

provides for His own. On being suppressed in Catholic countries, the Jesuits were invited to open colleges in Protestant and schismatical countries. Frederick the Great, the Protestant king of Prussia, and Catherine I., Empress of Russia, had written to Pope Pius VI., immediate successor of Clement, requesting His Holiness to grant permission to the Jesuit Fathers to direct the colleges in their kingdoms, which was readily granted. Then ensued the terrible French Revolution, when Pope Pius VI. was made prisoner by the French infidels, and died at Valence. Pope Pius VII. restored the Jesuits to all their immunities and privileges, as soon as peace was made and tranquility prevailed in Europe.

I hear that Mr. Austin is about to deliver a lecture on the immoral teachings of the Jesuits. I hope, in view of saving immortal souls, he will keep in mind the words of Holy Writ: "A thief is better than a man that is always lying, but both of them shall inherit destruction. (Ecclus. xxi, 27.)"

Yours truly,

W. FLANNERY, P. P.

St. Thomas, May 7, 1889.

LETTER III.

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR—Mr. Austin comes out hot-foot with another letter, before I have time to answer his last calumnious effusion. This time it is all about the immoral teachings of the Jesuits, to prove which he quotes passages from Pascal, the sworn enemy of the Jesuits, who wrote his "Provincial Letters" against them over two hundred years ago. This Pascal was the tool of the Arnaulds and the Port Royalists, whose doctrines were condemned by the Church. And Pascal's work, quoted so triumphantly by Mr. Austin, was written at their instigation. Such confusion and horror did these letters produce in some parts of France, that in the Council of State and Parliament of Aix they were condemned to be burned by the hand of the public executioner in the year 1657. It is from this Pascal that Mr. Austin quotes some decisions arrived at by some obscure writers in Spain, whose books are out of