bodies, maintained schools in the darkest and most evil times of revolution and conquest, fostering and propagating whatever learning there was in the world, thus justifying the remark of Pope Gregory XVI., who declared "That the most illustrious universities of Europe were founded with the consent and support of the Roman Pontiffs." (Great applause). In England the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in Ireland that of Dublin, received the rights of a university from Pope John XXII. In Belgium the University of Louvain, and in Denmark the University of Oopenhagen, were founded by Pope Martin V.; the University of Douai, by Pope Pius IV.; and in Spain, Italy, Portugal, Poland, and Sweden, all the existing universities were either founded or approved by the Roman Pontiffs (great applause).

And, in conclusion, let me say, why should not every independent Catholic, and I would venture to add, every enlightened Protestant, who is for the well-being of society and religion in this country, why should you not refuse to give a vote for any man who is not for denominational education? Let me implore you to make one united and noble effort to tumble from its place the proud Dagon of mixed education in this land. bodies, maintained schools in the darkest and most evil times of revolu-

I know the opposition will be vehement, but I firmly believe that a sturd, and vigorous agitation on our part will carry the day; then the Catholic Church will win her victory—the victory of having the school the porch of the sanctuary, and on the indestructible basis of divine faith, raise a perfect fubric of human improvement and culture, gaining over the reasoned infidelity and decayed will of the Nijneteenth ing over the reasoned infidelity and deranged will of the Nineteenth Century. This will be a greater triumph than she wrought in the time of St. Augustine and St. Thomas, and make her at once the fortress of society and the fountain of knowledge.

The learned gentleman resumed his seat amid the appreciative

applause of the large assembly.

COMPARATIVE CIVILISATION.

We take the following from Pomeroy's Democrat. For the sake of the interesting figures we hope our readers will excuse the violent

manner of Mr Pomeroy's expression:

New England fanatics have for years howled at what they have New England fanatics have for years howied at what they have termed the barbarism and ignorance of the Southern people. In the matter of schools, and churches, and good souls free from taint, New New England has claimed to be so far in advance of any part of the country, and particularly of the South. With this sort of lying argument Puritan preachers, orators, and newspapers have made capital, and have hanged on through the years until they got up a civil war.

civil war.

The last census throws some light on this subject, and may furnish some hints for the great, loyal, and good of New England. The white population and number of churches in each of the six New England and the six South Atlantic States (counting as one Virginia and West

Virginia), are as follows :-

States.					Whites.	Churches
Maine ···		•••			624,809	1.104
Vermont	•••	•••	146		329,613	744
New Hampshire			***	***	317,697	1,764
Massachusetts		***			1,443,156	1.764
Rhode Island	***		•••	•••	212,219	283
Connecticut				***	526,549	902
Total	•••	•••	***	***	3,455,043	5,421
Delaware		***			102,221	252
Maryland					605,497	1,389
Virginia	1				712,089	2,405
West Virginia	***				424,033	1,018
North Carolina		••	••	144	687,470	2,497
South Carolina	***		•••		289,667	1,208
Georgia	•••	***	•	•••	681,926	2,698
Total		111	•••	748	3,450,903	11,567

The congregations of the churches foot up a total of 2,203,677 fo

New England, and 3,660,984 for the South.

With an equal population the South eas twice as many churches, with an equal population are South eas since as many churches, and two-thirds more members of congregations than New England. Massachusetts, with a population nearly double that of Georgia, has scarcely half as many churches as the latter State, and only a small excess of members of congregations. How about New England piety

Let us continue the comparison. The following table will show the native white population of the States mentioned, and the number

Natiiva white

of criminals and paupers in each ;-

		TARRILLA MILLEO		
		population.	Paupers.	Criminals.
Maine		576,097	3,149	255
Vermont		. 282,491	1,231	143
New Hampshire		900 117	1,739	199
Massachusetts		1,090,843	5,323	1,152
Rhode Island	***	156,927	407	133
Connecticut	141 **	414 015	1,128	215
Total		. 2,808,491	12,972	2,097
Delaware		93,101	223	13
35	***	៥០១ ១១ឆ្ន	781	804
771	*** ***	<i>e</i> 00 000	1,941	331
	*** **	406 OE1	839	138
West Virginia North Carolina	•• ••	675 400	1:149	
		281,894	883	132
South Carolina	***			130
Georgia	*** **	628,173	1,270	126
		0.000.005	H 400	
Total ,	111	3,306,235	7,062	1,174

These figures show that, with half a million more whites, the South has little more than half the paupers and criminals as New England.

Let New England finatics take these figures along when they go out to preach about the Ku-Kiux and the ignorance and lawiessness of

STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE.

(Compiled for this Paper.)
The arrangement made in 1821, as to the number and character of Bishoprics in France, remains in force to the present time, with the following exceptions:—Cambrai was raised to the dignity of an Archiepiscal See, or rather re-established in that—its former dignity in 1841, and Rennes became an Archbishopric in 1859. More recently still, Laval was separated from the Diocese to which it had been united and except intermediate. united, and erected into an independent See. At the close of the late war Strasbourg and Metz were united to Germany. Besides these, there are several Bishoprics in the French Colonies of which mention will be made hereafter. The Archbishoprics and Bishoprics in France

	made herea are as follo		Archbi	shoprics ar	id Bishoprics in France
•		shoprics,			Suffragans. (Chartres
	Paris		;···	***	Meaux Orleans Blois Versailles
	Camb rai	***	***	***	Arras (Autun
	Lyon et Vie	enne	***		Langres Dijons Sainte-Claude Grenoble
	Rouen	144		•••	Bayeux Evreux Séez Contance
	Sens	***	***	114	Troyes Nevers Moulins
	Reims	***	***	**1	Soissons Ohalons Beauvais Amiens
	Tours	***	***	***	Le Mans Angers Laval (Nantes
	Rennes	***	•••	•••	Quimper Vannes Sainte-Brieue
	Bourges	, ,,,	••• •		Clermont Limoges Le Puy Tulle Saint Flour
	Albi	•••	***	***	Rodez Cahors Mende Perpignan
	Bordeaux	***	••	•••	Agen Angouleme Poitiers Périgueux La Rochelle Lugon
	Auch		′		Aire Tarbes Bayonne
	Toulouse	. 111	•••	•••	Montauban Pamiers Carcassonne Marseille
	Aix		:	,	Fréjus Digne Gap Ajaccio (in Corsica)
	Besangon	184	**	Strasbo Metz Verdan Belley Saint D Nancy	urg { Now in Germany
	Avignon	***		***	Nimes Valence Viviers Montpellier
I	t will be seen	n, therefore	, that th	here are in	France to-day 16 Arch

It will be seen, therefore, that there are in France to-day 16 Archbishoprics and 63 Bishoprics, exclusive of Metz and Strasbourg. From the Budget of 1859, it appears there were then in France 46,533 priests, exclusive of those who were supported at the expense of the communes, and the members of religious orders and congregations. It is no evaggeration to say, making allowance for the ordinary increase, and excluding from the calculation the number of priests in the dioceses of Metzix 1 3 rasbourg, that there are at present about 50,000 priests in