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# (41) (0114 <br> <br> CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

 <br> <br> CATHOLIC CHRONICLE}

VOL. XVI.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1865
No. 10.
 father? He had left the place, none knew where
he had gone. Pressing a well- filled purse into hand, with a request that she would rreserve tion
tomb from further desecration, the stranger disappeared to the gloom. A moinent more, and the sound of the gate el
nounced that he was goce.

Nor of his name, or of his race
$H_{d d}$ lefi a tolsen or a trace.
Wardenlaw is still a barren hill, and bleak the ege, as of old; but to those who know pot which smooths ts ruggedaess and peoples 10 spot which smooths its ruggedaess and peoples
solitude. To one who Emows thal the spot o bas druak delirium, or some wretched sprit ba writhed in pain; that the hills have looked down
upon, and the valleys have beheld the struggie of d apostacy and love; who can compre hend the grandeur of soul requisite to encounter moral anuihlation in the conflict despising the
promptings of uaterest and affection-to such an promptings of iuterest and affection-to such a
one there is a charm io these desert places strong one there is a charm in these desert places strong.
er than that evoked by balle-fields and crumbthe slaqitered citadels of bonesty and trult are more thrilling light to the good and the brave
than all the glories of the castle-crowaed Rhine. A solitary one will sometimes stray to the cene of our tale to poader oa the hopes and the ears, the weakness and the granuleur, the falling, tnany a journeyer passes by and notes it notbiag but a dreary spot, nor dreams that ever it saw a
strugge and a victory hat would have cast a struggle and a rictory that would have cast
balo round the proadest brow. No marble rise there to mark the spot; a robber feud or roya
tryst of vanity and lust had gained a monumen or founded a bower, but ine beroism of self-sa a natiou of stold materialists.

> THE STORY OF A PIN.

Of all manimate objects, a pin is perhaps tha which is the most closely coonected witia the
events of human Iffe; and, if a pio could speak, would doubtless relate some curlous things. For
my part, there have lappened to me some adsen tures strange enough-l was about so say p
quant enough, to justify me in begging an intimat friend to perpetuate the memory of them.

## s.-BIRTH.

God said: ' Let there oe light; a and there was
igt!' Poor mortals! so vain of the particle o light!' Poor morlals! so vain of the particle o your prutu, how many ot you must conbine jou efforls to create-a pin
First-Ĩn a vast manufactory, complicatec ma chinery, aumated by the power of steam, pro
duces, with the watted effirts of a multitude of workmen, the brass wire which is to become
the pin. Second-The 'straightener'stralghtens the
wire, and cuts it into bits. Third-The 'pointer' dresses the end of the Fourth-The 'cutter' gives to the pin the desired lenglb.
Fifith-The

## Sixth-The ' bead

Serent
Seventh—The 'cook' 'empers the head.
Eighth—The 'fastioner' gires to the head an
elegant turn.
Niath $\rightarrow$ The scourer' gives the pin a first cleaning. Tenth-The 'whitener' is charged with tuning it. Twelfth-The 'polister' shakes i! in a vessel filled witi bran-
Thurteenth-The ' wianower', separates the pins from the bran.
Fourteenth -The 'pricker' makes rows of woles to the paper. '
Fifteentu-Ine'sticker' put the pins in the holes. A great number of persons assist in each o these operations; and I indeed passed through
more than a hundred bands, before I became an more than a hu
article for sale.
hi.-Entirance into the world.
I was packed, with some millions of nyy com. panions, in a clarriage, and we were burried a way to be sold as discreet:slaves into the service of
cirilization. The boz, wish served us a prison, was opend in an eletgat store, and we vere ati-
sold to fiae ladies, perfumery, glores, ribions and
ping. A waing-maid, after a long conversation
with the unexceptionable clerk of the pro departnent, laughiagly took me from the glass vase That I was trasporterd to a splendid mansion in
ill.-grandeur and decadence.
What luxury and what pomp! In going
hrough this grand ball, in examining the brillian ef of the pictures, of the rich gildings, of the of the prectures, of the rich gildings, of the
icts bangings which decorated the walls, the splencor of the saloons and the princely furni
ture, I remembered those bundred mretched arti zans who had united their efforts and their vigiance, that I might make this trumphant en
crance, upon the bosom of a waiting-maid, into
' Make haste, Sulia,' cried a shrill voice from
he further end of a boudoir bung with silken tanestry; 'And have you ordered that ribbon?
'Here it is, Madame; O , if you only knew 'Keep quiet, Miss, and give me a pin.'
 handing me to her mistress, turned all ber atten
I was skalfulf: placed so as to fasten a mos
raceful bow of ribbons upon the nects of graceful bow of ribbons upon the nects ol my
fair mistress. She set out immediately, as the ting for one who had so recenily entered the world. What strange things I was going to see But in the middle of the court, my mistress baned out to give an order, and-benes in the
fallen, yes, fallen, between two H g-stones, arge court. There was a great stir there
goers and comers ; and, as well as I could judge goers and comers; and, as well as 1 could judge
there were vast officers in the court, where nu
merous slerks were passing io and fro, receivin merous clerks were passing 10 and ro, recciving
and paying toneng; for all those who entere carred great bags of cro vn-pieces, or pocket-
books which appeared well filled. My head rested apon the edge of the pare
nent, and [ could see and notice particularly young man of modest deportment, with a pleasant, court, ihen, appearing to reflect, retreated some
steps, then finally ganed courage, and advanced with a resolute, yet somewhat dejected unauner
lowards a great glas door which thore the in scription: ‘Bureaux et Calsse.' His counie to him, and to know limp better; for $I$ be nad dis envered lhat I possessed the strange gift of
rining by conact the mind and the character of trose who carried me. 'If he should pick me
up, satd I to myself, ' bow lovingly $I$ would
cling to bum. But his thoughts were elsewhere the ingrate took no notice of me. I presently save him issue from the glass door
and the person who was showng hice out, ex planed by his gestures that they could not grant
hinn that whinch the appeared so earnestly to dehim tho. However, upon renewed entreaties, the
shead of the departinent pointed out to bim the wead of the departunent pointed out to bim the just descended in such brilliant company, and
consented eren to send an office-fad to conduc
lun to the master of the house. Presently, saw then both engaged in a brief conse
behiud the panes of the midule window. ' Trry', appeared to say the young ran, with a
'I really can not,' seemed to reply by no less
spressive gestures, the master of the divelting ; expressive gestures, the master of the dwetling i
aud he bowed deliberately, like a pre-occupited man taking leave of his interlocutor.
I saw the youcg urao carry his hardkerchief to
his eres, and, borving, he witbdrew with a melaucholy sanule.
It was very slowly that he descended the three that he crossed the great court, his eges fixed on ths ground. A ray of the suo lighted up ing me. His eyes rested on me, and I bave never since leit such pleasure as 1 experienced at
liat moment. I savp bim stoop, pick me up, wipe to carefulls, and place tue in bis coatand already much worn.
At his same moment, we heard the great wioapen; and a voice said in a loud tone: - Baptiste, tell that yourg, man to retura at A Swiss in livery came to us, requestugg us politely to return to the first floor, from which so joyful!
The gentleman bad a frrm and intelligent ap-
pearaice. His forellend was high and - opeo, his eyebrows and beard black, buss hurr already gray, bis eyes penetrating and lively. For a moment sidd 10 bm briely and curtly
you appeared to find a valuable object; you
picked it up as I believe. Will you tell me what inpportant object that was, which attracted
pour attention ? The poor young man was confounded. He perhaps hard hought no further about me, or be
hardlig dared to say that so foolish a motive haid stopped hiim. Howerer, hisa eyes dropped to his
coat-sleere; he saw me bravely raise iny liead ; coat-sleere; be saw me bravely raise finy liead;
and taking me out, he showed ine pitffully to the 'I beg you, sir, to excuse a rery clatdish la have lost, learned me to save even a pin, atd have lost, learneu me to save even a pin, ard
did it remembrane of hun, in accordarc
with the orde:ly tabits which he wished me t acquire. And he replacea me in his sleere. 'My chrld,' saiu die banker, - you need no to stoop to pick up a pinh. It is somelling so
creutable, that I, who have really no need of pour services, as I had the unhappiness of tellhag you a short time sioce, will now accept of them Cor an office boy:
' Conduet this gentleman to the superinten dent of correspondence,' said he.
And he touk leave of the neir intiate wilh And he took leave of the neir intiate with
wave of has hand.
The name of the bank er was Monsieur le Ba The name of the bank er was Monsieur le Ba
on Wolf. He was a man whose intelligence ron Woin. he was a man whose intelligence hairs. He bad innumerable connertions in both
hemispheres; a character for irrepronchable probity : and clairned to know men, and to discern
their peculiar aptitudes. A goud portion of his
and imnense fortune was devoted to the encourage nent of the arts and the useful branches of in What a fine thiog is fortune, what a fine powe
bas gold, when it falls intu the bands of the libe ral and pure-minded!
So the liaron, whose eyes followed his young
protege to the door, could not restrain the protege to the door, could not restrain the hope that horastope. which as yet rested solely upon
mig head, mught be justifed by the comma trial. We open anew the great glass door which
gires entrance to the ofices. We are conducted to the superintendent of correspondence, who
reads the cominands ot the imaster, lonks whh surprise at the new conter, as if the task which it was desired he should attempt, was evidenily be-
yond lis capacity. He liunself conducts us to yond his capactiy. He hunself conduets us rallings into compartments, as in a geographical ehart tie earth is divided into different covatries -and further, like the chart, each of these compountry. We passed by England, Germany, Russla, the East Indies; we reached a partic
The chief of the department offered an eass-- Bring candidale, and said to a clers: You have two bours, sir, to examine it, to ex-
ract all the orders from it, and gou vill carry hem at a certaia hour to Monsleur Walf.'
By ing contact with lum, I was enabled to
know the ingire3sions of my worthy young man.
I was satisfied with lum. He took his place vith I was satisfied with lime. He took his place with
an unpretending, yet coufident, arr, at the same tume returning thanks. His first look was for the poor hitle pin, by whose help he had been
adanited to his present trial. His raenorg now carried bim back to his father, and to the wise
counsels which lie bad received from him ; then to counsels which lee bad received from him ; then to
bis mother, who was stll so disturbels about his fulure. Then bis thougits were rased to Propitunity of being usseful to those who had so great
need of bis assistance. Having composed and consoled himselt with these solutary reflections
he bravely opened the bundle of papers from he brarely opened the bundle of papers lrom
Canada.
Canaja, as I hare learned from a nin from tinat country, is a country full of life and vigor into which civilisation is beng rapidly introduce France, as a losed and respected grandmother 3 eountry in which the rechesl products of natur loped upon the ancient territory of the Iroquas, before the geograplies in our own country hare tune eren to recognase the finct of their comirg ative inlabitant ot a city of forty housand souls. This renerable person is sixteen and a balf years
old. Such an acturity suynoses great needs, constantly renewed call for the productions of
more adranced civilisation; an exchange of the
atural products of the soll, for the productis of he refineld industry of the old world ; of an im mense commerce there, a multiplied and tever-
inly $y$ - active intercourse. People are there on sessions!. Their orders must be filled as quire posick as if by the wind whel fills the sails, as if quop the
stean which urges the packet-boat to, all quarters The new clerk knew something about this when be opened the immense bundle of the day's
correspondence. He endeavored to wse der in the chasifigation of these to vise much He put in one pile the drafts and moneys, in another the faulf-finding letters, in another the united to its banking business a forwarding and conmission bouse, which employed a large the orders, an analgsis of all the complaints, an account of the moness, and hastened to present Lireself to Monsieur Wolf.
And he cast a hasty glance at tlie spleudd pen manship of tue novict, and liss eren rows - Do

And the conversation continued in English. Allhough Canada formerly belunged to Freace
and French custons are still preserved in Lower Canada, Enylishl is he language of the country
the correspondenco is carried on in Englisi, and a knowiedge of the language is tadsppensable in getting through crediabily in this work. Hape you erer been in England? asked
Monsteur Wolfi, resuming Frenct ; astooished at the purity of accent of his young clerk.

- No, sir; but my moller, who is well educat d, and who speaks English, perfectly, taught me braced every opportunity of speaking it and hearing it spoten.'
'Shake hands,
English, ' pous said the banker, brakly, in bald, tell me your name, and from whance cornes o me so pleasing a lad, who, but for a pra,,
would hare let escape me, nolyothstanding my pretensions of making no mistake in faces.?
where we come from.
The young man had, as we lave said, a genpreared to be a luttle more than twenty. He she. lins eyes were large and soft, with long n expression of sweetness as of brillancy. His forelhead was high, open, fair, pure as that of a
young girl ; no bad thought luad ever yet sullied he purily of the creature of which expressed artlessness, calinness, und a certana self-relanae. A ingt moustache sladed his
full lip, ant a budded beard was scattered oper bis chin of twents years. He was slender but well formed ; there was a little negligence about
bis dress, it tnust be sadu; bis countenance natural and without embarrassment. Greally encouraged by the agreeable reception of tlie
Baron, lie continued the couversation in perceiving the great pleasure which bis new patron took in discoursing in that language,
which, in Elurope, is the language of busulats, as
 of age, und I beloog to a family of artists. $M$ g father sank under the heavy weight of labor ; and mivinatier remans a wiilow, with many chldren,
living in the country. Sbe bas provided, wnth nergy and without other resources than that and not wilhout reason, from the diffeult career of an artist, and I look forwad eagerly to the itri, can support our family. After having foreign jangutages and commercalal myself witis house of one of our relatives m Germany. Since nts. All doors were closed are me, because I came uareconmmended, and whthout

Thie banker had listoned to bim with the great ess, which migh have embarrassed a less candid ature, the pleasing expression of his features His was so beautitul, so choice a nature! such ore the pure flame of life is dimmed God be uished of bad passions. Monsteur Woiff; afte having mspected with a rapid glance the wort an was submitted to bum, again raised bis èye all that hise, sood appearance pronised of frank ness and integrity.
'Very weil,' said
any other securily than yourself; ask you for the head of the Casada service ; you shall carry me, and it is that that. I am momest particula about. Sirangers are bound, to judge of the
care we take of their aflairs by the precision and Werspecuity which we exlubit in our reports. We lost one of our best :orrespondents', becaus trim, and because he, curred bis; d's likemeneeping
willows. Talk but Jillef I Istes nuct-;

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|  | the rocksmitien by the rod of Moses. In' the |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | Oork-are on the alere, and that those pho are mad onough to iry the issue with them Bre certain to be-come the victims of their misozable tolly.-Cork Ex. aminer. |
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|  |  |  |  | ledge she owes a great deal to the progreas made inEngland during the last half-century by ideas of $10-$lesance and justice. The rights of the citiaen hare |
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|  |  |  | them. If we bad such powers as these on our bide, and the Groen Flag unfurled to the breeza, we would |  |
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|  |  | the hands of their foreign masters. Grievances less sharp and real haredriven otber people to resigtance | coty |  |
|  | clined to act; that the P:imate and the Archbisbopsof Dublin and Oashel, accepting the deputation, ar- |  | informer can plas bis part, which would do iojury guch things as these are nothing but the works of |  |
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|  |  |  meins. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to do with them. They could serve no one bato out } \\ & \text { enemjes, and in that case they stould do their ut- } \\ & \text { most to avoid them.-Dundall Democrat. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
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|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { the Oatholic Uaireraity College, Queen's Uaiversity, } \\ \text { but that the goverament objected to any reference }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | mour in quegtion is a curious one, we may as weil saywhat the nature of it is. It is stated that the EnglishMinister at Washington communicated with the Oa-binet ia Londor, and informed them that agents frow |  |
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|  | Sele |  | eplisted, or were endeavauring to enlist, disbandedsoldiers of the Federul servica, for the purpose oftransferring them to Ireland to take part in an in- |  |
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## THE TRUE WTNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONTCLE ZOCTOBER 13,186

## 6be Crue Clitues. <br> CATHOLC CHRONICLE.

 eis alluibs.
©. E. OLERR, Editor.


 every week "hows the date to which be has paid
np. Thus "Jois Jovss, August '63,' shows that
bo bas paid up to dugust ' 63 , and owes his Sub-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13 .
bColesiastical dalemdar.

The "Forty Hours" Alloration of the Blessed Sacranent will commence as follows :

news of the week.
Thought the British Gorerament bas not relapsed into its former apathy, and though arrests
continue to be made both in Ireland and in Eng. continue to be made both in Ireland and to Eng.
laad, the Fenian conspiracy is, if we may form an opianon from tie tore of the press, but as
punctured bladder. It has collapsed, and rather the object of ridicule than of dismay.-
Two laboring men, and a journeyman tailor suen un so far as jet las come to light, to be the
heads of the conspiracy in Ireland, and the rank and fyle are said to be destitute of arms, money,
and organisation. Under these circumstances, the Goverament can well aftord to be mercefful
and to deal leniently with its prisoners. It would and to deal lemently with its prisoners. It would
be, at all events, a wice as well as a porel policy oo try the effect of a littlo. justice and moderait s obsurd, it is but adding mockery to injury, to tell the Irish that they have no cause, or rea
sonable pretext for their disafiection, so long a the Establshsed Church asserts its odious pree sence, and so long as tull Freedom of Edcaction
is not granted to the Callolics of Irelaud.Many, no doubt, of the grievances of Irelaud are yond the reaci of legislative remedies; but posed by Protestant legislation upon a Catholie posed ug Protestant legisiation upon a Cathoinc
communuty, and these it is wihno the poiver of the lavy to remore. What lias been done, consequences in Catholic Lower Canala, might
surely be tried, and relied upon to produce good effects, in Catholic Ireland; and were the ma-
jority of the people of the dast named country put yon tha same legal footing as are wer co. shen expect io see the people of Ireland as logal
and as coutented as are our French Canadian sellow-citizens. Had the latter, however, beeu of their Charch and their colleges, os the lrisi have been treated, Canada would still be in would hare reason to be surprised at the disat fection of Lower Cunadans.
The catlle disease contunues its rarages in Egland, but does not appear to have crossed
over to the sister silad. In consequence the price of anumal food has been greally raised, and extensive importations of borned callle from
France are takiog place. A fer cases of choera hare appeared at Soutbaupton.
The outbreak of cbolera in Italy; by calling of the Catholic elergy and the nuns, bas given $u$ an excellent commentary upon the policy of Vic wards the relgious Orders. As beedless of the breats and the tyrannical edicts of the usurper, sit the horrors of pestleace, ho ere respective Bishops hare rustied back to their respeut,
dioceses wherein the plague has broten out, ing ; and while munierpals, and the whale true of fficial hirelings have fled panic-stricken from the confraband Sisters of C'arrily have rushed an to supply, heer vacant places. Nay! the aufor the serices of those whom they latelf persecuted, and whom when the presen tribuilation'shall have passed, thes mill again' revile and perseciute with tenfold bitterness. Sisters of Charitys have

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 an extreme Protestant paper, admuti, but for the
Fiars of Si. Francis, the sick would hase beein eft uaatiended, and allowed oo die like do gs.-
 order issued by the Piedmontese buicher Cialdu for the robbery and exile of the Capuctinins has same Religious from the Marchese Pepoli, callag upon them to furnish claplans for the choler patients in the Lazaretto. To this requistion
the Capuchins promplly replied, that they were The Capuchins promplly repliec, that they wer
readr pot only to turaish a few chaplains, but 1 stppulatug only that their ordinary resi
The prisoners ariested to them.
The prisopers arrested on suspicion of Feniangistracs. The Counsel for the Crown asserted that Irge sums of money bad lately arrived from
the United Stales for the purpose of promoting insurrection, and that arms to a considerable ex
tent had been inported and manufactured. The insurrection, 14 ss said, was to have been inauyu-
rated br the wholesale assassination of the nobilty a and gentri. Our latest dates are per Chinza to 30 th ult.
The "Timbs" on Infland.-"Satan" so
the sweet sunger of the Protestant Israel tells us Hindssome mischies still, for idue hands to do. Masing in this dall season or he year, aun pead oo rrsh affiars and to the state of Ireland; readio rish afiars and to tite state of reland; read
ing her people long homilies upon their r vees, and maroing them to take example from their virtu
ous and therefore more prosperous neegbbors on ous and therefore more prosperous neegbbors on
the other side of St. George's Clannel. It is a
and Eoglish journalists, that whenever they have nothing elie to do or speak about thes must pitc
to freland
So the Times discusses the great social difit culty of Ireland-the tenure of land question and the relatoons existfry betwist landlord an
tenant, wiuch even the Times admits to be un heallhy. They are so, as the critic truly observes, not because of any thang in her present laws upon he abnormal condilion of the great mass of the Irish working classes, and the coasequent incessant and undue compention for land. This comwould be tenatr, completely at the mercy of the owner of the land, who can Impose such terms as he pleases in the bargann ; and this competition is
gain the couscquence of the almost total want of all profitable occupation for the laborer.There is nothing for the Irisbman in case he
canoot rent a piece of land, to fall back upon except emigration from the country. So far there is nothing to find fault wi:h in the Tlin



 문웅




But, admitting that the above contains a full and fair explanation of the fact that "Ireland is poor whilst England is rich," why is it, how came it to pass that, Uister excepted, reland has only
one industry, to wit, the tillage of the soll? In o answer to this question lies the wbole secret of Irish poverty, of Irish discontent, of Irish agra-
rian outrages, of Irsh emigration, of all that so slocks and surprises good heavy, stold Joun Buil as he contrasts the condition of Ireland with or of Eagland, congratulating bumself the while
or bis superior noteligence, thrif, energy, and his higher civilisation. We can fancy therefore
hat this is not a question that the Times much
cares to discuss.
Ireland has, with the exception of Uister, no industries but one, that of agriculture, whilst
Eagland has fifty, simply because Eaglish legision interfered w, th, and successfuly prohibuted the establistiment or development in Ircland of those industries which she teared might enter into
competition with her own nascent industres.

England as towards Ireland was to discoarage and put down industries, all manuaciures in trivesen Protestant Uister. This whek polcy of which to to-day we are reapung the fruits ha ustries; object-the proction Eoglsh and though the spread of Free Trade principles on which in case of lorengo war the prolonged persecution of Irsh Papists exposed the Empire, on the other band, hare of late pears brought about a industries to Irishmen and Papists, the disasdustries to Irisamen and Papist, hens consequence stlll are felt, and will be felt to the latest generation. The evil bas been
done, and it is not in the power of man to remedy it, or to obliterate the traces of the barbarous legislation of the XVIII. century. No political
a;plications, or mode of treatment can make the aplications, or mode of treatment can make tue
actual condition of Ireland that which it would ave been to-day if the political and social antecedents of Ireland had been essentally different
from those which the Penal Code of Protestant Eng those which the Penal Code of Protestan gent man can fall to perceise and to admit tha the non-existence of "industrie," in Ireland is the direct result of Eoglish prohbition of those
industries-for the want of which again Ireland is oor whilst England is rich. All the poverty Ill the agrarian crime, all the poltical incongruiLes of Ireland-at which Englistumen are astound. ed, are the direst ineritable result of English legiswion. They are the cousequences of liat extra Temes deplores: and that demand for land is exra ragant and fanatical because,owng to the policy he last century, there exist in the former ao inJustres, no renumerating emplogments, no manuactures upon which a redundant agricultural po industries were carefully fostered in England until fully de reloped they could walk alone. Then me the era of Firee Trade which found these inluitries in full operation in the one couniry,
whist in the other they bad been carefully dis. couraged and suppressed. And yet with these peat the silly common-place that lreland is poor canse her people are Papists and priest ridden England rich because sbe is
We insist the more upon this point because it strikes us that in repelling the absurd charge
that the present deplorable condition of Ireland that the present deplorable condition of Ireland
is due to the Catholcity of its people, as the na. tional prosperity of England is due to the ProCestantism of England, the Calbolic and friend of Ireland sometimes misslates his case, and thus gires his adsersary an adrantage, by attributing the dis-
tressed condition of the Irish agricultural classes to actually existing laws, or to some posituse enactments of the legislature regulating the relations
betwixt landlord and tenant, pecular to Irtand. To this it is easy to retort that in principle, the laws determining those relations are the very
came in England and Scotland, and in the U. States as they are iu Ireland. It ss the social not the legal relations of tenant and landlord that are difterent in Ireland to what they are in any ot the other of the abope named comintres:
that difference of the social relations, leaves the tenant at the mercy of the owner of land, is the direet resuls of laws, repealed indeed to-day, but of which the consequences are and must
be eternal. That all forve is indestructible is an axiom no less in sociology than w mechanics, holds as true in the moral as in the material order: shall exist so tong will the traces of the Protestant Penal Code be clearly discernible by the unpreJudiced obseryer.
Especially on this Continent; because of the tholic stream of uramgration which ss one of the consequences of that Penal Code. No doubt emigration from the more thickly peopled districts of the Old World, to the sparsely peopled districts of the New: but hee lisumed its actual gigantic dimensions, bat for the constaut pressure upor the means o subsistence of the Irisu people, and the want of
all industries but one, as the Timoes bas it. Now it is just because the Irish Catholic emigrants bave come en masse that they have not been Anglo-Saxou population by whom they were surrounded. Arriving ia driblets they woula have been so absorbed at once; but rashing in in a
mighty stream, broad, controuous and impetuous, they, like some great river which at first refuses to mingle or confound its sweet waters with the salt their new home, their distuaclive nationalitg, their peculiar Celtic characteristics, and above all their Cartholic faith. In spite of the sad apostacies
which so often occar änongst them, which are so general amongst their descendants, the first generation of Irishmen have been'as it were the
pioneers of the Gospel no America, and to them, as well as to the Freach, this quarser of the glabe
is indebted for the blessings of the Catiolic Faith.

Thus the, verg means shich "Prolestantimm em-
ploged to extirpate Popery to the Old World have but sesulted in propagating it in the New tifices ol man.

Sectarianism in the School ver. Sectartanism in the Kitchen.-" No Catholic Need Apply." : How often do these words, on
words to the same eftect, meet our eges 10 ad vertsements from house-bolders enquiring for servants. We do not complan of them ; we think, indeed, that they are in very bad taste, trcss of a camils bas it in er or master or mis certaia the religion of the applicant for a situation before concluding the engagement; but also certauly we think that the consclentious Protestant acts consistenily in admutting none but Pro estants withun his family circl
We say that we do not quarrel with the priniple involved or mplied in these words; on the contrary, we highly approve of it, and wish that every Catholic would reduce it to practice,
though without making an offensive and quite unnecessary parad of in the advertising column of the jourual. The principle umplied or involsed is this:-That, such is the mporlance of sound religious praciples, and so irreconcilable is the antagonsm betwixt Cathohicity and Protestantism, the presence of one of the former perber of a Protestant family, is to be deprecated because it might endanger the sound Protestantcause Protestants doubt the capacity, or beLonesty of a Catholic cook or a Popish nurse hat ibey reject ber services, as because they ence to which the presence of said Romish cook or nurse maght expose ther cluldren and other ependants.
In therr own case we see Protestants are keen iglted; they can argue soundly, and act con-
 the bouselola, and see whither that princijle will lead them! Lat them ouly be as logical in the selection of their children's teachers, as they
are in the selection of cooks to cook their children's victuals, or of a mald-of-all-work to wash their own linen-and what will be the result? We answer Separate Sclools; Sectarianssm in
the educational as vell au in the culinary order "I do not choose," says Pater-famelias, being a zealous and consistent Protestant," although they may not directly tamper with the faith of ing children, yet may they from association and intercourse, acqure such a moral wulluence over those chlidren, as to unsettie those Protestant foundations which it is my duty as a
lather to place beyond the reach of all disturbing influeaces. There may adeed be no Popery in the broth, no savor of Romanasm in the pudding, of Mariolatry, alllough cook does go to Mass of Suadays, aud Buddy does say her beads everf oight before golag to bed; but still i dread the from their position in my household, cook and Biddy unght acquire over the plastic miods of Protestant Pater-familzas explain, it takea to task, the motipes which prompted hiun when adtask, the motives which prompled hinn when ad-
vertising for a domestic to append the caution No Cathollc neell ayply."
Let us transfer this principle, which is a sound one, from the kitchen to the school, and apoly it to the teacher as well as to the madd-of-ail.
work. Litt us also postulate that Catholic parents bave the same right to protect the religious privciples of their chiderea, against the miluences of
Protestantism, as have Protestant parents to guard therr children agaiast the insidous apgranted, we hare the whole case for Separate Schools, as stated by Catholics, made out and dilled at onee by Protestants.
Let us grant, for the sake of argument, that, in the "conanan school," where the majority of the taugit are Protestants, and where the teachof study is, like the broth of the Catbolic cook, mnocent of all religious bias whatsoever; still as -especially if he knows how to make bimself re--especiany liked by his pupils-must, whether for good or eril, be ummeasurably greater than the familp, whether these be her social equals, or her master's children; so the danger to the Catholicity of the pupil is exposed in the one case, is far greater than the risk which is one other case, the child's Protestantism runs. For precisely the same reason, therefore, that the
Protestant Páter-familias refoses to have CaProtestant Pater- in his bousehold; or about hig. children, does the Catholic parent refuse to hiave Protestant teachers to instruct his children. The objection, we say, of the Catholics to the "corn-
mon school" with its Protestant teacher, and Prorestant pupils; is of the same kiud, but infiaitely
in the formula of Prolestant advertistinents "No holic need apply
And to conclude our argument, we contend that ia the choice of a teacher for bis clildren, position, should, in so tar as the law is concerved be left as free and unrestricted as is the Protesttics. With the latter the State has po domestics. : With the later the State has no right to interfere, directly or adirectly, and so also with
the former; and it is as gross a violation of the essential or consutuent principles of cipil and reIIgious liberty to compel a Catholic parent to pay,
in part even, the salary of a Protestant teacher, in part even, the salary of a Protestant teacher,
as it would be to compel the Protestant house. helder to engage aud pay the wages oi a Cathoic cook
"No Catholic Need Appiy." Well, we are not cutizens fo quarrel witla our Protestant fellowdemand only this, that they be equally our school "sectartanism." They will not tolerate a Romish cook in their kitchens, or an idolatrous Papist in the laundry; and they assert, against the State in general, and aganst the majority of the house-holders of the district, towaship, or section so which they reside, their absolute right to choice of their domestics. hat appertains to the wages to cook or housemaid not of their own selecting
say.

But we ask to be treated wilh equal justice, we challenge equal consileration for our own sectarianism. We will, so help us God, no dreu, than they will tolerate Catholic cooks ; and we will not allows them, under ang pretence, or any manner whatsoever, to compel us to pay the the exercise of teachers whose servites we, in ject for our children.

The "Globe" on Conrederation and ns nesults. - We have already in our last, view of showng that on Confederation policy was not adopted by Mr. George Brown as a weans of protection against loreign invasion, or aud of warding off the danger of Anexation. Though in England it may sult Mr. George Brown to tell one story, and to represent humself as a rery loyal personage indeed, intent only in Nurth America, when adtressing his own rule stituents be well knows that there is no need for such hypocrisy, and that such an argument would tell more against than in favor of Confederation tell more aganst than in favor of Confederation
amongst Protestant Reformers. No! in Upper Cangsta, and addressing Upper Canadian Reormers, a class of gentry whose eyes have all loug had a very evident and decided cast in the direction of Washington, Mr. George Brown drops the logal and British dodge allogether, and puts the matter, Confederation, on its right foot ng. Hele tor it opposes obstacles to their long-coreted An opposes obstacles to their long-coreted $\mathrm{An}_{-}$
nexationi ; but sumply, but wholly and solely, benexation; but smply, but whonly and solely, be-
cause it assures to Protestant Anglo-Saxon and democratic Upper Canada that preponderance in public affarrs over Catholic and non-democra-
tic Lower Canada to which its numbers entule

Lower Canaua to which its numbers eatule
This, this alone, is the beauty of Confederation upon which Mir. George Brown, in the
Toronto Globe, expatiates loudly and elu-
quently:-
Remoriog
Remoring the burdon of local expenditare to lo-
cal shouldars, a aud awarding to Upper Canada a pro-



 eranest tivit - and people will remsmber with indig.
nation the conduct of those wio attempted to weakea
be hands of the man who fought thas ber

The Tunes,
suppose makes public the importacce fact that the in Sormation in pirtue of which the late action gainst the Fenians was talsen, was furnished by he Washangton Government to the British auynuths who have been saved from plunging fur-
CAYONGOF THE ANGLiCAN CHURCH, AS cares one pin for these absuru enactments by
which the founders of the Anglican sect praposed othemselves to put down Popery on the one hand, and Protest ot. Dissent on the other: $;$ and dea even of the nature of these once celebrated now obsolete Caarns, to the faithful maintenance he Anglican Church is still bound of oath, and olema invocation of the name of the iliost High lod. It may perlaps ineres, herefore, son f our readers to kn someting of the nature osight ato the true meaning of the great apos whence to form a judgment on the valdity of the plea set up in its behall, that it was a movemen f course, be remembered that the Puritans, Protestant Dissenters, when they had the upper estants of the Anglican sect, in persecutiog Papists and all who presumed to differ from then on option-as witness the New England "Blue Scolland. 'The following, according to the Times, is a brief anaigsis of the Canons of the
Anglican Cburch, which, to this day, remaia un repealed:-

Brce-SLip:- "babe if grace," so say
Rume Rumor, has skevaduleul a bright and sbinug light of the conventicle has gone out pillar of the French Capadian Missionary. So ore the Lord against the hosts of the "man in" has vanished to parts unknown, bearing with im in his tight jewels of. gold, and jewels
siver-if sucts tering may be applied to bond and greenbacks. He bas spoiled-Oh! tell A.bkelon, nor jet in Great St. James or St. Fran in Xavier Sts-he bas spoiled, not the Egpptana
oot tue enemies of the Holy Protesting Fatt done-(for these deserve to be spoiled and made onventicle, but the daughters of our $Z$ ion them
So there is walling and grashing of teeth, no only because a light has gone out, a babe from its place, but because of the greenbact at the approaching Anniversary Meetings mention will be made of this, and the natne he fallen one will be carefully screened tro Iready heard of it, and the scorner wage his hea as lie passes by. The following paragraph, in whin
aly the name of the sanctimonous swindler suppressed, throws some light on the amount is depredalions, and is from the Montreal co For two days the general converastion on 'On3nge
sa been tbout the fiyith of citizua referred to on the

 aplanddd block or baildings, in a fashiouable streel

 nne $\$ 7,000$, another $\$ 5.000$, and so on. Tha toual
will be, some say, $\$ 100,000$. It is Baid he raised
The fear of a vist from the Cholera has stirred p the authorties in England to make investiga has beea appointed to enguire into and port upon the state of the Poor-Houses-those asslums which Protestantism has substituted fo and for which the poor of Engiand and Ireland
entertain such profound arersion. Whether that
aversion be reasonable or a mere prejudiee, the
following editorial coumments of the London

 The readers of Dickens will minediately call
to mind Mrs. Gamp as the type of the PoorHouse nurse, and of that munistering angel whom Protestantism provides for the indigent sıcik in
the place of the Sister of Charity. What man-

## $f$ these filthy ill-condtioned hags to these Poor

 Houses the Times goes on to describe, as ex
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 lectrod and ill fed, and must go from worse to woree
But it is not only in the neglect of aickness that th




The "Times" on Colonial Politics, and
Colonial Politiluns in General.-'There so much truth in the following that it may be expected to give very general offence amongs
all Colonial ofice-holders. The Times is only 100 well pasted up on these malters : One of tho gtrongent distinctions between Colonia
nnd limperial polites is to be found in tere verr de-
ective responsibility of public bodies and individual






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