THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Sept. 22nd, 1888.

SWINTON MUST GO.

The Catholic pupils of Lowell, Mass. attending the High School, held a meet ing, at which they passed resolutions protesting against the use of Swinton's Outlines of History in their school. The resolutions commend the "enlightened, progressive and American policy of Bostor," and state that "We, the Catholic children who attend the High School of the city of Lowell, strongly protest against our being compelled to accept Swinton's 'Outlines of History' se a text book during our attendance at the High School." From this it appears that the cant uttered at the terrible Tremont Temple and Fanenil Hall meetings, denouncing all Catholic interference in school matters, has not stricken the abject terror into the Catholics of the state which was intended. All honor to the Catholic school boys and despicable and slanderous book shall be banished from the Lowell schools, and liberty of conscience, and non-interfer- would have no wish to ence with the religious convictions of the pupile, shall be properly carried out.

The two Boston meetings which undertook to dictate to the Rev. Father Metcalf, who is an American by several generations of descent, and whose ancestors stood high with the most prominent American citizens of their day, the course which an American citizen ought to pursue in regard to schools and who had the brazenfacedness to tell Catholic Americans that they might migrate to another clime, if they would not yield everything to the demands of those assemblages, were composed chiefly of British Americans. This was sharply suspected, from the fact that the Gen. Phil. Sheridan, whose memory true Americans delight to honor, was hissed when his name was mentioned at those un American assemblages. The name of William Gladstone was received in a simflar manner. All this could not occur in a truly American assembly. Judge Joseph D. Fallon, who is one of the members of the Boston School Committee which changed Mr. Travis, the High School teacher who was charged with not only using Swinton's Outlines, but also with offensively persisting in impressing upon the pupils a false and calumnious definition of an indulgence, has written an able and exhaustive letter to the Boston Herald in defence of the action of the School Committee, and in reply to the bigots of the two public meetings. In this document he states that the meetings were "principally composed of British-Americans, so called, and the followers of a cer tain unprincipled and foul mouthed preacher, who, I regret to say, finds a larger foll wing in cultured Boston than in any other part of this enlightened and extensive country." He refers here to the Rev. Justin D. Fulton.

Judge Fallon says: "Never has the public had less cause for alarm ; never was there less danger of any improper interference with our public schools than at present; never since 1864, when I was first elected a member of the School Committee of this city, has that committee stood higher than it does at present for honesty and disinterestedness of purpose, for fidelity in the performance of its duty and for devotion to the best interests of our public schools. As a consequence our schools to day are better attended, better taught, better in all those accessories which help to make a well-rounded commor school education than they ever were before. Why then this outcry against our School Committee? Why these slanders and misrepresentations?"

He then explains the reasons which induced the Committee to take the course which they adopted. These reasons were already, for the most part, stated in our columns some weeks ago. The Judge adds that the charges of Father Metcalf against Mr. Travis "were all true," and he adds that "even while the investigation was in progress, Mr. Travis, as if to rub in his offensive instruction in defiance of the Committee, gave his class test questions on various topics, amongst them the following: "What was the thing sold by Tetzel, as an indulgence, according to Swinton?" Specimens of the answers made by the pupils are given by Judge Fallon, all of which show that the whole tenor of Mr. Travis' teaching, in a school about equally attended by Catholics and

Protestante, was the old calumny, thus expressed by one of the pupils :

"An indulgence was a pardon granted to any person to free bim from his sins, and was sold by the Pope, either before or after the crime; for instance, if a man wished to hill another, he bought an indulgence from the Pope, and when indulgence from the Pope, and when brought before the judge, had but to show his indulgence and was acquitted." Most of the pupils answered in the

same style. Judge Fallon continues : "This being the kind of instruction given by Mr. Travis in our English High School, simple justice, I am sure, would have called for immediste and unquali-fied dismissal of this teacher; but the Committee wished to be generous, rather ban just, and therefore recommended only his transfer to another field of duty

The judge gives other reasons for the exclusion of Swinton's Outlines. He gives other extracts which are at the same time false and injurious to Catholics; but it is not alone for this reason that it is objectionable. "As a literary production it is considered by our best educators exceedingly poor-a mere scissors and paste-pot production, which should never have been introduced into our schools." In view of the foregoing facts, it must be seen by any fair minded, intelligent person, that the School Committee deserve commendation for the good judgment and moderation displayed by them in their treatment of the Travis-Swinton affair. The victory gained by the Catholics

of Boston in this matter was a triumph

for good sense and fair play. If a book misrepresenting Protestantism, as Swin ton's Outlines misrepresent Catholic teaching, had been used in the schools, and if Catholics had insisted on keeping it in the course of instruction, there would be no end to the denunciations of girls of Lowell for their noble stand. We Catholic intolerance which would be shall, undoubtedly, soon hear that the uttered by the bigots who held the Tremont Temple and Faneuil Hall meetings But Catholics would have no desire that the truly American principle of to misrepresent Protestantism. They Protestantism in a false before the young. The proof of Catholic doctrine rests upon its own merits, and on its truth, not on misrepresentation of the doctrines of others. But in insisting that the belief of Catholics should not be outraged and insulted, the Catholics of Boston stood upon their rights; and those Protestants who united in granting what was only just and reasonable are deserving of the thanks of the whole community for nobly doing their duty. Of course, it may be said, if they did only their duty, there is little credit due; but it must be remembered that they did their duty in the face of a powerful party who wished to terrorize them into refusing justice. This made it difficult for them to do what was right, and they deserve thanks for doing their duty when influences so powerful were brought to bear to prevent them from it.

Judge Fallon concludes his letter by assuring the "good people of Boston" that "the pasent School Board have the disposition and the power to keep our public schools free from all sectarian or other improper influences, especially from the control and influence of such intolerant bigots as hissed and howled at the mention of Rev. Dr. Duryea's name at the meeting at Faneuil Hall."

Dr. Duryea is a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, a member of the School Committee; and he fully agreed with the other Committeemen that the conof teacher Travis was an outrage

Those in Canada who are constantly attacking Catholic education, and who are desirous of Protestantizing the public schools without regard to the Catholic tax payers who contribute to their support, are animated by the same spirit of intolerance which the Fancuil Hall bigots displayed. This was made manifest by the eagerness with which a certain Toronto daily paraded the resolutions of Faneuil Hall, as indicating the course which Ontario Protestants also ought to pursue. We are confident, however, that, as in Boston, so also in Ontario, fair minded Protestants will not permit fanaticism to triumph over justice and fair dealing.

Meriden, Connecticut, has followed the example of Boston in excluding Swinton's Outlines from the list of text books.

THE TITHE WAR IN WALES.

The tithe war is still raging in Wales with undiminished bitterness. The rectors, by their high-handed proceedings, and their exactions on the people, are rendering themselves more and more detested, and are goading them to resistance against the odious law which obliges them to support a religion unacceptable to the people. The latest act of violence which has occurred in this connection is told by a cable dispatch which informs us that the house of the rector near Denbigh had been set on fire on the night of the 7th inst by anti-tithe agitators, goaded to desperation by his extortions. This rector has been very out-spoken in favor of enforcing tithe payments, and has thus rendered himself on many occasions very obnoxious to the people. Only a

month ago every window in his house was broken. The rectors are, by their harsh conduct, hastening the day when the last semblance of a state church will be swept out of Wales. Mr. Glad. stone, speaking at a meeting in Wales the other day, promised that the redress of Welsh grievances will be an early measure of the Liberal party when Lowell was pledged for \$200 Lynn for \$250 they regain power, but he reminded the Welsh that the grievances of Ireland are still more pressing for a solution, and must be attended to first of all.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND

The circular which we published last week, addressed by Mr. Fitzgerald, Prestdent of the Irish National League of America, to the officers of the League in the United States, puts in a most forcible light the necessity of aiding Mr. Parnell in his contest with the Times. Mr. Fitzgereld begins by giving a short history of the tortuous course pursued by the Government in order to avoid an investigation into the forged letters which constitute the whole malevolent charge brought against Mr. Parnell, and which should have been the sole subject of investigation by the Parliamentary commission which has been instituted, if the Government had been serious in their professed desire to see justice done to all concerned. It is perfectly clear that, in extending the inquiry so as to include an investigation into the whole conduct of members of the National Lesgue, whether in Great Britain, Ireland or America, the object is to make the inquiry as expensive as possible to Mr. Parnell, and thus to ruin him ficancially, if they can do so, while at the same time the real issue should be hidden from view by the quantity of mud which will be stired up in so

general an inquiry. Mr. Parnell's suit against the Times in the Scotch Court will serve to disappoint the Government in their last-mentioned of ject, inasmuch as the inquiry there will be confined to the issue which is the proper subject for investigation. There is, besides, more hope of justice being obtained from the impartial Scotch court than from a trio of judges whose antecedents prove them all to be hostile to Ireland, while one of them is known to be, besides, a violent partisan. But the remarkably innocent and guileless Government, forsooth, were not aware of his partisanship until the last moment! and then, though his character became known to them, as they acknowledged, it was deemed necessary to retain him on the Commission lest his feelings should be hurt by the substitution of an impartial judge in his

It is perfectly clear, then, that Mr. Parnell, in a matter so important as the vindication of his character as leader of the Nationalist party, could not safely leave the inquiry in the hands of the Judicial Commission. The honor of the Nationalst party was at stake, and the success of Ireland's cause depends greatly on the most ample investigation into the subject of the forged letters, so that the Scotch suit was a necessity.

The expense of conducting Mr. Parnell's case will be very great. The Times is enormously wealthy, but Mr. Parnell is not so. Yet, as the Government itself is on trial too, all the resources of the Government, especially the secret service fund, will be used in furthering the interests of the Times. Mr. Fitzgerald says, very appropriately :

"In such a critical position, Mr. Par-nell must not be left to fight unaided. The Irish race must not permit their leader to fall in his efforts to secure a fair hearing of his cause for mere want of furds to carry on what must be an ex pensive suit. It is our cause he is fightpensive suit. It is our cause he is fighting. It is we who, through him, are assailed by this combination of perjurers and forgers, and it is incumbent on us to stand loyally by him, and give him that support which the circumstances may demand. A Parnell defence fund should be inaugurated in overview that be inaugurated in every state without delay. This need is imperative, and the fund collected should be remitted promptly to the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, at Detroit, Michigan."

The editor of Scranton Truth says : "It s not Parnell alone who is on trial in this crisis, but Liberty, Fair play, and the sacred right of the people of Ireland to regulate their own affairs, untrammelled by the Tory tyrants of Great Britain."

We are confident that Irishmen in Canada will not be behind their kindred in the United States in supporting the sacred cause.

We are pleased to see that not only in Ireland, but in England also, as well as America, the importance of this movement is appreciated. The Liberal party have taken it up in England, and it is expected that it will be made a National movement. The Liverpool Post inaugurated a fund for the purpose, and in three days £400 were subscribed. The Freeman's Journal fund in a few days reached the same sum, and in a week amounted to £1,000. New York Fun and Scranton Truth have Instituted, in unison, a fund at their offices, which is liberally subscribed to, but the Irish National League of Massachusetts this important occasion, and has set an example which we hope will be imitated in every state and province in America.

as a first installment, Fall River for \$500. and Berkehlre County for \$1000 Then the Ancient Order of Hibernians, through their secretary, guaranteed \$5000, so that the subscriptions then and there gueranteed a total of \$8150 There is no doubt that Massachusetts will contribute a larger sum than the \$10 000 already promised. A special committee was formed to carry out the work, and it is their intention to do so without delay.
Well done Massachusetts! It is almost needless to say that the Tories are indignant and terror-stricken at the prospect that Mr. Parnell will be well supplied with funds to prosecute his two cases with vigor. They had a hope

months for Mr. Parnell's use in

chi fly from \$100 to \$200, and in some

cases larger amounts were guaranteed.

that want of means would make his case collapse like that of Mr. O'Donnell. But Mr. O'Donnell's case was a horse of differ. ent color. He was himself a traitor to the Home Rule cause, and there could not exist in the Home Rule ranks any sympathy with him, as there was no confidence in his sincerity. The Tories know well that with funds at hand to conduct the case properly, Mr. Parnell has every prospect of success. The result must be a thorough exposure of the unscrupulous methods of the Government, and of their through thick-and thin supporter, the Times. If the Times be heavily mulcted for damages, it will not be the first time that it will have earned the soubriquet by which

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

it is known, "The Forger."

The recent fiasco, called the Convention of the American party, at Washington, has disgusted even the promoters of the party and its schemes. America, on able paper of Chicago, has been the Western organ of this resuscitated know-nothing party, and its two editors attended the Convention. Here is the result of their observations, as given in a late issue of the

"The editors of America who attended the Convention feel that their time was well spent, as they learned just what the American party is and just who are its leaders. They learned that the majority of the managers are a set of cast-off political tramps who are engineering the scheme at the instigation of greater powers, with a view to selling out the organization to the highest bidder."

We venture the opinion that "bidders' will be as rare as at a tithe sale in Wales. It is perfectly well known that the promoters of the movement are men having axes to grind, but neither the Republicans nor Democrats will turn the grindstone for

The Convention broke up on the ques tion whether the vote of a state should be counted by the number of Congressmen to which the state is entitled, or by the number of delegates present. As New York had seventy two delegates, who favored the latter plan, it was carried, and all the delegations withdrew except those of California and New York. Nine teen states were more or less fully represented, but the secessionists made no nominations for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. The two state delegations which constituted the Rump Parliament of the party nominated James Langdon Cartis as their candidate. Mr. Cartis thus described by America:

"Mr. Curtis is an aged millionaire. Once on a time he ran for Governor of Connecticut, and received about 150 votes. A few years ago he lost his wife. Since then he has been a spiritualist, and about the time that the call was issued for a National American Convention, he re-ceived a communication from Caleb Cush-ing from the spirit world, informing him that he was to be the next President of the United States. This was received as a call to take leadership of the new party, and being made known to a set of design ing men in New York, opened the way for a job, which, with the aid of Democratic managers, they proceeded to put up.

We imagine that the Democrats had as little to do with the whole transaction as the man in the moon. However, one thing is clear, that the new party is dead, almost before being born.

The Boston Herald says: "It is clear that Know Nothingism is not going to cut much of a figure in this campaign."

THE CATHOLIC GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

The great revolution in public sentiment, or rather the recovery from spathy, manifested in Belgium by the elections of 1884 proved that the people of that state are thoroughly loyal to their religion, and Caristian at heart. Pre viously to that time a so-styled Liberal Government was in power, but their success was not such as to give the people of that country confidence in their governing ability. The principal thing that this Government under Frere Orban succeeded in doing was to saddle the country with takes the lead in energy and enterprise on an enormous debt. Besides they excluded religious orders from teaching in the schools, under the plea that the state should permit only secular education. At the late convention of the Massa. That these measures aroused the popula-

Liberals from the Parliament and substi the pending suits. The Presidents of the tuted a declaively Catholic majority, so various branches of the Association then | that a Government on Catholic principles pledged their branches for sums varying chi fly from \$100 to \$200, and in some The issue on which the late elections

turned was, whether the country was satisfied with Conservative rule. result was that the Government was sustained by an increased majority, a majority larger than any Belgian Government has hitherto ever obtained. The change was brought about by the universal discontent which prevailed on account of the course followed by Frere Orban and his Cabinet, especially for their extravagance, and for the godless character of the school system they established in obedience to the dictates of the Belgian Freemasons, who were the chief supporters of that regime.

The new Government is supported decidedly by eighty-four in a house composed of one hundred and thirty-eight members. The minority consists of four. teen Independents, who give a general support to the Government, and forty Liberals, who constitute the Opposition proper.

In the Senate there are forty-four Catholic supporters of the Government and seven Independents, the Liberal Opposition being composed of eighteen Saratore. Among the good measures passed by

the present Government, and which have gained so marked an approval from the electorate, is one by which the religious orders are again reinstated as teachers, the irreligious school bill of 1879 having been repealed. In financial matters the present Government have turned a deficit of eighteen millions into a surplus of five millions. They have also passed very stringent laws for the suppression of drunkenness. Innkeepers who supply drink to persons who are obviously drunk, or to youths under sixteen years of age, are fined £1, which is increased on the second and subsequent offences, and if they furnish drink to minors they may be fined £4. Heavy fines are also inflicted on those who are responsible for serious illness or death resulting from intoxication. In the last-named case the fine may amount to £10 and may go up to £200, according to the guilt of the offender, Tavern debts also are not recoverable.

The last elections produced many surorises. All the Catholic members were re elected except two ; and Brussels, which was supposed to be the impregnable stronghold of the Liberals, returned seven supporters of the Ministry, out of eight members returned by the city. It is expected that the present Government will have a long lease of power.

SION.

One of the strongest objections usually made by Protestants to the confession of sins required in the Catholic Church is the humiliation inseparable from making known our infirmities and frailties to the priest. There is nothing we hear more frequently than the expression, "I will not confess my sins to any man." It is certainly an act of humility to confers our sins, yet we are commanded by God to do so : "Confess your sins one to another, and pray one for another, that you may be saved." St. James v., 16.

It should be remembered that God is d with humility, and detests pride and there cannot, therefore, be a better proof that a person is estranged from God than the offering of such an objection, whose foundation is pride. Of all the virtues insisted on by our blessed Lord from His followers, humility stands pre eminent. "Learn of Me," He saye, "for I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest for your souls." St. Matt. xl. 29. "He hath put down the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble. St. Luke i, 52 "The Lord will require truth and will repay them abundantly that act proudly." Ps. xxx, 24. The act of humility implied in making a confession is, therefore, one of the strongest recommendations of the practice, if viewed from the Christian standpoint.

However, as the act of humility in confession is difficult, God in His bounty does not require more than human fraility can bear. The confession is made to a priest who is bound every tie of divine and ecclesiastical law to keep inviolate the secrecy of the confessional. When we make the confession of our sins to a Catholic priest, we know that what we have disclosed to him from our burdened heart will not become public, for it is unheard of that a priest ever disclosed what was imparted to him in confession. He cannot reveal it either by word or sign or insinuation, directly or indirectly.

Outside of the Catholic Church there exists a species of confession which is public, or if intended to be private, as it is among the High Church Anglican clergy, it is liable to be made public, as many examples on record show. Lately a strik. ing instance occurred at a camp-meeting in Douglas, Massachusetts. A man arose and stated that he was a recently escaped convict from Rhode Island State prison, mended. Even, now, if the policy of

adopted unanimously, pledging the result of the general election of 1884, better life, and that he would begin by Lesgue to send \$10,000 within three which at one stroke swept away the going back to prison, and serving the going back to prison, and serving the remainder of the term. The prison chaplain was present and heard these declara. tions, whereupon, to make sure of the convert, he telephoned for constables to arrest him before he weakened.

Are the parsons paid by Government to act as detectives ? The Catholic priest is by Divine appointment a judge, a father and a friend to the penitent sinner. As a judge, he pronounces the absolution of the truly penitent, and as a father and a friend he gives practical advice to assist bim against future temptation to sin. His office is quite different from that of a constable, which the Massachusetts parson thought it his duty to fill.

COERCION AND RETALIATION.

The bluster of the London Standard in reference to the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty, and the Retaliation Bill now before Congress, has met from every quarter the contempt it deserves.

The Standard says : "Canada is a dependency of Great Britain, and if the necessity should unfortunately arise she has the guns behind her of English ironclads. If our American cousins fail to understand this allusion; if in deference to the tone of coarse bru'ality which seem to be a distinguishing feature of their domestic politics they invite us to reply to their insults in a strain they will comprehend, perhaps we may be allowed to remind them of the Trent affair." In spite of this jingoism, there is no

desire either in Eugland or in Canada for a war with the United States, and the war talk of the Standard has simply made that journal a fit subject for ridicule. There is, however, one lesson which may be learned from the occurrence, by which the English people and Government would do well to profit. There is a disposition among the press of all parties, Liberal and Conservative, to attribute the action both of the Republicans and the Democrate to a desire to win the Irish vote, by outbidding each other in the manifestation of hostility to England. We are told that it was from this motive that every Republican Senator recorded his vote against the Treaty, and that the Democratic President Cleveland issued his message demanding powers of retaliation, also as a campaign measure, to prevent the lrish vote from being given to the Republicans at the Presidential election. The London Times says that while "it regrets the action of the Senate, it does not share the apprehension of war expressed by some of the Democratic speakers on the Fisheries Treaty." It adds that "American politicians have to think of the Irish vote, largely governed as it is by a spiteful desire to do some DIFFERENT STYLES OF CONFES. thing annoying to England, and especially following patriotic hints given by the Separatists in this country to undo or delay the work accomplished by Mr. Chamberlain."

The Standard too attributes the rejec. tion of the Treaty to the Republicans' "wish to catch the Irish vote." It is difficult to believe that the whole

American Governmental machine would

be thus set in commotion for no other purpose than for an election dodge, and American journals on both sides of politics deny that this is the case. They assert that the President has in view the interests of the country, and we may well suppose that it is the opinion of the that better terms will be obtained in a future Treaty by bringing strong pressure to bear now on England and Canada. However this may be, it is worthy of remark that the very journals which are the most bitter in their advocacy of a policy of severity towards Ireland at home, are they which acknowledge that Irish influence in the United States is sufficient to induce both great parties into which the people of the Republic are divided to adopt that policy which of all others is most hostile to England and her dependencies. This is an acknowledgment the most humiliating that could be made by the advocates of Coercion. It cannot be denied that the Irish who settled in the United States entertained the bitterest hatred for the tyranny which starved them or drove them from their homes, and their children have inherited a like feeling. What are we to think, then, of the policy of the rulers of Ireland, who have helped to create a powerful nation so deeply impregnated with hatred towards Great Britain that a political party, to attain success, must do so by outbidding all others in hatred? This is the case in the United States if the representations of the Times and Standard be correct. The Poles do not love Russia. The Bulgarisns have no pleasant memories of Turk. ish rule, and if the Irish in America detest England, it is because, as Mr. Gladstone explained the other day, English rule in Ireland excelled in atrocity all that Russia and Turkey inflicted upon the nations which they had subdued. If Ireland had been governed for the good of her people the state of affairs would be quite differ ent, and their present condition is owing in a great part to the coercive measures which the Times and Standard have recomchusetts League a resolution was tion of the country is evident from the but that he was determined to lead a England were to become a policy of con-

ciliation, the memory of evidences of changed rel the Irish and the English change is due to the ex Irishmen will soon obtain which they have long den attributable in great measu that the Liberal party un stone's leadership have pror Ireland, and that there is e believe that they will fulfil The Times persists in call Rulers Separatists. The re are they who, like the Time Nationalities asunder by grant Ireland's just demand Another lesson may al

from the history of the F and the Retaliation Bill, wh next time England desires Treaty with the United Sta not choose for her represen who has rendered himself t noxious to the Irish. The Chamberlain as chief of the missioners is now acknowl been a gross blunder which ling and self sufficient Gov have committed. The Dail the Government of this fro ning, and is now able to s jection of the Treaty is a many evils the disunionists vatives) are bringing on But even the Pall Mall Go ledges that "It was a mi point Chamberlain to carry tiations." It is time the Coercionist

that if they wish England to sbroad, she must cease to ex like despotism at home. statesmen would only deri ledge from what has occ United States, the retaliation not be without its good rest PROFESSOR SMITH AND

JACKSON.

Professor Goldwin Smith lent attack, in the Ninet magazine, on an illustrio Andrew Jackson. The prof have acquired a special hat cans since he received the drubbing given him by Depew. It has been said like to try his hand at co Depew too, but he finds it ! to tackle some one like And who cannot talk back. Mr. to his cost that Chauncey M do this effectually.

COLLEGE OF OTTA

Those who visit the capit Dominion are not a little : the vast improvements tak every hand, as well as the the city proper into the neighborhood. There is no c tion, however, in Ottawa, it claimed, which has made strides as the College of Ott tions, many and of large have within the past few made to this renowned se ing, but it seems addition is no sooner of every foot of room is young men who seek a tra hands of the good Oblate I number of students already 370. About one half of th Ontario, and are of Irish English course is second to no a very important feature f tion by those who come fro We trust this great instituti continue on the road to pr parting a sound Catholic well as a thorough secular c

LOFTY CLAIMS

Catholic youth entrusted to i

Notwithstanding the fact Anglican Council has decre ministry in Protestant Chu have no claim to Episcopal o apostolic succession, is to be a true Christian ministry, th Anglican clergymen who kee fiction of the existence of and exclusive ministerial succ Church of England. The White, Vicar of Burgh-le M colnshire, says in a tract w issued, "Why should we go Because we cannot get the gr conveyed through the mean mental rites except at the hand ordained ministers of the Church take the sacrament at che because the dissenting prenever been ordained; and, th have no more power to give sacrament than the younges Sunday school class would ! italics are Mr. White's own.

It is true that the Anglic formularies seem to authorize lofty position, but as the P Council has manufactured of anew, does it not seem that ! now teaching a dangerous here be ought to be brought to te over does it not sound very rank Popery to assert that g