Chancellor. Furthermore, a scandalous priest cannot be re-moved without his sanction. Such is a bare out-ine of the persecution in Germany. The bishops there are threatened with prison or exile. It is certain to come. Before many weeks you will read that Bismarck has taken the last steps; that the Catholic religion is entirely suppressed in Frussia, and that her priests and bishops are either fleeing from the country or martyred or thrown into prison.

be the moment when main hears the cry of eternal justice, which causes him to enlist among the cru-saders who fight for right and truth. Thanks be to God when we can realize the divine saying, "Where is thy brother ' The volce of thy brother's blood calleth to me from the ground." The speaker then alluded to the struggle which existed in this land for five long years, and drew the conclusion that the North went to battle on behalf of a principle, and destroyed cities and com-merce, and said to the world. "We care not for our brother as long as he is doing wrong and uphold-ing slavery." Carrying out this idea with respect to slavery. Mr. Palma said .--- "When that curse is abolished in Cuba we will care for all our brethren in Cuba."

from the country or martyred or thrown into prison. After reviewing the condition of Switzerland, in which Eismarck's principles are being faithinly carried out, Father Lake said:-Well would it be for us if, turning from these countries, we could find consolation in Rome. Like Bismarck, Victor Emmannel, THE ROBERS KING OP ITALY, never intended to interfere with the spiritual au-thority of the Pope. He only intended to relieve the Holy Father of a weight of care and temporal solicitude. But what is the state of Rome to-day? The übraries are seized and scattered; the vai-uable art collections-the admiration of the civil-ized world-are sold at auction. The convents-the gifts of pious Catholics of past and beiter gen-erations-are torn down. The BIRINKS OF THE SAIDYS ARE TURNED INTO STABLES for Victor Emmanuel's horses. Religious of both

BHRINKS OF THE SARNY ARE TURNED INTO STARLES for Victor Emmanuel's horses. Religious of both sexes are robbed and driven outside the walls of Rome; and our giorions Fontifitis a prisoner in the Vatican, no longer iree to offer the holy sacrifice over the tombs of the aposties or biess the Roman people from the noble porch of St. Peter's. The very sanctuary of the greatest church in the world has been invaded, and these reformers have been base and Vandalic enough to mutilate the masterpieces of Bernful and Angelo. Secchi, the first of living astronomers; Ballerini, Frantzelin and Perrone, lights of the world, are all in exile. The shops and windows of the Corso-- and here i bear witness to what I nave seen myselt-- are filled with THE VILEST AND MOST OBSERNE CANCATURES. The people are taxed beyond all precedent, and

AY, NOVEMBER 28, 1873. bioodthirstiness that would harrow the very soul, Such flends as the bloodthirsty Burriel have drunk the fle gore of many an innocent son and daugh-ter of Israel, and sung "Te Deums" as they were dragging away to death's jaws devoted Israelites from beneath their banner of fath, just as the vile butchers dragged the other day the Virginius' crew and passengers from beneath our glorious fag to be shot like dozs. Not only are the Ameri-cans in sacred duty bound to fully vindicate their national honor, and to put a stop to such outrages and Spanish barbarittes, by all means, but it is now more than ever incumbent upon our people to act up to their destiny, laid upon them by Providence-namely, "to proclaim to the captives liberty and to prisoners release;" to sweep away the last vestige and blot of slavery from this Conti-nent! That our people will do their duty and re-deem the honor of our insulted starry ensign and teach Spain lessons of civilization, and show the world that the American flag is 'indeed the banner of the free and the brave, we are confident, and for all this let us thank God; "for His mercy en-dureth forever."

Thanksgiving Day-The Human Soul a

Collection of Forces-The Sentimen-talism of the Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Beecher's church was crowded yesterday at in early hour. The music-always fine-was simply exquisite. Mr. Beecher selected his text from Matthew, xi., 12-"And from the days of John the Baptist until now the imagon of heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force."

This is the moral meaning of life, and it is in the largest sense education; it is the end of life; it is that for which we were sent into life. I propose to

consider this matter in relation to the individual; not to inquire for technical experience, but what is the relative distribution of force among his faculties, which side of his nature predominates, and

T GLORY IN IT. The kingdom of heaven is suffering great violence, the great battle is going on, and all the signs measured by hours show no progress, but meas-ured by 100 years show great progress.

PURITAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (BROOK-LYN).

What We Have To Be Thankful For-Lessons of the Past-Tweed in Cell No. 6-National Honor At Stake-The People Will Go Willingly Into Strife if Needed-Sermon by Rev. Charles H. Everest.

At the Puritan Congregational church, corner of Marcy and Latayette avenues, the Rev. Charles H. Everest preached from the text :- "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." Psaim xevii., 1.

One of the most beautiful and comprehensive pictures of the Old Testament is that of the dedication of the temple. Over it was the glory of the Lord to give sanctity and render the occasion forever memorable, and by His glory to hallow all future use. To-day is a type of that festival. in which a great people stand up to celebrate the goodness of God. Over all, touching all filling all is the Lord's glory. No one can partake of the spirit of this day without feeling the actual presence of the Lord-that He has been actually present participating, and being in all things a ruler. We rejoice in this, and we should rejoice, for nothing is so dreary and cold as atheism-where it controis is coldness and sadness. Nothing is so gloomy as a nation without a God: nothing so sad as a man without a God; nothing so giorious as to reel and acknowledge God. He has been with peculiar power with us the year now past. His band has touched and enlivened all things, and all acknowledge

THE LOTING TOUCH AND PRESENCE

How marked the contrast when we turn to men They have failed in government, banks have failed, great interests have gone down-almost all in which men trust has failed. But all He has touched has gone on without fail and is ever more sure and

unfailing. Many who take narrow views feel like cursing. What has shaken business has filled them with

Many who take narrow views feel like cursing. What has shaken business has filled them with hitterness. They see nothing but darkness; they feel that it has been a year of d saster. Forgetting the goodness of God has been a million times more than the unfaithfulness of men. Men curse bitterly at the smallest things. If one is three minutes too hat for the train how he swears at the hackman and at the time tables; everything is cursed and the good all forgotion. So men say it has all been dark this year, not seeing the goodness and glory of God streaming all throngh. But one tak-ing a broad view sees all things are well; sees abundant reason for thanksgiving. It has been a year of peculiar blessings, such as many years have not shown. It has repeated the cry, "the lord reizneth." We cannot set apart a day of thanks ior each blessing, but each is worthy of grates: praise. Its DANGER OF EXTRAVAGANCE. *Mesta* and the very class thas been affected. Men have been willing to mortgage the future for present enjoyment. The old paths of pustes that set the extravagance, all have tred to get rich. Thoughting mortgage the fing the paths, what is the future to be? Well might men pause and reflect. Where were the men to carry on the established order to come from f. Who would be frearce? Prussian war how much was promised for France? Fransied on the application of the test of the comes who could be found? But God in His mercy rebused the period of the result. If the next generation is trained in such paths, what is the future to be? Well might men pause and reflect. Where were the men to carry on the established order to come from f. Who would be france? Frust the army and is glorious deeds were only on paper, and on the application of the test of the comes who could be found? But God in His mercy rebused the peo-ple. We called it a panic, when the wind few, the storm beat and the wand youndations shook men trembled. A few weeks ago, just as that real balloon was about to rise for its long voyaca-s al semed ready -suddupy great balloon was about to rise for its long voyaga-as all seemed ready -suddenly the daylight shoke through and the vast object collapsed. Men were disappointed, but the second thought came, and they said, what if it had not burst till ar in air and they said, what if it had not burst till ar in air and they said, what if was not burst till ar in air and they said. What if was not burst till ar in air and they said, what if the second thought the till of iving men? and all were thankful that it was not too late. So we may rejoice that God's rebuke came in time and the evil day was averted. came in time and the evil day was averted. LESSON TO THE WORKING CLASSES. Second-Incidental to this came the painful lesson to the working classes. It is a difficult subject to apeak upon, but it is fitting to look fairly in the face the questions presented. For a long period labor and capital have been opposed most unnat-urally; cach should help the other. Not what was needed but what was wanted has been supported; unskiled labor and ignorance have been sup-ported and made equal with other. Those who could control wages said those who cannot work as well shall receive the same pay as skilled labor. could control wages said those who cannot work sa well shall receive the same pay as skilled labor. This anomalous condition has caused the with-drawal of capital from enterprise; has forced up the cost of living; apprenticeships have not been allowed. But the lesson of hunger will compel work; the want of bread will bring men to reason, fair wages lor fair work and lair work for fair wages. wages.

open prison doors and bring forth captives, but the captives of 2,000 years have lored their way through ranparts, and those ramparts have been Pitted or statts.
Isay it is a reason of great hope that the great enginery is toppling. Do ts down it. Men call it the decay or religion. Decay 1 it is God's plough under gives a chance to what is new and whole-some. (Applause). There is a growing teneency to unity of feeing, which will in due time take care of all the rest. Put a stick of oak, one of fr. and they seen rest. Put a stick of oak, one of fr. and they seen remain separate; but light a fire separate no longer—they are onlie whole. (Applause). There is a growing teneency to unity of feeing, which will in due time take care of all the rest. Put a stick of oak, one of fr. and they seen remain separate; but light a fire separate no longer—they are onlie whole. (Applause). And so with us. When benevolence and charity creeps in it brings men together, and charity there. May the precions were one to grey clause. If you call that indicity, then. May the precions were too. God governs to save, not the test. We cread that the sick were visited, the blind made to see and the poor were preached to andford such fings? What was the test the twas the test. We cread that the sick were visited, the blind made to see and the poor were preached to andford such fings? What was the state that the totak. We cread that the sick were visited, the blind made to see and the poor were preached to andford such fings? What was the state the the to define on coaling of heaven as ye do it to him ye have do the to make to see the excite any extraordinary infores and the seem to excite any extraordinary infores and the seem to excite any extraordinary infores and the seem to excite any contrable. No one him the twarden promised to any the sole t twelve o'clock Mrs. Tweed and her daughter Josephine arrived. The family nad their Thanksgiving dinner together in Tweed's quarters on Centre street. Sheriff Brennan arrived at the Tombs about one o'clock, and ushered in Charles Deviin, John Halligan and Judson Jarvis. Tweed Deviin, John Halligan and Judson Jarvis. Tweed was delighted to see Mr. Deviin, and shook his hand warmiy and reassured him of his lifelong friendship, thanking him as best he could for his never varying kindness and solicitude. All the visitors retired soon and leit Tweed alone with his family. Later in the day Connselior John D. Town-eend called to see Mr. Tweed and was admitted. It is said anthoritatively that the prisoner has engaged William M. Evarts, John K. Porter and Benjamin F. Butler as counsel, and that the senior counsel for the defence on the last trial will not appear again in Tweed's case. Ru-mors of all kinds are foating around the 'Tombs as to the frart move of the District Attor-ney, and so it is expected that before long all the old "gang" of Ring thieves will be able to shake each other by the hand in the corridors of the Tombs H. Ingersoll and John Farrington were.

old "rang" of Ring thieves will be able to shake each other by the hand in the corridors of the Tomos Prisoft. James H. Ingersoll and John Farrington were, brought to the Tombs about halt-past one o'clock yesterday morning. They passed in quietly and did not seem to excite any extraordinary interest. At present these gentlemen occupy cell No. 4 on the first tier. This cell is barely furnished and damo. Sheriff Brennan tried vesterday to induce Warden Johnson to assign them better quarters, as they were not used to any hardship and it might possibly endanger their precious health. The warden promised to do what he could to make his illustrious prisoners coniortable. No one has been admitted to see Ingersoll, except his son, a youth of 17 or thereabouls, who brought his father some little inxuries for Thanksgiving. Ingersoll's father was denied adialitance, as he had not a pass signed by the mysterious Commissioners. The keepers, messengers, visitors and boothacks's stood back aghast as Commissioner Laimbeer moved his awful and majestic form through the passageway, his eagle giance surveying everything and every one around him. The rest of the prison ers in the Tombs had the same fare as usual yes-terday, except what hitle extras were sent by their friends. They were allowed the usual privi-lege of a walk on the tier, and were treated to some hymns and sacred music, but their Thanks, giving Day to them, otherwise, was as black as any in the year.

THANKSGIVING IN BROOKLYN.

The day was appropriately and generally observed in the city of Brooklyn, and the thousands of turkeys, ducks, chickens, pigeons and quail devoured by the celebrants, great and small, one and all, are truly awful to contemplate. The churches were all well attended in the forenoon and the services were earnestly gone through with by the congregations. At St. Anne's, Rev. Dr. Schenck, the musical services were under the direction of Dr. Cutler, the organist, and were very fine. The rector preached the sermon upon the occasion. At

rector preached the sermon upon the occasion. At the Holy Trinity Rev. Dr. Hall preached, and at St. Paul's, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, Rev. Dr. Drowne officiated. The musical services at Westminster Presbyterian and the Church of the Kedeemer were especially fine. The programme published in the HERALD of yes-terday concerning the preparations for feeding the objects of charity in the numerons institutions of Brooklyn was carried out in spirit and letter, and there are none among the inmates of the orphan asylums, newsboys' homes, or houses of refuge for the afflicted who do not entertain grate-ful remembrances of the Thanksgiving least of 1878. 1873

While the courts, public offices and schools were While the courts, public offices and schools were all closed, work was not suspended by the labor-ing classes, who were only too glad to have a clear cay and occupation to earn a few shillings where-with to make provision for the morrow. The flags of the municipality were displayed from the City Hall by Keeper Tormey, target companies and "fantasticals" paraded the streets with bands of music and fife and drum, affording entertainment to thousands and giving a gala day appearance to the city.

the city. There were matindes and evening performances at Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn Theatre, the New Park, Academy of Music, Olympic and Athe-

NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Dr. Tiffany's Thanksgiving Sermon Listened to by President Grant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1873. The attendance at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church this morning was large, and included the President and family and many of the members of Congress now in the city. Dr. Tiffany, the pastor, discarded the use of a fext, and discussed the national character, beginning his discourse with a historical sketch, in which he called attention to the national peculiarities of the ancient Greek and Roman and the modern German, French and English nations, and said :-- I think that we may be thankful to-day that we have neither the idealism of the Greeks, now the mere practicalism of the Romans; the mercurial and excitable temperament of the French, nor the conservatism of England ; but that we have each and all of these elements. if not in a perfect equipolse, yet, in a just and well ordered balance. The practical elements of our character were developed by the necessities of our life and positions, the idealistic by the aspirations

PLYMOUTH CHURCH (BROOKLYN).

The kingdom of heaven is the absolute predomi-

ance of each soul in man, or, as applied to the world, the absolute reign of the superior faculties, the intellect, with moral and spiritual elements in nankind. God governs men by the use of their own nature. It is through those parts of the soul most like and nearest to His own nature that He governs, and when a part of the soul is in such ascendancy as to control his life then the kingdom of heaven is begun. The human soul is a collection of forces, a great many of them and different, susceptible of co-ordination, subordination, harmony

and peace.

uities, which side of his nature predominates, and to what degree does any one faculty control all others-to what degree does the nigher nature control the lower. I propose the same view in regard to the world's condition to-day. What is the distribution of force? What has been gained? How does the confinet stand? The great battle is going on. Does it inspire hope or destroy it? Violence is yet. The field is taken and retaken. Sometimes field is in the ascendancy and sometimes spirit. The con-flict of the spirit is geing on everywhere, and there

vintage, at the tables of the poor the same spirit of friendship and love and tenderest sympathy united in holy concordance over the simple glass of cold water. Unhappily in a city the size of ours there were many to whom the dinner of yesterday was but the ordinary dinnerscant and scarcely sufficient to more than keep body and soul together. Poverty is one of the painful concomitants of a great city. But the present year has a deeper than usual significance to the poor. What was a day of thanksgiv-ing to many was to them a day of sadness, privation, cold and hunger. The panic, bringing with it stoppage of work and a stagnation to varied branches of industry, had thrown them out of employment and left them poor, penniless and almost helpless. From many such hearts, however, there doubtless went up heartfelt thanks to "Him who doeth all things well" that it was not worse; that they still have life and health and patient hope and endurance. It is to be leared that there was more of this kind of suffering than is imagined. Many whom the present panic reduced to penury have never known what it is to beg, and their sensitive hearts incline them to undergo great privations before making known their necessities. The broad mantle of

BENEFICENT CHARITY

reached, however, large numbers, and through such charity they were enabled yesterday to unite their thanksgiving with them-the burden of their thanks through gratitude to the rich who do not forget from their abundance to relieve the necessilles of the poor. In our reports below of various observances of

Thanksgiving throughout the city will be found a full and complete compendium of the day's festivities. From many a church organ there pealed forth grand "Te Deums," with accompanying anthems of praise, sung by church choirs with : spirit and feeling of most impassioned fervor. There were sermons, also, recounting in periods of brilliant rhetoric the multiplied cause for thanks from a greatly blessed and prosperous country.

At the various institutions on the islands the Commissioners of Charities and Correction provided extra delicacies for the inmates. At abund. ant other institutions throughout the city suitable dinners had been provided for their occupants. Our public and private charities embraced within their capacious folds the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in the late war, disabled saliors and soldiers,

The Girls' Lodging House, No. 27 St. Mark's place, resounded with laughter and merriment At one o'clock some 50 girls sat down to a jolly dinner, which could not have been enjoyed better if it had been served by Delmonico. There was savory turkey, delicious plum pudding, pies and cake and apples. Many of the poor girls, who probably had not had such a dinner for months and months, were overcome with joy. At six o'clock there was tes, and the girls reveiled again in pies and cake. They also had tes and bread and butter. After tes there was a regular solreedancing, singing, instrumental music and refresh ments. Many of the girls who seek here lodging for a night or two (being alone, without friends and destitute) were bred in comparative case, and the dancing was remarkably good. Mrs. Pendergast, Miss McMillan and Miss Swayne played the dancing music, and Miss Mag yie Lynch-a young giri who soughs shelter in the house a few days ago, being quite alone and penn Vess-sang some

abolished in Cuba we will care for all our brethren in Cuba." The Spaniards ought to have the word of God above cited repeated constantly to them, for in the same month that the eight medical students were massacred, viz., November, 1871, they have now, after two years' interval, repeated the same kind of butcheries and crime in the city of Santiago de Cuba. Young men, perfect lads, have been shot down in cold blood, who were captured on board the Virginius, although they ought in the name of numanity and civilization to have been spared as prisoners of war. The wide world execrates these Spanish crimes, committed in our beautiful island. In alluding to these most I have no desire to stim-ulate a feeling of revenge on the part of my hearers, but only to honor the memories of those noble patriots, who have fallen in the infilment of noble patriots, who have fallen in the juiliment of their duty, and to protest against the repetition of such crunes, because such is my religious duty. We have met here to-day to pray to our heavenly Father to change the hearts of our tyrants, and to save us from ever being guilty of such fiendish mis-deeds.

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ST. JAMES' CHURCH

Bismarck's Blind Stateeraft Denounced by Father Lake-The Shrines of the Saints Turned into Stables for Victor Emmanuel's Horses-The Public Schools Pronounced Pauper, Godless and Anti-Catholic-Annual Meeting of the Catholic Union.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Union took place yesterday at the Church of St. James, James street. A large number of prominent Catholic citizens were present. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the pastor, Father Far-relly, assisted by the Rev. Mr. P enny and the Rev. Mr. Corkery. The "Kyrie" and "Gioria," which were fairly rendered, were from the mass in C, by Generaldi; the "C redo," by C. Blaze; the "Themes," from Rossinl's melodies, and the "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei," from Gordignant. The choir and organ were under the able direction

The choir and organ were under the able difference of Frederick Brandeis. THE EERMON. The Rev. Henry S. Lake delivered the following impassioned address from the altar steps. After quoting from Matthew, vill., 23 and following verses, giving the description of the tempest at ser when Christ rebuked the winds, and there was instantly a great calm, he said :- What a vivid picture this short gospel gives us of the present trials of the Catholic Church! The bark of Peter is beaten on all sides by a storm, if not a hurricane, of persecution, such, at all events, of its kind has never before been known. Yet her Divine Founder seems to sleep, for He has not yet stretched forth His all-powerful arm to quell the tempest.

PERSECUTION HAS EVER BEEN THE PORTION

of God's Church. Never before has persecution been so thoroughly organized, never has it been so ago, being quise alone and pennuess-sang some pretty songs. There were also all sorts of games-blind man's buff, charades, &c. At two o'clock all the garety ceased and a deep hush prevailed soon sbroughout the house. Mrs. Hurley, the kindly

The people are taxed beyond all precedent, and the poor are starving in the streets. Even in this country we, as Catholics, suffer per-section. Our public opinion sanctions the tyr-anny of European governments. No prominent statesman has as yet denoanced it. Neither our national Congress nor any State Legislature has protested against these outrages. The capture of Rome was celebrated enthusiastically at the Academy of Music. Pather Lake next denounced the public schools.

Fatter Lake next denounced the public schools. He at once characterized them as paneer schools and godiess. "fi," ne said, "Catholic parents con-tinue to send their children to the public schools, by the end of the century we will find our churches deserted, and fortunate, indeed, will we be if these very children whon we have ruined, intel-lectually and morally, do not turn upon us, in just punshment of our sins, and TEAR DOWN THE SANCTUARIES OF GOD which have been raised with such infinite labor by onr hands."

After a pathetic peroration the preacher con-cluded, and the ceremonial was brought to its usual close.

ISRAEL'S THANKSGIVING.

Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Vidaver at the Thirty-fourth Street Synagogue-Spanish Barbarity. Dr. Vidaver breached yesterday at the Syna-

gogue in Thirty-fourth street. He selected the following text:-"Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; unto eternity endureth His kind-(Psalms, exviii., 1). The Doctor said :ness" In our text you have a Thanksgiving proclama tion, issued by Israel's king, long before the Greeks and Romans emerged from the chaos of fabulous legends into the broad daylight of history. In the hoariest antiquity you behold the Hebrew patriarch assemble his family around him, and, with all the fervency of a plous soul, pour out his deep-ielt thanks to God-his benefactor. "When thou eatest and art satisfied thou shalt bless tay God," is the injunction of God's law. Judaism, which teaches "that He opens His hand to satisfy all living in mercy," teaches likewise that gratitude to God should overflow our hearts and vent itself in praise and thanksgiving. But the ques-tion may be raised, can gratitude be commanded? Must it not be of spontaneous growth? He that has nature in him, says the poet, must be grateful. And, indeed, even among the oldest tribes in remote ages we behold altars erected for the purpose of manifesting publicly gratefulness to their respective protecting deities for favors received in common. Yes, friend s, gratitude for benefits received is consonant to the hum an nature, but the gratitude taught by Judaism is of a much sublimer and holler character. The Thanksgiving proclamation of the Hebrew ruler is not for appointed times, nor only for favors received; it is for all times and for all dispensations in life. "Give thanks" in sunshine and in storm; in the midst of times and for all dispensations in life. "Give thanks" in sunshine and in storm; in the midst of apparent calamities as well as in the midst of public prosperity. Judaism teaches the Israelite to give thanks where the heathen would murnur; to biess where the infield would curse and rejoice where the godiess would despond. And Judaism could not teach otherwise. While heathenism saw in nature two antogonistic principies of yood and evil which they defied, and their trials and sufferings pointed out to them the wrath of the inimical and unplacable dietles, Judaism knew only one God, indivisible, from whose divine unity no antagonistic principie of good and evil can spring. God is absolute love. "And He saw all He made, and behold it is porfectly good." The universe, as a whole, is only good; and stillings, even the apparent evils, work to-gether for ultimate good. Hence the dootrine of Judaism "to thank God for seeming missfortune as for bright fortune," and that is the enjoinment of our text. "Give thanks to God, for He is good; His mercy endareth forever." In the midst of the thouders of fate and biasts of fortune God's love is shining brightest. In this spirit we assemble this day to give thanks to God. With sincere de-voion we exclaim, "We accept the good and the evil with thankfunces." In the presence of for-tungs shattered, of due poyerty staring in our

flict of the spirit is going on everywhere, and there 18 8

that will not end till the sun shall stand still in the

PERFETCAL BATTLE that will not end till the sun shall stand still in the heavens for 1,000 years. These conflicts are represented in laws, institu-tions, governments and business. The whole out-ward and inward history of society—whatever oe-longs to society in ward—is the incarnation of hu-man soci. Representing soul lorces, developed into industries and institutions, society is all its framework; the whole work of life represents what man has thought and worked and done. It is worth our while, even in a cursory and su-perficial manner, to inquire. What is the state of the conflict? Is the kingdom of heaven gaining or losing ? Are the nobler faculties of man, on the whole, gaining the ascendancy or losing ground? We shall compare the condition of the race in all the world with that in the time of Christ:—First, has the force of the race been augmented ? There has been a vague impression that the early race of men were stronger, wiser and happier than the present, and it has been supposed that a gradual process of degeneration mas been going on. I need not say that I believe the whole history a hable. There never was a time when man was so poten-

gradual process of degeneration has been going on. Inceed not say that I believe the whole history atable. There never was a time when man was so poten-tain as the is now. The average nower of the race has increased. There were individuals then as large as now, but, looking at all Christendom, the average productiveness is greatly augmented. What was in the time of Christ developed in a single man is now diffused through all; the com-munity is growing broad and strong. If you look at what all men are doing, what in-credible increase there is, it cannot be doubted that the productiveness of the human brain is enormously augmented. Second, and more im-portant, What is the relative Districturtion of MIND proces? The primary question is, What is the world's con-dition as to the proportion between physical and intellectual? I have said it was larger and stronger, but where desite it of the proteon ' Which side of the burner what is the great and stronger, but where does it lie ? At top or bottom ' Which side of the

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"BIG SIX" IN CELL NO. 6.

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TWEED'S THANKSGIVING.

The Day at the Tomb

The Tombs yesterday presented anything but a holiday appearance. Everything around it and connected with it was particularly duil. Even the Police Court furnished but a few cases of hilarious intoxication. A great many persons-politicians and others-applied for admission to see Tweed, but were politely but positively refused. Some of these people had orders from the Sheriff, but as yesterday was a legal holiday the Warden

refused to acknowledge them and told them to call to-day. General William M. Tweed, Jr., spent

of freedom and the longing for a nobler life. A HISTORIC VIEW.

The relations of these elements in the formation of the government were traced through the Deciaration of Independence and the formation of our constitution. The war of the rebellion was shown to be a natural and necessary result of the collision of these elements, and the reconstruction was shown to have been based on these equitable adjustments. With the settlement of the question which involved the life of the nation a new difficulty appeared. The confidence of the people growing out of such an achievement grew amaz-

ingly strong. DISCOUNTING THE FUTURE. Genuine pride in a great past bred over confidence in a great future. Each man felt that in securing a future for the country his own future

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