recognition of the patent; truth so positively stated in our, epigraph from the Catholic, World..

Tho proponderance of the periodical prose, its commouness and general, spread have naturally led poople to reflect that the sheets must have a manager: and guide, and they have concluded to cull such person an editor. The offico must, however, always want authority-frequontly be inefliciently filled-and sometimes degenciate into the abuse by "appealing to the lowest averago intelligence" until editors show an education for their duties-tho edncation of enlture and filness-and it may be added, until the true teachor and quack are distinguished, ono from the other, by the diplomat of expericice representing a cortain amount of qualification. A writer may poison the minds of the public just as a doctor may poison their bodies. A physician cannot vond drugs or proseribe remedies without having gone through a series of studies qualifying him how to judge of the properties of the medicine and the nature, of tho disease; but anyoue may dress up falso and pernicious doctrines and sell them to the public, just as any one in this freo country:may set up as a toacher of youth although he himsolf bo bothignorant and vicious. Thore ought to be no censorship on opinions; but it is worth consideration whother any one should bo entitled to manage a publication without having given some guarantee of being qualified. It may be said "laissez les faire / the best writers will find the most readers, and the ignorant editor will ruin his paper, and the evil correct itself." This is a mistake. We are not speaking of talents but education. A man may be very ingenious or very eloquent and yet be very pernicious from the want of the elements of the science of publication, Be it the mission of The Habe to strive for the realization of the higher: standard-to secure to pross and to people a litemture worthy of acceptance - to labor for the Irish race and those of our honsehold of faith, mindful of the use and abuse of reading; and instead of desconding to the marlsot $y$ equiremonts of the lowest average of intolligence to seck so to improve the tasto that noth: ing unwholosome will bo tolented.

## ANOTHER LIE NATLED.

## No. IV.

It must not for a moment be supposed that the action of the Church on Pagan slavery was sudden. It would not have been the work of God, if it had been. "Reformations" which are accomplished by thre and sword and the rack and confiscation are revolutions, and the Church of God has never yet sanctioned revolutions. Somo ardent spirits are discontented at this. They see in Romau slavery so horrid an evil, that they expect the Church to crush it of a sudden, to stamp it out, to put her heel upon it once and for ever. They who ask this, ask too much. The Church was in her infancy, when she first met this horrid monster. David was not called upon the first moment he was born to kill Goliah. He was ayoutha beaidless youth if you like,- but still a youth of thews and sinews before he received his inspiration. And so the Church; she had to gain a foothold her: self before she could, like Herculles, strangle the serpent from her ciadle. And for another reason those people aie asking too much. If the divine Founder: did not plant his Churcli by a revolution, what reason baye we to expect tho divinely foinded Church to uproot slavery by a revolution. The servant is not better than the master. And if the divine Founder wished to plant his Church on carth by the sloiver but more divine means of peace and good will to all men, surcly the Church of Christ is not to be blamed for following the example of its divine Founder. And herein is proved the divine nature of her action-that she accomplished so much by such apparently inadequate means. It was by no mere acident that the pebble from David's sling slew the mighty giant Goliah! Tho very smallness of the merns points to a divine interposition. And so with the Church in her battle with the monster (giant as wo have just secn him to be) Pagain Slavery. Had she fought with worldly weapons, with fire and"sword and rack and penal code, we should never have recognised the divine hand in the subsequent conquest. We, should on the other hand have decued it "of

