## OThe Cailholit Zactard.



|  | ion |  |  | her Anatasius，who planted a plain <br>  | cary cere of a chil |
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|  | helping you to reasume the position |  |  | of the aflluents of the Trinity river． |  |
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|  | Sone dyy to ocayy．Ihave |  |  |  |  |
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| TOU STRA |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOT TO BE TRUE． | areme |  | Te |  | Accordingly she was dressed，and has |
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| asfirast can．I will |  |  |  |  |  |
| I feel very much |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | stration，population |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | the Patroness of these serts itself amidst friend |
|  |  |  |  |  | －catuouc bisiop preaches in |
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| sunshine．But where conflicting duties，as |  |  |  |  |  |
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| thing childlike in Madam de Moldau＇s hav |  |  |  | led |  |
| did her god to bep itited．Father Marets dymmaty | Cemetery for fors helooket |  |  |  |  |
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| ${ }_{\text {ofed }}^{\text {of }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| not | not Gods law |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { which the French Gazette contained．A } & \text { The } \\ \text { deep compassion filled her soul for the un－}\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| shed tears over his fate．Whilst reading bea | beautiful landsca |  |  |  | platat |
|  | side |  |  |  |  |
| felt it had been wrong to despise them as imp | impoeent their j |  |  |  |  |
| Christian faith．however obscured，and the christion church，however fallen can speak land | wond and aceept |  |  |  | ed hy Chrit， ，Cataonic and Apostio，and throushl the abiding of the Holy spirit In－ |
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| Her heart softened towards those Greak But |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ${ }^{\text {sit }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | better ${ }^{\text {t }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | －Good temper is like a sumy day；it |
|  | Anb |  |  |  |  |
|  | pen |  | 兂 | （1） |  |
| as the swift thoughts crossed her soul， | $\substack { \text { now } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { poow }{ \text { now } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { poow } } } \end{subarray}$ |  |  | e Edward I－land，was |  |
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| Your nameew．whist hile unappy yrivee |  |  |  |  | ITi ${ }_{\text {Fe }}$ |
| to see you depart from hence alone and unprotected，and dared not even offer to |  |  |  |  |  |
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Catholic Litcord.
LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1850

## HOSTILITIES OPENED

Rochefort has already decared re. lentless war on Gambetta. The
latter, long accustomed to unquestioned sway over the Parisian masses, now sees himself confronted by a foe sured audacity-a foe decided on acquiring power by the instrumen-
tality of the same populace so long ruled by Gambetta and his satellites. The secret of Gambetta's strength lay in his audacious oratory during
a lengthy period of opposition to every existing administration
France. Under the empire championed the canse of the people
and of popular government; under a Republican system against the per
sonal absolutism of the Imperial re gime. The weakness-not to say
cowardice-of successive imperral administrations, encouraged and fos-
tered the propagation of communistic doctrines. Gambetta and his follow
ers grew boldel every day. At somewhat later pertods appearance
tion than Gambetar
Rochefort made his debut. In a revolutionary sense no debut could be
more successful. Gambetta's success was indeed a marvel, but Rochefort',
was more than a marvel. His andacity knew no bounds. Nothing but the will of the people not the will of the people
trolled by submissiveness
lished authority and devote lished author
the fixity of

## missiveness, respecting no authority

 movement by the fierce journalisti onslaughts of Rochefort placedformer in a position of marked emin ence as a revolutionary leader. But
Rochefort saw and claimed that th success achieved by the enemie
the Imperial regime was due, in
small measure, to his wild appeals
aris other large towns. He looked wit
distrust, and finally with hostility, in the provisional govern
September, 1870. Gambet September, 1870. Ga
other hand, paid no he
jured feelin
Rejoicing

## any Frenchman since the thirst re- volution, he overlooked with hanghty diddan the claims to a participation <br> 



## $\underset{\substack{\text { munism. } \\ \text { insurrect }}}{\text { nen }}$

precipitate for his purposes, he, to

## cause of the commune, from its cery

 was likely removed by the fierce an bloody attitude of he mob entrenched in high adminis trative posts under in with the commune, and for thi crime against his motherland sent into exile. Escaping from exilthe useful is more important than
the ornamental in this practical age.

our grievous disappointment at the
course pursued by the government.
We were led to expect a great deal
from the liberal majority. That
party never had a better opportunity
of demonstrating its loudly pro-
claimed adhesion to popular rights.
The whole nation, in the agony of
famine, cried out for relief, or rather
for justice. Vainly have the Irish
people waited, since Mr. Gladstone
took office, for some broad and com.
prehensive scheme to right the
injustice of centuries of spoliation
and forced famines. The sooner the
government declares explicitly its
intentions on the Irish questions the
better. If it perseveres in the main-
tenance of injustice and oppression,
its tenure of office will be briefer
than even the very brief term given
it to live by Lord Beaconsfield. Its
fall may keep the liberal party out
of office for years, and prevent the
carrying out of some, if not all, these
schemes of reform so necessary to
the happiness of the people of the
three kingdoms. Advices from France inform us
that demonstrations have taken place that demonstrations have taken place
in honor of the amnestied Communeulogizing the commune and its de-
fenders, demanding a European Re public, the annihilation of kings, and
social revolution. The rascals who af
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The figures already reported by the census cnumerators show two
facts worthy our very serious reflection. The city and town populations
have increased since 1870 in abnormal ratio. The rural population, in all but the newly-settled
Western States, has remained Western States, has remained at a
stand-still or decreased. The increase, at all events, has been so
slight in the rural districts of most slight in the rural districts of most
of the older States, that we are justified in saying that the population stand-still. The urban populations have two sources of increase-ac-
cessions by immigration from
Europe, and by remorals from the Europe, and by removals from the
rural districts. The figures, making rural districts. The figures, making
full allowance for the arrival of large bodies of immigrants, show a growing distaste for agricultural occupa-
tions. This is the regrettable feature

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|  | come burdens to society, and a posi-tive danger to good order. We willnot undertake to point out at present |  |  |  |  |
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that ownership involves certain
duties and implies certain responsi-
bilities, which, if unfulfilled, deprive
the owner of the right of claiming
its third reading in the House of
immonity from the operation of the
Commons, It is thought the House
of Lords will reject the Bill.

| themselses with a jealous exclusion. The Gladstone Government would appear to have fallen into the vices of the landholders. Their measure of compensation to Irish tenants, even if carried through parliament with the vigor and earnestness which we fea" are utterly wanting in its prosecution, even if, when it besomes law, if it ever does become law, it should be enforced with exactitudecannot satisfy the just demand of the lrish chanary. We must admit | said that in the schools of the United States the studies have been multiplied out of all reason, and the children are treated as if they were raw material to be put through a mill. The same craze exists a mong a large class of educationists in Canada. Our boysand wirls are crammed with hifalutin branches, while the most ordinary and most requisite studies are laid aside as something not worth while taking much trouble with. The whole system wants a vigorons shaking up. Our teachors should be given to understand that |
| :---: | :---: | The first vacancy in the Chamber

Deputies in any of the metropolitan seats, or in any of those of the large
manufacturing centres, will likely bring Rochefort into the same arena
with his rival. There the struggle will be bitter and obstinate. We ve
ture to predict-and our prediction w base not on a spirit of prophecy


High as is his present position, great we are firmly of opinion, offer su cessful resistence to the assauits extreme left. From this day fo all quarters to the struggle. W have no sympathy wis Rosis gotten power and influence will, by unprincipled, confer a benefit on
society, lessened, it is true, by a

| out seeming to be conscious that they are exhibiting uncommon courage, or proving that they hase renounced the world and its ambitions; foreducated men, with cultivated taste -they live in an intellectual isolation, among illiterate peasants, in poverty and obscurity; and they neither repine nor indulge in the subtile pride of self-conscious selfconsecration. Fur one-and albeit, one of thes world only-1 profoundly honor self-sacrifice, and self renunciation - whatever banner they may carry, whatever emblem they cherish, or whatever tongue they speak." <br> At a conference of pastors held lately in Berlin, Dr. Stocker, the |
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MISION OF ST. CLEMEQT.
Rev. Father Schneider has taken charge
of St. Clements mission, MoGregor P.O.,
in the County of Esse. Father Schneider
was introduced to the people of his new
charge by Rev. Father Giand, of Amherst-

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