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## Catholic Becord

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1885.

MR. PARNELL'S DEMANDS.

That ably conducted journal, the Man often enabled to concur, discusses the demands recently formulated in Dublin by the Irish leader from a standpoint that does that gentleman and his following but scant justice. The Free Press feels happy that Mr. Parnell has at length seen fit to define what he means by home rule, de-claring that he has hedged about the defin-ition for years back, and that the absence of an authoritative explanation has led to much confusion of terms in discussing the demands of his party. Our contemporary furthermore affirms, that the government of Great Britain has now got formal notice of what the Irish Nationalist leader aims at-the disruption of the empire-a determination that Ireland shall go out of the Union. The Free Press then proceeds to give counsel to the two great English parties as to the attitude they should respectively assume towards Mr. Parnell's "new" demands. It likewise places on record its view that the granting of these demands would place Ireland at the mercy of Continental powers and that no worse fate could befall the green Isle than to be continued attempts to make her shores the base of operations by such countries as Russia, France, or Germany, in the event of war breaking out between any of those powers and Great Britain. "For many years to come," says the Manitohan journal, "perhaps for all time, Ireland would be unable to prevent such a contingency as this. Her sons might be valiant. they might be willing, as they have been in the past, to bleed and, if need be, die for the land they so dearly love; but what would the comparatively small force they could raise do against the hosts of such nations as France and Germany." This citation will clearly show our readers how last, discussing the form that the concession far wide the Free Press is of the mark. Mr. of Home Rule to Ireland should take, we far wide the Free Press is of the mark. Mr. are the demands of Grattan and O'Connell They are demands that for one hundred years and more, but especially since the infamous union of 1801, have been vainly pressed on the attention of British statesmen by an all but unanimous Irish people. Mr. Parnell himself, last January, openly declared at Cork, that nothing but the restoration of Grattan's Parliament with its far-reaching constitution could satisfy the desires and expectations of the Irish people The Free Press cannot surely be ignorant of the fact that during the period of Irish legislative independence—from 1782 to 1801—Ireland was part of the Empire and never failed to concur in imperial purposes or support imperial policy. On the 15th of January, 1800, in a celebrated effort against the proposed legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Grattan, discussing a speech of Mr. Pitt in support of that measure, said :

"The minister proceeds: he states second instance, namely, that of war. "The minister proceeds: he states a second instance, namely, that of war. Here, again, the fart is against him; the Parliament of Iteland have, ever since their emancipation, concurred with England on the subject of war; but they have concurred, with this remarkable difference, that, before their emancipation, their concurrence was barren, and since their emancipation, it has been productive. Immediately, currence was barren, and since their eman-cipation, it has been productive. Imme-diately on the settlement of that emanci-pation in 1782, they voted asum for British seamen, and on the apprehension of a war with Spain in 1790, they voted another; and in the present war, under Lord Fitz-william's administration, they voted a third; so much more beneficial are the wild offerings of liberty, than the conexwild offerings of liberty, than the squeezwild offerings of interty, than the squeezings, and eviscerations, and excruciations of power. But all this is lost upon the minister; fact and bounty make no impression on him; he has against both a fallacious argument and hungry specula-

"He thinks that he foresees that the Par

of course, and without the assent of the Houses of Parliament; he knows that the supply of that war depends not on the Parliament of Ireland, but of Great Britain; and, therefore, the interference of the Parliament of Ireland on that subject is little more than the declaration of a sentiment. Now, the declaration of a sentiment on such a subject is only valuable as it is the sentiment of a nation; and the concurrence of Ireland in British wars can only be the sentiment of a nation as the constitution of the nation; that is to say the rights of Ireland, as claimed by herself, to be exampted from the legislative authority of a British Parliamant, are tendered, regarded, and protested by the British empire. It is not the Isle of Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mysore country, nor the deminions of Tippoo, nor yet the feathers of her western wing, that engage the attention or interests of Ireland; if is her own freedom and constitution, the late of that internal freedom and constitution, not such as British ministers, who have invaded that constitution, shall hold forth; nor such as British ministers, who have invaded that constitution, which she herself, Ireland, feels, comprehends, venerates and claims; such as the berself expressed in her convention at Dungannon, and through all her counties and cities, and in every description and association of people, and afterwards in full parliament claimed, carried, registered and recorded; it is for the preservation of this constitution that she is interested in British wars. She considers the British empire a great western barrier against invasion from other countries; invasion on what? invasion on her liberties, on her rights and privileges; invasion on self-legislation, the parent and protectrees of them all. She hears the ocean protesting against separation, but she hears the sea likewise proteeting against Union; she follows, therefore, her physical destinress of them all. She hears the ocean protesting against separation, but she hears the sea likewise protesting against Union; she follows, therefore, her physical destination, and obeys the dispensations of Providence, when she protests, like that sea, against the two situations, both equally unnatural, separation and union."

Is the Free Press satisfied? Does it not,

in the light of these declarations of the Father of the Constitution of 1782, see that it does injustice to Mr. Parnell's claims. Mr. Parnell demands the restoration of Grattan's Parliament and we have just cited Mr. Grattan to show what were the uses, privileges, powers and preroga-tives of that Parliament. The Free Press need not trouble itself about Ireland's selfdefence in case of hostilities between any of the great European powers and the ished, and depopulated as Ireland has been by misgovernment, infamous and brutal to the last degree, she could at any time defend herself against the aggressions of Russis, Germany or France. An Irishman fighting for home and fireside is as fine a soldier as the world can produce. Numbers in such a struggle are no match for the valor of patriotic desperation, the superhuman courage of self-defence, aided by an intimate knowledge of the country assailed and its best means of protection. Mr. Parnell's demands are honest, so hon est that such men as Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chemberlain have no seen fit to say aught in their condemnation He states plainly and clearly the expect-ations of Ireland—expectations that must be satisfied if the British empire is to endure. The Irish leader asks not seeks not disruption of the Empire. His pur pose is its consolidation by the concession to Ireland of rights and privileges iniquit-ously stolen, by the so-called Union of 1801. In our issue of the 29th of August

"In any new system of Irish government that may be devised, the sovereign of the three kingdoms will be represented in Ire-land by a person of his or her own choice, and there will likely be an Irish House of Lords to specially protect the landed and Protestant interest, and an Irish Commons elected by the people.

"We should ourselves prefer an Irish

Legislature consisting of but one Chamber, elected by the people, with satisfactory constitutional guarantees to the Protestant minority. The main thing now, however, is to get a Parliament of some kind. An is to get a Parliament of some kind. An Irish Parliament once secured, it would assert its right to all the privileges necessary for the good government of Ireland. As these privileges could not be desired or long withheld we would soon witness the reatization of Mr. Parnell's wish for the restoration of Grattan's Parliament, with its fear meahing constitution. Mr. Parnell will, of course, take all he

can obtain in the way of Home Rule for Ireland, but he does that which honesty and sincerity demand in laying before the British Parliament all that Ireland must procure in this respect, to be a happy and contented integral portion of the empire that without her must perish. Since the above writing Mr. Chamber-

lain has, in a speech at Warrington. belied his former professions of friendship for Ireland—and his loudly-proclaimed desire to see extended to that country some just measure of home-government. Even the ultra-Tory Standard is delighted with the ultra-radical Chamberlain's declaration of war on Ireland and the Irish party. It is now quite apparent that the member for Birmingham, to attain his own personal aims and promote his selfish interests, is ready to pander to the worst passions of the Eng. lish people. Our report in another column of Mr. Parnell's speech in Dublin will already show our readers that his is the thinks that he foresees that the Farliament of Ireland may dissent from that
of Great Britain on the subject of war.
He knows that peace and war are in the
department of the King, not of Parliament; he knows that, on a proclamation
by His Majesty, Ireland is in a state of war, Irish leader on account of the supposed

room to doubt that Mr. Chamberlain would have either kept silence on the subject or boldly stood by his declaretions at Islington and elsewhere in favor of home rule for Ireland. His speech at Warrington proclaims him the fee of Ireland. It is as base an appeal to popular passion and prejudice as ever characterized the tortuous course of the late Lord Beaconsfield. It will have one excellent result, in its demonstration to the Irish people that they have nothing to expect from the English radicals. We could never but regret that political exigencies should at any time render oven a momentary alliance of the Irish party with the radicals of England. Such an occasion is not now, we are gled to motion, at all likely to arise in view of Mr. Chamberlain's repudiation of his own pledges and statements. Mr. Parmall will steer clear of both English parties, and now that he knows exactly where Mr. Chamberlain stands on the home rule question, give him and his friends a wide berth.

Tour of Mr. Keily, The American of Secretary of Bayard's reply to the Austrian refusal of retailating by refusing on the part of his government to hold further diplomatic intercourse with the Austrian representative at Washington, mildly word, that the American government would not regret the withdrawal of that it gentleman by his sovereign. Firmness and decision were in such an emergency demanded, but they were leaking, and America had once more to pocket an insult from the emassulated monarchies of the laboration of his own pledges and statements. Mr. Parmall will steer clear of both English parties, and now that he knows exactly where Mr. Chamberlain stands on the home rule question, give him and his friends a wide berth.

HON. A. M. KEILY.

his inauguration as President of the Uni-Hon. A. M. Keily, of Richmond, Virginia one of the very ablest and most deserving of the public men of the South, to or the public men of the South, to represent the American people at the Quirinal. Mr. Keily being, however, stained in Italian eyes with the sine of Irlsh origin and Irlsh faith was objected to by the Government of King Humbert and his appointment severely criticised by the many survivors of the ante bellum know-nothing raze. The American Government in an unfortunate moment of weekness visided to the objections of pusillanimous regalism and bowed to the clamours of fanaticism. Mr. Keily, no one can deny or has deated, is fully possessed of every qualification requisite in the envoy and representative abroad of agreat nation. He has, in fact, the culture, education, foresight and broad-ness of view, that for a quarter of a century were so notably wanting in many American ambassadors.

On his rejection by Italy, Ministe Vienna, but, strange to cay, that this spriving remnant of feudal barbarism lale efused to receive him, on the ground, we believe, that his wife is a Jewses. Now, it so happens, we learn on good uthority, that this estimable lady, whatsuthority, that this common work we are not disposed to enquire—is a devoted Calhoic, of which fact the Cabinet of Fr oseph cannot be ignorant. These milat. herefore, be some other reason, for Mr. Keily's rejection. Italy may have had something to do with it, and Britain is more than suspected of occult interference. We are very happy to open from St. Paul, Minnesota, by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Virginia. That illustrious bishop says :

"I regard the treatment inflicted on you as an insult not only to one of the most highly and deservedly esteemed Catholics of the diocese of Richmond, and one of the most honored citizens of Virginia, but through him to all his fellow-Catholics and fellowhim to all his fellow-Catholics and fellow-citizens in this country and to the holy father himself. But in this insult to you I can see no humiliation save to those who have offered it. It was an honor to be have offered it. It was an honor to be unwelcome by a government, whose whole course has been marked by injustice and irreligion, and the government of Austria having by its recent act made itself the abetter of the guilt and partner in the shame, has thereby made itself incapable of humiliating you. While I have regretted the attacks made upon you by part of the daily press, still that need not concern us much, as nothing better was to be expected from such partisan and interested sources, but I have especially deplored criticisms passed upon you by some Catholic scribblers, who, in their real to appear clever and ultra-orthodox, have overlooked the fact that the cause for which you were suffering was the refutation, as well as the condemnation and shame, of their strictures. But it is a comfort to know that the utterances of those wholly unauthorized critics have absolutely no weight beyond the infinitesimal weight of the individuals themselves. I am loss stransferred to others, but surely it cannot the family to provide for and your business transferred to others, but surely it cannot be that our government, whose wellmeant action has placed you in this embarrassment, will leave you in it, or fall to so provide that you be in no way a loser by it, and even should that happen, which I cannot believe, still I am confident your well known qualities of head and heart will yet secure to you a career both of honor and profit."

We fully and cordially concur in the opinion of the Northwestern Chemics.

We fully and cordially concur in the opinion of the Northwestern Chronicle, that the Hon. A. M. Keily is a most worthy American citizen, a scholar, a gentleman, and a man of sterling principle and high business integrity—that the papers which talk slightingly of him, either know nothing of him, or are influenced by their religious antipathies—that the honor of the American nation is now at stake and that all Americans are bound to protest against the insult offered the governmen by the refusal, in the absence of all rational excuse, to accept its accredited representative.

We hope that the American government will come up to Bishop Keane's expecta-

room to doubt that Mr. Chamberlain tion in its treatment of Mr. Keily, but we to govern themselves! They have now feel bound to enter an expression of our the best opportunity that could be

crowns, ribbons, stars and garters. If a little of American manhood and a great deal less of American effeminacy, obsequiousness and servility were exhibited abroad, the republic would be seen in its true light, and respected accordingly. Now it is viewed through the deceptive this term implies.

our profound misgivings as to Mr. Cleveland's fitness for the position to which, by the votes of the American people, he has been raised. The more we see of the new President in his official and administrative apacity the less we regret the support we gave the candidature of the Hon. James G. Blaine. Were Mr. Blaine in the White House, neither Italy nor Austria had with mpunity, dared reject the accredited esentative of the American people.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN.

Commons will, according to the decision of the Premier, take place on the 14th of November next. Mr. Gladstone will not likely be enabled to take any very active part in the campaign. The onus, therefore, of the actual leadership of the Liberal party must fall on the Marwine of Havington and Mr. Chambarlain quis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain —the former representing the Whig, the latter the Radical element. Between these two sections of the Liberal party there is very little in common. All sections of the party were willing enough to follow Mr. Gladstone, but the Marquis of Hartington is distrusted by the Radicals and Mr. Chamberlain looked on with ill-concealed aversion by the Whige. The Tory party, on the other hand, has within ents of strength and unity, that must always, but especially in the present crisis, give it great advantages in an electoral struggle with the Liberals. Were Mr. Gladstone enabled to take part in the canvass, he could indeed arouse the dormant enthusiasm of his party, but with that great orator practically hore de combat, it were unsafe to predict results. We may, however, venture to say that from as careful a survey distance make, the fate of the Salisbury government will rest in the hands of the Irish party. Ireland is to send to the nell, and fifteen anti-nationalists, leaving eighteen seats in doubt, ten of which the national party stands an excellent chance of carrying. The Irish victory may be more complete than these figures would show, but with eighty followers in the next house Mr. Parnell will, we think, be master of the aituation His leadership thus far has been marked by a wisdom, prudence and foresight that augur splendidly for the future. Within a few years he has by his practical skill in leading men, combined with an admirable firmness of character. formed a party that has brought the question of home government for Ireland into a prominence it has not for forty years enjoyed. He has made leading men on both sides of English politics openly avow that the business of Parliament cannot be despatched with promptitude or efficiency so long as Ireland's representatives continue to hold aloof from Whigs and Tories. For the first time since the inauguration of the Legislative union British statesmen now declare that the Imperial Parliament cannot do justice to the local concerns of Ireland. Declara tions and avowals such as these could never in the days of O'Connell be had from the public men of Britain. Nay, more, O'Connell himself was never able to secure a majority of Irish members in favor of a repeal of the union. It will thus be seen that immense strides have under Mr. Parnell's leadership been made towards the realization of Ireland's most ardent hopes and justly founded desires. The coming electoral campaign will for Ireland be the most decisive that she has ever witnessed. If unity, moderation and discretion mark her conduct

as we believe they will\_the establish-

ment of an Irish Parliament on Irish

offered them to prove by quiet determination, by unbroken unity of action and by an irrefragable self-control that they are as qualified as any people in the world for the duties of self government. Every crime com-mitted in Ireland during the next few months, will by her enemies be heralded throughout the world as proof of an innate spirit of lawlessness and lack of an innate spirit of lawleseness and lack of respect for ordinances, divine and human. The friends of Ireland in America look with eagerness to the old land, trusting that the good counsel of their ecclesiastical and political leaders will be by all classes of Irishmen readily and closely followed. In that case we need not fear the result. Though the election takes place in November, Parliament will not likely be summened to meet before Fabruary, unless indeed liament will not likely be summoned to meet before February, unless indeed Lord Salisbury should, contrary to present expectations, meet with a crushing defeat in England and Scotland. The next few months will, there is no doubt, be the most interesting and exciting the political world of Britain has witnessed since the Reform agitation more than half a century and

half a century ago.

One happy result certain to follow the elections will be the exclusion from Parliament of those Irish members who since their return have betrayed the trust in them reposed by their consti-tuents and practically gone over to the enemy. The House of Commons will know no more the Erringtons, the O'Connor Powers and the Fays and O'Donoghues who have broken faith with the people that so highly honored them. Better men will in all cases be chosen to fill the piaces of the half-hearted, the untrustworthy and the untrue.

Another feature likely noticeable

after the campaign will be the coming to the front of many new men destined to make their mark in the political history of the three kingdoms. The old party leaders seem, in many cases, to have run their course. Times have, indeed, changed most marvellously since the passage of the Reform bill in 1832. The constituencies are now a vastly different complexion from what they were when Mr. Gladstone first en-tered Parliament. The masses of the people have since been enfranchised, and now no man aspiring to prominence in British politics dare raise his voice against these principles of enlightened progress, whose application aims at the securing of the happiness of the multi-tude, by conferring on the people, as a whole, those rights that give them a true and whose exercise must have for result the stirring up in the hearts of all that patriotism on which governments must rest and dynastics base their strength

BARL CARNARVON IN BELFAST:

At a banquet given the Lord Lieuten ant of Ireland at Belfast, on the evening of the 7th, that gentleman made certain passing attention. He held that the time had come to reject sentiment and Trade and Protection. He had during his trip been struck by the great national resources of the west of Ireland, which, lowever, remained undeveloped owing to the absence of railways and markets, It was a delicate question whether or not the government should extend its aid to the development of these resources, but the circumstances of Ireland being in his opinion analogous to those of the colonies, such aid might with advantage be given.

We are not now prepared to enter on the discussion of the relative merits of Free Trade and Protection in the abstract. Our readers have followed during the past few years, in the secular papers and on the public platforms, dis ons on this subject ad naussam. But we feel bound to express an honest conviction when we say, that the application of the principles of Free Trade to that country.

Ireland has proved most disastrous to With magnificent water privileges of every character and kind, with the richest and most varied natural resources. Ireland, from the industrial point of view, has been ever since the Union of 1801, but especially for the last quarter of a century, continually losing ground, and as a consequence becoming more and more wretched and impoverished, her people kept in enforced idleness, with all the sources of wealth at their very doors. Instead of utilizing a portion of her soil is close at hand. How often has it ductive, and her shipping industry

America. Free Trade has wrought untold evils in Ireland. What that country needs. to attain any measure of industrial de-

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. F. W. Glen, M. P. for South On-tario, writes in the Globs of Sep. 11th, a notable letter on the subject of Canadian Independence. The hon. gentleman states that several courses are open to the people of Canada, all of which have the people of Canada, all of which have been under discussion by the press. Among these he enumerates: (I.) Imper-j. I federation, which he rejects as utterly impracticable. (2.) Annexation, which he says cannot at present be seriously entertained, and (3.) Commercial union with the United States, which he likewise condemns for various reasons. He thinks it would be difficult to agree on a common tariff for the two countries, that England would not consent to negociate and execute a treaty transferring her trade with us to the United States, while she should remain bound to defend us power would likely execute a treaty without the right to abrogate it upon due notice after a given time; that owing to tion of the manufacturing indus-tries of the United States are protected by patents which in but few cases have been taken out in Canada, the American manufacturers could flood our theirs; and finally, that no new industries would be established in Canada under such a treaty by reason of the fact that be cut off whenever the treaty was abrogated and the value of the investment in plant and fixtures wholly destroyed. Mr. Glen then says: "The other courses open to us are to remain as we are, an appendage of the British Crown, or create on this conti-nent another independent national power. If we are willing to see the flower of our young men leaving us to find homes in the United States, and our fair daughters preferring to give their hearts and hands to American residents rather than Canadians; if we are unfit for self-government; if we are unworthy descendants of our fathers: if we have no appreciation of the inspiring power of a national flag; if we lack the manhood and courage to assume the duties and responsibilities of an independent national existence; in short, if we are too weak and puny to be weaned, then, by all means, let us held fast to the nursing bottle and remain as we are.

"If, on the contrary, we are of age, let us unfurl before the nations of the earth a flag of our own, and, as it floats in the breeze, solemnly declare before God and all mankind, that,come weal or come woe, we will defend it even unto death. . . We are five millions of the best people in the world, possessing great general intelligence, courageous, industrious, prudent, energetic, ingenious, morals law-abiding, with more practical knowledge of civil and political affairs than any other people in the world but the citi-sens of the United States—in agriculture more advanced than any but the to institute an impartial and searching English people—in shipping, only two Our educational institutions are inferior to none in the world-our press ranks with the best-our public and charitable institutions are highly honourable to us. We have within our borders unlimited natural resources. We are descendants of the best races of mankind on the earth but if we are not yet of age let us still hold fast to the nursing bottle, but if we are let us have a flag of our own on every see. Amen and amen."

Mr. Glen deserves credit for an expression of opinion at once so clear and so candid. The attention of thoughtful Canadians has long been directed to the present anomalous condition of Canaduans trade and commerce. We suffer most grievously by reason of our exclusion from the markets of the neighboring republic and, nothwithstanding our protection duties, are daily mortified to see our manufactures undersold in their own lines by Britishand American traders. Our protective system, while it does not protect us enough to stimulate the healthy growth of manufacturing interests, protects us in many instances too much by taxing the purchaser for buying in the cheapest market that which we either do not make here, or make after a more imperfect fashion than our neighbors. One point upon which all Canadians are agreed, and it is, that something must be done to keep our people in Canada, if Canada is not insensibly but irresistibly to drift into the arms of the United States. For years enormous capital in the development and years we have been giving that counof Irish national wealth, England has try the very flower of our youth. Is this gone to the very ends of the earth to seek to continue and Canada hold her own? raw material for her manufacturing and When, in 1878, the Canadian people by an other requirements. The mines of Ireland are unworked, her rich deposits of favor of a policy of protection peat, stone and slate unused but to agricultural industries, they took accept agricultural industries, they took accept wealth neglected, her fisheries unproduced her shipping industry cial independence of Canada. For our cial independence of this not unjustly and untruthfully been paralysed; and now, in her very food part we believe it in the interests of this declared that Irishmen know not how supply to Britain she is outbid by country that its political connection with country that its political connection with

Great Britain should for some time longer he maintained, but we nevertheless feel it a grievance and a crying injustice that Canada should not have the right of negotiating commercial treaties of her own. So long as we are kept in this state of bondage, so long will Canadians continue to crowd into the busy marts and great industrial centres of the United States so long will growth in wealth and popu ation, that should be so rapid, continue a s comparative standstill.

AN IMPORTANT PASTORAL

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers a translation of the pastoral letter of His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, on the occasion of the division of his diocese. His Lordship, addressing the dergy, the religious communities and faithful laity of his diocese, says:

"We have, very dear brothren, just re-ested from the Holy See an important document, the tenor of which we hasten to

document, the tenor of which we hasten to convey to you.

On the 10th of July last it pleased His Heliness Leo KIII., on the advice of the Most Eminent, the Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, to divide our diocese into two parts, of which the one, that situated to the north of the river St. Lawrence, shall continue to form the diocese of Three Rivers, and the other, strated to the south of that river; shall continue to make the property of the south of that river; shall continue a new diocese, under the name strated to the south of the tree; saint constitute a new diocese, under the name of the diocese of Nicolet. The Episcopal See of this new diocese and the residence of its titular are fixed in the town of Nicolet, whose parochial church is erected into a cathedral. into a cathedral.

You, very dear brethren, have been witnesses of the untiring efforts and numerous sacrifices we have, especially for the last two years, made to prevent this project of division from being carried out. If we thus acted it was because in all the intention of our heart, we helieved it out.

ject of division from being carried out. If we thus acted it was because in all the sincerity of our heart, we believed it our duty to do so, and this in view of your interests and the interests of our holy faith. Wherefore it was to us the source of no little consolation, of no feeble encouragement to us to hear, during our last voyage to Rome in 1883, the Holy Father declare to us: "It is not only your right, it is also your duty to protect your diocese with solicitude." Furthermore, this approbation of our conduct was given in a manner more emphatic again when, on the 9th of July last, His Eminence, Cardinal Simeoni, writing to inform us that the Holy Father had decided to decree the division of our diocese, adence, Cardinal Simeont, writing to inform us that the Holy Father had decided to decree the division of our diocese, addressed us in the following words: "His Holiness has in this juncture, enjoined on me to assure your Lordship that he is well pleased with the efficacious seal that your Lordship has abown, as well during your career as missionary among the Indians, and the exercise of your pastoral charge in the diocese of Three Rivers, as in the signal services rendered as blabop by your Lordship to that same diocese, and that the institutions you have there established will ever in the eyes of the Holy Father, remain a proof of the solicitude with which your Lordship has corresponded, and still corresponde, to the duties of the position you hold. By all the foregoing your Lordship will see how foreign to the mind of the Holy Father is the idea that evil-minded persons seek to have disseminated concerning the aforesaid division, namely, that this division has been brought about by want of confidence on the part of the Holy See in your Lordship." But, now, very dear testhren, that the supreme authority pronounces in a manner contrary to our views, and that it thus exonerates us from all responsibility in connection with the division of our diocese, it is our duty views, and that it thus exonerates us from all responsibility in connection with the division of our diocese, it is our duty to obey and respect the decision given, and this duty we fulfil in a way fitting our charge as pastor. We conform our will with entire submission to the will of the Holy See, for we trust that God will grant us all the merit of this full and entire obedience, as He is pleased to give us the satisfaction arising from duty done. we doubt not, very dear brethren, that you will also be fully submissive and obedient in every respect to the pontifica decision. This is our most ardent wish and our expressed will. The spirit of the just man, says the Holy Scripture, meditates obedience, while the mouth of the wicked is filled with evil discourse.

Mens justi meditatur obedientiom, os impiorum redundat malis, (Prov. 15-28.) redundat malis, (Prov. 15-28.)

Daw, then, from your sentiments of
Christian piety and your well-known devotion to the Catholic Church, all the
respect and all the veneration fitting to be given at all times to the supreme decision of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, in who

of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, in whom rests primarily the care of souls and the highest solicitude for the spiritual interests of all.

The decree of division which we received on Sunday last, the 23rd, inst., having been yesterday published in the town of Nicolet, at the same time as His Lordship, Mgr. Elphege Gravel, the new bishop, took possession of his see, the Lordship, Mgr. Elphege Gravel, the new bishop, took possession of his see, the faithful on the south side of the river, by thating to the south side of the river, by that fact ceased to form part of our jurisdiction. This letter cannot therefore be addressed to them. We desire, however, in parting from them, to render publication properties of the river and properties of the solicitudes of our pastoral office. We have many a time admired their lively and ardent faith their spirit of self-denial, their plety and zee in promoting the interests of God's glory and of our holy religion. We have been specially moved by the profound respectant they generally showed for our sacred character, and for the high charge with which it has pleased Go—notwithstanding our unworthiness, invest us—as also the filial confidence an affection with which they supported the during fifteen years of our administration. Wherefore with great affliction and trurending of our heart we to-day throug obedience part from them and cease to their pastor. Let them be at least assure that their memory will ever refail, that their memory will ever refail. that our attachment to them will nev fail, that their memory will ever re imperishable in our soul, and that if it permitted on our part to convey them last wish and make them a last recor mendation, we will to them say: "Me he who for fifteen years was your me loving and devoted father be not in lold days deprived of the succor