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ENGLISH & AMERICAN

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THORNE BROTHERS,

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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We request subscribers to notify us at once of the non-delivery of their papers.

P. Gleeson Esq., is a candidate for the office of Councillor in Prince Ward. Mr. Gleeson will make a good representative.

There are a number of subscribers who have not yet sent in their renewal of subcriptions to the HERALD for the present year. They would confer a favor by doing so at once.

Ald. Domville will again be a candidate for King's Ward. Mr. Rannie will probably be elected Councillor for the same ward without opposition.

Mr. P. J. O'Keeffe is a candidate for Brook's ward, Carleton. Mr. O'Keeffe is, we are pleased to hear, meeting with the most flattering success with the electors of the Ward.

The elections in the Town of Portland which occur in a few days will be more interesting than for years past. We do not understand the motive for such fierce opposition to Coun. Maher in particular.

At the Regular monthly meeting of the St Malachi's Society, held on the 10th of March, His Lordship Bishop Sweeney was present and addressed the members at considerable length, advising them to use their best endeavors to reform the drunkard.

About forty witnesses have been examined in the murder trial, now going on at the Circuit Court here. More days must yet elapse before the verdict is arrived at. So far very little that is new has been made known by the numerous witnesses examined. The prisoner Vaughan maintains about the usual coolness of manner, showing now and then evident signs of the terrible mental agony he must necessarily feel at the awful uncertainty of his position.

The petition of a large body of influential and respectable citizens should cause the members of the Common Council to consider the matter involved in the Ferry approaches in all its bearings. No principle can be plainer than that the Council should be an example to citizens in keeping to the street line in the erection of all public edifices. Let the Council see that the approaches to the Ferry are ample, and put away the vulgar idea of sacrificing utility to gaudy show and ginger-bread work.

The father of the lost Charlie Ross has, by the advice of his friends, it is said, entered the lecture field. Having spent his entire fortune in the so far unsuccessful search for his lost boy, he has been compelled to adopt this means of procuring the funds necessary to enable him to continue his efforts in solving this great mystery. The lecture, which consists of a public recital of all the facts bearing on the abduction of his lost boy, was to have been delivered in the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday and Friday evenings of the present week.

Is it not strange that the Corporation does not order the removal of that old fence on Carmarthen street, which certainly encroaches on the street line. The worst of it is the property belongs to the City. Why do not Aldermen and Councillors give the citizens a better example than this in the matter of maintaining the majesty of the law? The fence we refer to is at the Carmarthen street end of what is known as the Old Poor House property. Let the unsightly old nuisance be removed and a decent enclosure erected on the true line of Carmarthen street. Let the Street Committee see to this at once.

Reports from the Province of Quebec not specially reformed and colored are in many instances more favorable to the De Boucherville government than those telegraphed to the Reform journals here. Our readers should be careful about accepting every statement telegraphed to our morning contemporaries with regard to the Quebec elections and the prospects of the Conservative party. The Conservatives are this time at least on the side of the people, conserving for them their inalienable rights against the arbitrary acts of a Reform governer.

The first public Temperance meeting in the New St. Malachi's Hall, under the auspices of the St. Malachi's T. A. Society, will be held to-morrow evening. It is understood that the Very Rev. T. Connolly, V. G., the first president of St. Malachi's Society, after its re-organization eight or ten years ago, will be the speaker of the evening. Other temperance men may also be expected to deliver very brief addresses. On the whole, the St. Malachi's Society will have a very auspicious re-opening of the lecture course, interrupted by the loss of the Hall by the late great fire We hope to see an immense audience to-morrow night. The admission fee will be, five cents, which will be by tickets.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

In a few days the elections for Aldermen and Councillors take place in this city. Although the electors have from time to time expressed themselves in the strongest and least complimentary manner with regard to the management of civic affairs during the year, very little interest appears to be felt by the great body of citizens in the result of the coming elections. This is to be regretted. It does seem incomprehensible that those in whom is vested the right of franchise should esteem so lightly the duties and responsibilities reposed on them by the acceptance of such a power in the good government of this city. We had hoped that the many proofs of incompetency, bungling and, worse than bungling, the desire shown by many of the representatives of the city to turn an honest penny to their own credit, while boasting of working for the common good only, would have led the electors in every ward where such representatives were elected last year to make a change. But it is now too late to hope for such a result. Men for the most part appear to be so taken up with their own private affairs that they have not the time or the will to take any part in those of a public nature. In only one or two wards is there likely to be any changes even in the representatives, to say nothing of the character of the representation. There will be no contest for the Aldermenship of Prince Ward, Alderman Ferguson retiring, making way for Councillor Martin's elevation to the Aldermanship. For the Councillorship P. Gleeson, Esq., J. P., a gentleman who will, if elected, make an excellent representative, is to be opposed by Mr. Allen, who is also highly spoken of by residents of Prince Ward. We are glad to observe that Alderman Domville, an energetic, hard-working member of the Board, has been asked to allow his name to be used in his absence at Ottawa for the representation of King's Ward. Mr. Rainnie, the efficient Councillor from the same ward, and who appears to be in entire sympathy with Ald. Domville in the work of reforming the Corporation of St. John, will likely be elected without opposition. We had hoped that when Mr. Domville, at a great personal sacrifice, accepted the nomination in King's Ward, his example would have had great influence with other prominent citizens. It was confidently expected that gentlemen who had the most solid reasons for looking closely after the city finances, would have placed themselves in the hands of the electors, in order that through them a much needed change in the management of the affairs of this city might have been introduced this year; but in this those who have a deep interest in the city have again been doomed to disappointment. We believe, however, that the time is not far distant when what was foreshadowed in Mr. Domville's election for King's will be fully accomplished. Such men as Mr. Domville, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Furlong, Mr. Nowlin, Mr. Anglin, Mr. Burpee, Mr. DeVeber, Mr. Jones, Mr. Carvill, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Palmer, Dr. Bayard, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Thompson and others in whom the citizens repose much confidence, are the very men who should be at the head of the city government, to impart to it a share of that same success which has attended them in the management of their private affairs. As long as those and other equally prominent and really influential citizens take little or no active part in civic affairs, they must naturally be left in the hands of men who were never destined by nature or grace for the positions into which they are thrust by chance more than anything else. The change we desire to see in the management of civic matters is one that will not, we are fully aware, be worked out in a year or even in five years, but each year may by directing our energies in the proper manner be made to bear fruit and in the end the desired result will be attained. The idea we throw out here will not be acted upon this year, but something may be gained by bringing this matter prominently before our readers. Next year it may bear fruit. On the Western side of the harbor little or no opposition will be made to the present representation from that quarter of the city. Mr. P. J. O'Keeffe, a young man of much ability and knowledge of civic affairs, the wants of the people and the requirements of the Eastern as well as the Western side, is, we are glad to see, a candidate for Brook's Ward. Mr. O'Keeffe's chances of election are said to be excellent, and we feel assured that he will be quite an acquisition to the Board.

On the whole, the changes likely to take place at the Council Board are not such as we anticipated, still the wedge has been entered in recent additions to that body in a way that gives promise of greater progress in the same direction in the near future. The day must come when men of ability, brains, leisure and means will manage the affairs of the city.

MORE DISCHARGES FROM THE GOVERNMENT WORKS.—On Saturday last another batch of workmen were notified that their services would not be required after the first of the coming month The number discharged is placed at 40, 60 and even 80 persons, but the larger numbers are probably too high. Men have been dismissed from the carpenter shop, paint shop and erecting shop, but principally from the paint shop. They are discharged, we understand, at a time when large orders for work are being sent from the shops here to private firms in Halifax for execution. And at the same time, we understand, one or more of the departments of the Moncton works are so rushed with work that they are greatly behind hand and can find employment for a largely increased force! It is surely a most extraordinary state of affairs and calls for explanation at the hands of the Management.—*Moncton Times.*

THE LOCAL OPPOSITION STRIKES.

Some time ago we referred to the apparent inactivity of the Local Opposition and to the fact that they appeared to have no charges of any importance to bring against the administration after its eight years of public service. Our utterances were seized upon by the Hon. Mr. Crawford to prove that the Government stood well with the country at large, as according to the hon. member for Kings, the HERALD, which it was understood was anything but favorable to the King administration, twitted the Opposition with the paucity of grievances to be worked up against the party in power. We may state that Mr. Crawford did not put the question fairly to the House. We have never authorised any one to say that we were unfriendly to the Local or any other Government. The policy of the HERALD has been to treat all good acts with the consideration they deserve, no matter whether they had their origin with the Government or Opposition, either in Dominion or Local politics. Mr. Crawford did us injustice by saying that we were unfriendly to the King administration. Many acts of that Government we nor no reasonable man can be expected to approve, but, then, that is no reason why we should endeavor to prove that every act of the present party is monstrous, or venal, or dishonest.

This by the way, however. At length the Opposition have shown that they are not so blind as we had thought to the wrong-doing of some members at least of the Government. Hardly had the echoes of the Attorney General's eloquent appeal to the House and the country, in behalf of his Government, died away, hardly had his boastful words been uttered, claiming that after eight years of power his opponents could not point to one scandal, to one stain, to one act of which honest men should be ashamed, when Mr. O'Leary startled the unruffled confidence of the hon. speaker in his own goodness and that of his followers, by charging that the President of the Council and the Commissioner of Public Works were, according to the information he possessed, guilty of corruption. The blow was well struck. The time was well chosen. The effect—if the charges be fully substantiated—must be very disastrous to the Local Government, if, after the experience of the past, we might hope that the eyes of the people of this Province might finally be opened to the dreadful results of the spirit of fanaticism and religious bigotry that has so long reigned supreme in our Province. As the whole subject of the guilt of the two hon. members, charged with the most glaring act of corruption ever brought against public men, is now before a committee for a full, fair and impartial investigation, it would be out of place to refer at length to the question of fact at issue between the Government and Her Majesty's loyal Opposition; but we may without injustice state that the action of the Government before naming the committee of inquiry, was not that of men conscious of innocence. Why did the Attorney General raise any objection to the mode of investigation? Why was not a committee of seven chosen as proposed by Mr. O'Leary? Mr. King's objection that such a large committee, absent from the House, would interfere with the progress of public business, was of the shallowest. Then, if he could had his sweet will, Mr. O'Leary, contrary to all precedent in such cases, would not have been on the committee. The mode of procedure adopted by the Hon. Attorney General was but a poor commentary on his proud boast of only a few hours previous that no stain rested on the fair fame of his party. While no one would more desire to see the hon. gentlemen charged with the basest corruption, proved innocent, we can not conceal the fact that no matter what the result of the investigation may be, a suspicion will always remain that the Government making an uncalled for use of their strength in the House shut out from inquiry as much of Mr. O'Leary's charges as they could with any show of consistency fairly do; and further, their ill-considered and balking policy in the formation of the committee will leave doubts as to the honesty of the party, whether the two members of the Government are acquitted as innocent or found guilty of a most dishonorable act. If the Government majority in the House believed that their honorable friends were immaculate, what earthly difference could it make whether the committee consisted of seven or five members? What difference whether Mr. O'Leary was on that committee or not? His presence or absence could not change the nature of the facts to be submitted to the committee of investigation into the new Railway Scandal. It is to be regretted in the interests of public morality that the fullest and most complete opportunities were not allowed the Opposition. What Mr. O'Leary asked should have been granted him, as on him lay the *onus probandi*, a grave responsibility under the circumstances.

It is hardly creditable to that spirit of honor and honesty, which Hon. Mr. King claims to have directed every act of his administration of affairs in this province during the last eight years, that any impediment should have been thrown in the way of a full and impartial investigation in to the charges against the Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and Hon. Mr. Young, President of the Council. Had better opportunities been afforded the Opposition, the result of the investigation, be it what it may, would have been more satisfactory to friend and foe of the Government.

THE great six days' international walk-match, which commenced at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday 18th, was completed on Saturday, 23rd, the Chicago pedestrian, O'Leary, carrying off the first prize, having walked five hundred and twenty miles against five hundred miles by Harry Vaughan of Chester, winner of the second prize, and four hundred and seventy-seven miles, by Harry Brown, of Fulham, nicknamed the "Blower," winner of the third prize.

THE MAYOR AND THE AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

At the late meeting of the Common Council, His Worship Mayor Earle called the attention of the Aldermen and Councillors to the fact that the Relief and Aid Society had a bill before the House of Assembly asking for an Act of Incorporation. His Worship asked the Aldermen, who are all members of the first committee appointed after the fire and such of the Councillors as are members of it, if they had received any intimation of such a change, and they replied that they had not been notified. The Mayor, we believe, had no official information of the action of a society of which he is a nominal member. What do the citizens of St. John think of the false position in which the political ring that has so long ruled in city affairs has placed him? As we have all along contended, the citizens of St. John and not a few gentlemen who on all occasions constitute themselves the citizens of St. John, should have the management of such a large amount of money as has been sent here since the great fire. These same gentlemen, who so readily formed themselves into a Relief Society, now find, to use a common place phrase, that they have got themselves into "a tight place." They know that they can not give a thorough, full account of all the goods and money sent here, unless they first recognize the Mayor as the real head of the city and of the Relief Society. The statement of receipts and expenses published some time ago was, they well know, only put together in order to throw dust into the eyes of those who were then clamoring for information. The members of the Relief and Aid Society know very well that that was nothing like a full statement of all matters in which we of this city and the citizens of hundreds of other cities take a deep interest. Knowing this to be a fact, do the gentlemen composing the Relief and Aid Society wish to make a bold push for unlimited power by getting themselves incorporated and having all right and privileges now held by others besides themselves in this city made over to them. We can see no other purpose to be sought for by the proposed act of incorporation. The Mayor of this city is, we are glad to see, taking a firmer stand every day between the citizens whom he with the Common Council alone legally represents. His Worship should be firmly sustained in that position by every one in this city who is not satisfied with the acts of the domineering oligarchy that captured the alms of the world sent to St. John after the great fire. These gentlemen should be taught once for all that they are not the citizens of St. John; public opinion should cause them to step down and out at once, and place the Mayor and Common Council, already an incorporated body, in charge of the immense revenues now in the hands of a few gentlemen who, no matter how honest and honorable they may be, are still not directly responsible to the community even for the most silly act they may perpetrate, and who will be still less responsible if the proposed act of incorporation be obtained. We know very well that this bill of incorporation will have strong friends in the government of the province, at least the leader of the party now in power will doubtless do all he can to further the interests of many of his warm personal and political friends who, with himself, have been more or less mixed up with the Relief movement since its inception here. Despite this we call the attention of the hon. members on both sides of the House to the recent action of His Worship the Mayor, and ask them to look to the interests of all parties before touching this matter. We do hope that before giving a vote on this question, in which the public honor of the city is so deeply interested, that every member of the House will ask and obtain the fullest and most reliable information with regard to the whole work performed by the Relief and Aid Society; the manner in which that labor was performed; the cost as far as can be ascertained; the accounts kept of articles and money received and distributed, and other information of the same nature which the press of this city could not obtain, although repeatedly asked for, because the Mayor, who possesses much data, was completely ignored by the society.

AN OLD SCHOOLMASTER'S PLEA.

In another column will be found a quaint and curious communication from an old man of eighty years of age, forty of which, as he tells us, have been spent in the school-service of the country. The old man asks for food and shelter. These will not surely be denied him. Many who have not done a tithe of the service to the state that Mr. Patrick Bennet has, have good round sums from the public coffers, in the shape of pensions. For the old, worn-out, feeble schoolmaster, who has given many of the best and brightest moments of his life to the education of the youth of this Province, is there no shelter or no food? We lodge and clothe and feed our criminals at the public expense. Shall we do less for one, who, with all his faults, deserves well of the country. Tom Hood it was who wrote those seathing lines on the "Rarity of Christian Charity." Have they any application in this city and at this time? Let us not hide our want of Christian Charity under the poor pretext that the old man has been foolish, and sinful and thoughtless. If he has been unfortunate, this is only one reason more why we should endeavour to reclaim him and remove the cause of temptation. Let a veil of charity be thrown over the past: let only the scholarly attainments, the brilliant productions of an ever-eloquent pen be remembered. A time there was—and not so very long ago either—when the editorials of Bennet were as anxiously looked for by our citizens as are those of an Elder, an Anglin, a Willis or an Ellis, to-day. The wreck of the present, and the brilliant genius of less than half a century ago, are both lessons and warnings for the men of to-day. Mr. Bennet, in his extreme old age and declining health, has as good a claim on the editorial fraternity as on the Government of the country. Both will not, we would fain hope, be deaf to the pleadings of the weary, care-worn old man, who asks so touchingly for that which is not easily denied even the commonest mendicant. The venerable old man tells our representatives, now in Parliament assembled, that he stands on the very brink of the grave; only a brief period must elapse before he is summoned hence. Before the grave closes forever over the form of the once brilliant Bennet, the country of his adoption, for which, in his better moments, he has labored lovingly and well should, by a graceful act of gratitude, prove that she is not unmindful of the forty years devoted to the instruction of the youthful mind. The old schoolmaster speaks with much pride and deep affection of the many now seated where he once ruled, imparting instruction to the young, and who received from him the first helps to knowledge. Will these teachers of to-day be deaf to the pleadings of the old schoolmaster, bowed down with the weight of eighty years? For the love we bear our common humanity we hope not. The Government, the press, the teachers of New Brunswick, should see to it that Mr. Bennet is made comfortable in his declining years. To both sides of the Local House the HERALD confidently appeals in behalf of one, who, with all his faults, deserves some mark of aprobation for the service he has done the state in his humble way.

THE LATEST NEW RELIGION.

Some English papers are coming out strongly against the recent new religion of which Huxley, Tyndal, Spencer, and others are Apostles. Had newspapers long before this come out boldly against the existence of secret societies and the progress of their wants the world would be in a far better condition than we find it at the present:—

Dr. Newman, in his "Lectures on the Present Position of Catholics in England," addresses these new theorists and speculators in language which is exceptionally his own. "My principles, which I believe to be eternal, have, at least, lasted eighteen hundred years; let yours live as many months. . . . Take your First Principle, of which you are so proud, into the crowded streets of our cities, into the formidable classes which make up the bulk of our population, try to work society by them." But this is the very last thing that even the Tyndall school of thinkers—undoubtedly educated and cultured—would think for a moment of experimenting. Their object is not practical, but theoretic. They treat mind as existing solely for the recreation of the learned, who have no interest in, no care for "the world." The brutal selfishness of such philosophy is as repugnant to the natural heart as it is anti-Christian in principle and temper. Assuming for the moment that such theories could become popular—which they never can do, because "the people" cannot grasp them—what would be the result to practical lives of the working classes, to their inferior state of mind and of heart? A stupid apprehension of the terminology of modern science would be the most that "the people" could master; scientists or philosophers they never could become, not even in the narrowed sense of the new school; they would be simply gross infidels, unbelievers, coarse atheists, without the outward refinements of men of thought. Therefore the gospel of the theorists is as inimical to general happiness as it is fatal to the supernatural life. Even the sentiment of Christianity, apart from its dogmas, is the most refining of the influences of the English masses; but this sentiment—the sole refiner of the millions—would be destroyed by the apostles of The Unknowable. The greatest enemies of mankind are those complacent doctrinaires who, to indulge their own novelties and abstractions, are willing to degrade half a world. They cannot impart their knowledge, their "science," their solaces to anyone not equally schooled with themselves; all which they can impart is the coarsest unbelief, and the total ruin of consciences and hearts. A man had better spend his life at the treadmill than publish one book which should so much as start a doubt in the mind of even one average Christian. Yet these writers fear not to shake the faith of countless thousands of earnest-living Protestant Christians; giving them nothing in return but the mere jargon of scepticism, and the slang of new-fangled terminology. We meet scores of young men, who have heard the talk about scepticism, or who have just dipped into one or two bad books, and who think it very fine to make sport of Revelation, while being ignorant as babies of real science. It is the conceit of modern sceptics which is so captivating. Because eighteen centuries of Catholics have known a thing to be true, therefore to believe it false shows great mind! This is the explanation of the whole matter. "Christianity," says the writer in *Catholic Progress*, "taught speculative reasoners the obvious but neglected truth, that 'wisdom is often nearer when we stoop than when we soar;'" but the modern idea is that the higher the soar—without wings, without capacity of flight—the more solid is your intellectual *terra firma*, and the more certain you are not to fall. If the tyros—or, for that matter, the professors—of the new, wayward theories of man's origin, would spend twelve months in studying Catholic theology, they would put their books into the fire, as the sickly dreams of mere children, who thought themselves wise, but were silly.

Mr. Rine issued the following card, addressed to the Rine Total Abstinence Clubs of Canada:—"Dear Friends—After a consultation with prominent temperance workers, it is deemed advisable that I should, in view of existing circumstances, call in my engagements for the present, which I now desire to do, and hope that there will be no rash or premature action by any of the clubs, or their individual members The proper time will come for the consideration of change of name or altering of constitution in the contemplated convention to be holden in June or or July. I ask suspension of judgment, and the pleasure of charity towards myself that I have extended to others. Yours, for the fallen, D. I. K. Rine."

The Pope is expected to select Cardinal Hohenlohe as his intermediary with the German Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Colonel" Valentine Baker, formerly of the English army, is now Lieutenant-General Baker of the Turkish army.

An early close of the war in South Africa is expected. The Kaffirs declare they are tired of it, and the Gaikas are reported to be begging for mercy.

John Crowley, a child, Brooklyn, was strangled on Sunday, by tobacco smoke playfully puffed into its face by his father, and shortly died.

The first person blessed by Pope Leo XIII. at his first public audience was a Protestant. Mr. John T. Howe of Boston, so says the Boston *Herald*.

A greater than Daniel Lambert has appeared in England. He is not yet 22, but stands 6 feet four inches in height, and weighs 730 pounds. He measures 8 feet around the shoulders, 7 feet around the waist, and 3 feet around the calf of his leg.

Hanlan's race with Plaisted is to take place on Toronto Bay, May 15th; with Eph Morris on the Hudson Course, June 26th, and with Wallace Ross on the Kennebaccis River about the end of July. If Hanlan is successful in these contests he will meet Courtenay and Riley before the close of the season.

The severest thunder storm experienced in Halifax for years, occurred there on Sunday night. It commenced by a heavy shower of hail, followed by thunder and lightning, which continued for an hour with heavy rain. The dwelling of Wm. Jackson, on Oxford street, near the North-West Arm, was struck by lightning, which broke some glass, crockery ware, etc., but the inmates escaped without serious injury.

The following story is told in the biography of Bianconi O'Connell:—One day Bianconi noticed that while communicating at early mass, O'Connell wore a white glove on his right hand. "Liberator," said he, "what makes you wear a white glove at communion?" O'Connell turned round, and, raising his hat, replied, "That hand once took a fellow-creature's life; I never bare it in the presence of my Redeemer."

A frightful marine calamity is reported from England. During a violent gale which raged throughout the country Sunday last, the training ship Eurydice was capsized on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. Of four hundred souls on board only one boy and a seaman are known to have been saved. The Eurydice was a training ship for ordinary seamen, was of the sixth rate, 921 tons burden, and carried four guns.

A drunken fellow in a Boston bar-room repeatedly attacked Thomas Cole, one night last month, and attempted to cut his throat. Cole was unarmed, and after several attempts to parry the drunken ruffian's blows, he is said to have given the Masonic signal of dire distress. Almost instantly his assailant fell dead with two pistol balls in his heart. No one knows who fired the shots, but it was not Cole, who has been discharged from custody.

In case of a war, Lord Napier is to be the commander-in-chief of any expeditionary force that may be sent out, while Sir Garnet Wolseley is to act as chief of the staff. Note this, ye who are of denouncing these "troublesome Hirish." Sir Garnet is an Irishman, and though he may not prove as great a miltary genius as did his illustreous countryman, Wellington, he will, we believe, enhance that reputation as a gallant soldier which he has gained on three occasions—the Burmese war, the Red River expedition, and the war in Ashantee.

The Cork Board of Guardians have come to a noble resolution. They have communicated to Mr Sullivan their determination to send no more boys to the royal navy, whilst Catholics in the service are debarred from obtaining the ministrations of a priest. It is to be hoped that other boards of guardians will imitate the example set by Cork. If the authorities can once be made understand that the maintenance of the present system will preclude Catholics from entering the service, they will very soon concede the right demanded. Even they will not contend that Catholics do not fight as well as, or are less to be trusted in the hour of danger than, the members of those sects which are subject to no such restrictions.

The London *Times* observes editorially: "In some way or other the Canadian contingent must remain Canadian Militia, and serve the Queen under Canadian colours, though stationed outside Canada. They cannot be brought over in the battalions they now constitute in the Canadian Militia; but the Dominion Government might, as our correspondent from Quebec proposes, give facilities for the enlistment from the milita into a Canadian *corps d'armee* for Imperial service. For such a corps room could easily be made in the new organization of the British army, with the relation, somewhat vague, it is true, it holds to particular localities; and we do not believe a Canadian contingent would refuse any of the conditions of home and foreign service, which govern the rest of the Queen's troops. It is the case of Canada which has suggested this addition to the armed strength of the Empire; and Canada in some remarkable ways fulfils the conditions necessary for complete success in the experiment. But what Canada might do towards asserting most beneficially for herself an thed Mother-country her right and duty to undertake her share of Imperial obligations, other Colonies might do also, each in its degree."

Inventors and Patentees

hould send for instructions, terms, references, &c. to Edson Brothers, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C., who furnish the same *without Charge*. Edson Brothers are a well known and successful firm of large experience, having been established since 1866.

(mar2 3m.)

A SCHOOLMASTER PLEADS FOR SUPPORT IN HIS OLD AGE.

We publish by request the following petition of Mr. Patrick Bennett which explains itself:—

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, the Honorable the Legislative Council and the Representatives of the people in Parliament assembled:—

The petition of Patrick Bennett most humbly showeth that he is now in the eightieth year of his age, forty years of which he has faithfully devoted to the instruction of youth in different parts of the Province, teaching the various classes coming to his hand for the manifold duties and various responsibilities of life.

Many of the ladies now teaching in this Province have passed through the petitioner's hands on their way to the Training School, when that institution was under the control of Mr. Mills. As the general debility of petitioner's constitution has greatly damaged his powers of vision, he is no longer able to discharge the duties of a public instructor in a satisfactory manner. He feels it a humiliating and unpleasant pressure of destiny to be compelled to appeal to your honorable house for sympathy, but the dim eye, the shaking hand and faltering step of eighty years pilgrimage, are circumstances from whose despotic influence there is no door of escape save in the direction of the grave. Petitioner's school room has always been to him a scene of happiness, and he feels the necessity of retiring from it a great diminution of social enjoyment. Petitioner's mode of instruction has always been founded on kindness, never on severe coercion.

Like dew drops falling on a flower,
A Teacher's words should be,
But never like the hailstone shower
That blights the blooming tree.
If nature has not made the thread
Of intellect refined,
In vain we hammer at the head
To cultivate the mind.

Claiming only that degree of consideration to an industrious educator of youth, petitioner feels that he has put many radiant buds and blossoms on the tree of juvenile knowledge, and would now in the evening of his days hope to find shelter from the storms of life under the widespread branches of the fruitful vine.

Food and raiment for a very few years are all that a person of my advanced years can expect, and having wasted body and mind among the rocks and stumps of this educational field, petitioner hopes that your honorable House will make some such a provision for feeble years, verging on the precincts of eternity, as the dictates of an enlightened humanity will suggest, and petitioner as in duty bound will every pray.

PATRICK BENNETT.

Message of Pius IX. to the Total Abstinence Men of England Four days before His death.

The following petition was presented to Pope Pius the Ninth, and graciously granted by him on the 3rd of February, four days before his holy death:

Most Holy Father,—The Cardinal-Archpishop of Westminister, prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, most humbly showeth; That in England the vice of intemperance has increased to such a degree, that in every year 60,000 persons die of this excess; that, according to the testimony of the magistrates, it is the source, directly or indirectly, of 75 per cent. of the crimes committed; and that this vice extends to every class of society—even to the highest—causing the disastrous ruin of families, and (in the lower classes especially) destroying domestic life, together with the practice of religion and the Christian education of the children.

That, as a remedy in some measure for this immense evil, there was established five years ago the League of the Cross, the members of which promise (but without binding themselves by oath or vow) to abstain from all intoxicating drinks; that the said league in which many thousands have been enrolled, has already produced most beneficial results, and brought back many persons to the practice of religion; and that the increase in the number of Easter communions may in a great part be attributed to the league.

Wherefore the Cardinal Archbishop humbly prays that your Holiness will be pleased to grant to the League of the Cross the following spiritual graces:

His Holiness Pope Pius IX., by rescript dated February 3rd, 1878, granted the following to all members of the Total Abstinence League of the Cross:

I. The apostolic blessing to all members of the league.

II. A plenary indulgence to be gained on the day of joining the league.

III. A plenary indulgence to be gained by the members on the Feast of St. Patrick (March 17th), of St. John the Baptist (June 24th), and of our Lady of Mercy (September 24).

IV. An indulgence of 300 days for all members who shall persuade another to join the League of the Cross, and the same once a year for those who shall faithfully observe the rule of monthly communion.

V. Inasmuch as the vice of intemperance is usually very prevalent at Christmas and on the Feast of St. Patrick, his Holiness granted a plenary indulgence, to be gained by all persons (even if they are not members of the League of the Cross) who, besides fulfilling the condition usually required for a plenary indulgence, shall abstain from intoxicating drinks on Christmas Eve, on Christmas Day, and on the following day; or on the day before St. Patrick's Day itself, and the following day.

NOTE.—As the plenary indulgences abovenamed are all granted with the usual conditions, it will be necessary, in order to gain any one of them, to make a good confession and worthily to receive Holy Communion, and also to pray for the intention of his Holiness.

Archbishop's House, Westminister.
March 8th, 1878.

A SCENE IN COURT.—During the trial of a pig case in the Westmorland County Court a "scene" occurred, says the *Post*; Mr. Knapp was depicting in his glowing language the rascality of Prince Edward Islanders in general, and those who came from there in particular, when an indignant P. E. Islandgr, a spectator, got up and said:—

"You are a liar."

The Judge—"Put that man out."

That Man—"I'll go, but he is a dashed liar."

Exit man hurriedly.—*St. John News.*

That man, whoever he was, was a brick. A man who can look on and see his fellow-countrymen slandered without offering a protest, is no man at all. Prince Edward Islanders conduct themselves quite as well, when they go to New Brunswick, as New Brunswickers do when they come here. This city was visited during the past Summer by a rascal from St. John—a fellow once connected with the Press of that City—and after throwing himself on the generosity of the people with whom he had very little acquaintance, took the very first opportunity that came within his reach of fleecing them. The *News* knows to whom we refer. We have a high opinion of the people of St. John in general, and it is a pity that such scoundrels as the scamp to which we refer, could not be transported from all decent society. We may devote a chapter to our hero by-and-bye that will be useful to him the rest of his life.—*P. E. Island Argus*