

The Catholic Record

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Oct. 5, 1880.
DEAR MR. COFFEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to the subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its aims and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1880.

(OFFICIAL.)

DIOCESE OF LONDON—CONFIRMATION.

His Lordship the Bishop will administer confirmation during the month of October, as follows:

- Oct. 5..... Windsor.
- " 6..... Sandwich.
- " 7..... St. Joseph's.
- " 8..... Amherstburg.
- " 10..... Maidstone.
- " 12..... St. Thomas.
- " 14..... Ingersoll.
- " 18..... Biddulph.
- " 19..... Mt. Carmel.
- " 21..... Parkhill.

LAND TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

The British House of Commons refused, in the last session of Parliament, to entertain a measure of relief for the tenantry of Ireland, and the consequence now is, in that country there is anarchy, bloodshed and assassination. The Gladstone Government saw, on its very accession to power, the absolute necessity of some reform to alleviate the distress from which the tenant farmers suffer. Men of truly liberal and comprehensive views, such as Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Forster, if uninfluenced by the landlord guidance, were fully prepared for radical changes in the Irish land system. But even in the present administration the influence of the landlord element is so great that the Compensation Bill proposed by the government in the interests of the Irish tenantry offered that unfortunate class but a limited measure of relief. There was, in the proposed bill, nothing of that broad and far-reaching statesmanship with which the world has associated the name of Mr. Gladstone. Still its introduction by the government and its passage through the Commons despite the landlord influence in the latter body constituted a practical acknowledgment of the right of Irish tenants to consideration at the hands of Parliament. The country was, when the last session of Parliament opened, in actual famine. The distress was so intense and so universal that nothing but the world's liberality could have saved its people from starvation. All who gave thought and study to the causes of the famine concluded that nothing but a complete change in the land laws could save Ireland from frequently recurring famines. Mr. Gladstone himself, in his first Midlothian campaign, spoke in loud terms of praise of the French peasant proprietor, and hinted at the establishment of a peasant proprietary as the best solution of the land tenure problem in Ireland. The landlords alone of all public men in the United Kingdom were blind to Irish distress, and seemed, as that distress grew more intense, to become more dogged in their determination to relinquish none of their so-called privileges—privileges inherited from the barbarous days of plunder, spoliation and massacre. The people might perish, but of relief from those who rioted in the luxuries wrung from the toil and industry of the starving peasant they could have none. The rejection of Mr. Gladstone's proposed measure of relief, went as were its

provisions, limited as was the scope of its operations, is justly looked upon as a declaration of perpetual hostility on the part of landlord against tenant. By their short-sighted course in their dealing with the land question, the members of the Lords' Chamber prove themselves incapable of the duties of statesmanship. Their blindness and obstinacy, begotten of stupid pride, render them unfit to legislate in the interests of the people for whose happiness all forms of government are supposed to have been devised. It is the welfare of the people and not of a particular class that Parliament should ever aim to secure. We admit, indeed, that certain particular classes may justly claim and enjoy certain particular privileges. But when the enjoyment of these privileges interferes with the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the common and inalienable heritage of all men, then privileges should neither be respected nor retained. This is the present position of the landlords towards the tenantry of Ireland. The people of that country are, therefore, justified in resorting to every peaceful means to remove from themselves the incubus of landlord tyranny and exaction.

We are happy to notice, in the recent large meetings held in various parts of Ireland, a strong determination manifested to secure the righting of Ireland's wrongs. The popular party in Parliament, by means of the constant, united and enthusiastic support of the people at large, can accomplish very much of good. Parliament cannot close its eyes to the events now passing in Ireland. It is to be regretted that, owing to the contumacy of the lords, that the land troubles in Ireland have already led to the loss of life. The latest deaths reported is that of Lord Mountmorris. We are not yet prepared to pronounce judgment on this case. As soon as we shall have the particulars of this unfortunate nobleman's life and death, we shall be in a position to give an opinion as to the cause of his death. For the present we content ourselves with the expression of this very decided view that the tenantry of Ireland are not the people to resort to such extreme measures unless in defence of life or domestic virtue. To attribute the death of Lord Mountmorris to the chivalrous people of Ireland were bringing an indictment against a whole nation. Ireland has no faith in assassination. But she has faith in the honor, fidelity and courage of her own sons, who, by means of unity and determination, must achieve lasting success in their present effort to ameliorate the condition of their suffering country.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

Europe is, it seems, to be afflicted with a Northern question. The Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden have been, since 1814, ruled by the one sovereign who resides at Stockholm—the capital of Sweden. For several centuries previous to the Napoleonic wars, Norway was ruled by the Kings of Denmark, but was ceded by the Danish King to Sweden in 1814. The government consists of a king who exercises administrative sway through a ministry of seven, and a legislative body called the *Storting*, consisting of two chambers. The latter body has lately taken certain steps not pleasing to the king, who has vetoed some of its measures. The Norwegian press and people sustain the course taken by their representatives, and deny the Swedish King the right of vetoing any measure sanctioned by the two houses of the *Storting*. The Swedish people, on the other hand, support the course taken by their sovereign, and angry feelings have been evoked on both sides. The Norwegians demand a repeal of the union between the two countries and the erection of a Norwegian Republic. The Swedish Government is, however, determined to maintain, even by force of arms, the existing union. An amicable arrangement of the difficulty may yet be reached, but if the Norwegian legislature insist on its rights as guaranteed by the constitution of 1814, it has it within its power to make things decidedly disagreeable to the king. This constitution declares Norway "free, independent, indivisible and

inalienable." But Sweden has a larger population, and is a wealthier country than Norway. Its army is numerous and well disciplined, while its navy is somewhat more powerful than that of the sister kingdom. A struggle between these nations were now productive of the gravest disaster to their material interests. The proposed erection of a Republic in Norway will certainly meet with no favor from the neighboring governments. The Norwegians are, however, a brave and determined people. They have repeatedly shown themselves possessed of the most ardent patriotism in defending their country against foreign invasion. We are, therefore, led to believe that the King of Sweden will not hastily commit himself to a struggle to maintain a disputed point of authority when the risk is so great to his own interests and to the maintenance of royalty in Northern Europe.

THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

The abundant harvest of the present year has given the people of Canada new hope and increased ambition. For many years the country suffered from the severest financial depression known in its history. The effects of this depression were on all sides visible, in the silent manufactories, in the abandoned homesteads, and depleted population. But there is now a change for the better. All classes have begun to feel the good effects of this change. The country has resources ample enough to give homes and comfort to millions of people. The older provinces are as yet thinly populated, while the vast regions of the Northwest, just opened to the emigrant, promise to receive countless multitudes of the human race from every part of the old and new worlds. We have room for a very large population in Canada, and there is no reason why with the exercise of forethought and caution, the foundations of a great nation may not be laid on Canadian soil. The Canadian people have within the last twelve years made marvellous progress in every department of national growth. They have within that brief period succeeded in binding together almost the entire territory of British North America under one Government, allowing at the same time each province the control of its own local affairs. The Intercolonial Railway has been built at immense cost. The Pacific Railway is already well under way, and the canal system of the Dominion, the finest in the world, is being vastly improved. If so much has been done in twelve years, what may we not expect to see accomplished in twenty-five years? But the people must bear in mind that each individual member of society can contribute to the national advancement or retrogression. If the people be brave, virtuous, and patriotic the country must progress, but if on the other hand venality, luxury and selfishness corrupt society, the country cannot advance. Each member of society is responsible to God and to his country for the encouragement he may give to vices subversive of solid national growth. If he encourage by example or by pusillanimous indifference profligacy, immorality and fraud, he does his country a grievous wrong. If the American republic and the Canadian Dominion have suffered so severely from commercial and industrial depression, it is, we have no hesitation in saying, because of the national vices which grew and flourished in days of prosperity. Throughout the period of depression, there was more money than ever in both countries, but it was withheld from circulation, because its owners had no confidence in public or private honesty. The history of the business trouble, the suspension of banks and of great commercial and manufacturing houses, is simply a history of dishonesty and fraud on the part of those institutions themselves or those they trusted. We are now about to enter on another period of prosperity. It is well that those who wish to secure its continuance should give the example of that probity and truthfulness which are the mainstay of individual and social prosperity. We trust that the lessons inculcated during the depression will not be

lost, but, on the contrary, produce fruits of happiness and content throughout every rank and condition of society.

INFIDELITY IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Tait, the present "Archbishop" of Canterbury, has recently been making a visitation of his diocese. It is usual for the prelate, on the occasion of these visitations, to hold forth on some subject or another, and it must certainly be confessed that in the selection of his theme, the "Archbishop" has been neither unpractical or extravagant, handling as he did one of the real evils of the day. We do not know if the "primate's" selection of a subject was influenced by the recent sayings of Mr. Bright, but we do know that these two prominent gentlemen agree in asserting that the intelligent mechanic class of Englishmen are fast breaking loose from religion of every kind and sinking rapidly into infidelity. This is a sorry confession after an experience of three centuries at the work of evangelization in England. Since Henry VIII., through a too pronounced concubinal inclination, threw off the discipline of the Catholic Church and proclaimed himself the head of a new religion, the predecessors of "Archbishop" Tait have had in their keeping the spiritual culture of the English nation, and this is the fruit of their labor. Certainly the Anglican Church cannot boast of its success in the British Isles, and though backed by royalty and wealth the intelligence of the English people turn from it because it is but a shadow, and nothing but the reality can satisfy the cravings of their souls. The true Church alone can bring peace to their minds, she alone can successfully battle with infidelity.

THE RESIGNATION OF GARI BALDI.

Garibaldi, the "hero," and his son have resigned their seats in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. They refuse to give countenance by continuing to sit in the house, to a constitution which, as they allege, no longer respects liberty. But it may be asked, who founded this constitution? Was it not Garibaldi himself who revolutionized all Italy to secure its acceptance of the House of Savoy? Did he not stimulate rebellion in the various states, with which previous to 1860 the Italian peninsula was divided? Did he not pave the way for the plebiscites which gave apparent popular sanction to the policy of spoliation pursued by the Sardinian Government? He was the head and centre of the revolutionary system which handed over kingdoms, principalities and duchies to the family of Savoy. He laid, in a word, the foundation of the very constitution he now impeaches. By treachery, by subterfuge, by violence and by treason he effected a unification of Italy after the most approved revolutionary fashion. But that unification has been to him a fruitful source of disappointment and bitter regret. He was for a time accorded a certain show of outward respect by the Savoyard magnates, but when he had served their purposes he saw himself unfeelingly cast aside. His election to the Chamber of Deputies gave him no influence in directing the affairs of the people. Each succeeding ministry fought shy of his support and co-operation. At length, neglected, abandoned and desecrated, he retired from public life in disgust. But has the house of Savoy seen the last of him? Not yet. Garibaldi's influence in the revolutionary circles in all the great towns is still large. His name has yet a talismanic power with the radical masses throughout Italy. He is not ignorant of his power, and is not the man to leave his injured feelings ungratified. Every influence he can exercise, every means he can call into requisition will be exercised and called into activity to overthrow the system of regal radicalism he himself did so much to set up. Overburdened with taxation and disheartened by commercial and industrial depression the Italian masses will either look on with indifference, leaving the Sardinian throne to its fate, or join hands with the agents of the agitator. The revolutionary societies are now

active throughout the Italian peninsula. Their object is to set aside royalty and erect on its ruins a republic of socialistic tendencies. They see in the weakness and follies of the present system the source whence strength and vigor will flow to their organizations, giving extended influence to their views and impetus to their schemes. The House of Savoy will soon be surrounded by foes of its own nursing. It has of itself, to gratify the ambition of its princelings, brought into being a monster to devour even its legitimate heritage. In its vain attempt to grab all Italy the Sardinian dynasty will disappear from the lists of royalty. In the struggle which must end in its humiliation and overthrow, we may expect to see the hand of Garibaldi dealing the deadly strokes prompted by bitter revenge.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

We have, from time to time, heard the loud howlings of the anti-Irish press against such leaders of public opinion in that country as have dared to take sides with the people against the landlords. They have been called communists, incendiaries, and even charged with exciting the people to such an alarming degree that murder might follow. To-day, however, we have from an entirely different quarter, a speech of no uncertain sound which calls loudly for bloodshed and massacre. Strange, too, the speaker of this speech turns out to be a clergyman—a minister of the Gospel of peace and good will—the Rev. Mr. Kane, Protestant rector of Tullylish, county Down, Ireland. At an Orange meeting held in Dunlany, this gentleman is reported to have called on his hearers to establish a protection society, the chief object of which was to be the shooting down of the priests and home rule members. It is bad enough to hear the intemperate remarks of some of these characters who are ever to be found willing to do the work of the devil in sowing discord amongst their fellowmen, but what shall we say when one claiming to be a minister of God coolly advises an excited gathering to perpetrate wholesale murder. It is to be hoped that the government will take the matter in hand and put a stop forever to such dangerous work.

AN UNLOOKED-FOR DEFENDER.

The Presbyterian council held in Philadelphia has been by no means a tame one, and at times its sessions were of the most stormy kind, but one of the best features of it was the unlooked-for defence of Irish Catholics by one of the delegates. A Mr. Day, of New York, could not resist the temptation of dragging Catholic Ireland into the discussion. Mr. Day is, no doubt, of that class of men who see everything through the colored glasses of prejudice. He complained of the oppression of Ireland, and stated that she was oppressed and down-trodden by the "Romish Church." It is not surprising that such an assertion as this should not be allowed to go unchallenged. It is certainly a matter of wonderment how any man of ordinary intelligence, who professes to know anything of what is passing in the political world could be so grossly ignorant of a subject that has been discussed in every journal of the land. The reverend and misinformed gentleman was sharply brought to task by one of his own brethren, Rev. Mr. Rodgers, of Londonderry, Ireland. He commenced by describing himself as a wild Irishman (we wish there were a few more such in the country) and in no intelligible language soundly rebuked those who profess to know so much of Ireland, whereas they are in utter ignorance of the state of that country. If the church of Rome oppressed the people, he certainly knew nothing of it; and with regard to his Catholic fellow-countrymen, his testimony was that they were amongst the most religious in the land. This conduct and language of Mr. Rodgers are redolent of the "sod," and we trust his example may be followed by some of his brother ministers on this side of the Atlantic. The true Irishman, whilst he may differ from his neighbor, will never descend to lying to uphold his cause, and his heart is too generous to stand tamely by and hear his countrymen—though they do differ from him in religion—vilified by such men as this Mr. Day of New York.

For the past twenty years the number of Presbyterian ministers has been increasing and the lay members decreasing. This is not a very wholesome prospect for the descendants of John Knox, who have not yet learned the secrets of Tanterism.—*Catholic Columbian*.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A PORTION of the printing office of the Propaganda, Rome, has been set apart for the purpose of publishing and editing the works of St. Thomas. It was inaugurated on September 3rd, in presence of Cardinal Simeoni. The work of printing will be under the supervision of Cavalier Melandri. It was begun on Sept. 6th.

A SPECIAL telegram to the New York Freeman's Journal announces the appointment of Right Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Bishop of Newark, to the coadjutorship of the archdiocese of New York with the right of succession. The Right Rev. Dr. Corrigan is perhaps the most popular bishop in the United States, and his able administration of the See of Newark, certainly gives promise that the Venerable Cardinal will find in him an energetic assistant and a worthy successor.

JAMES REDPATH, the famous Irish correspondent of the New York Tribune, made a speech, a few weeks ago at Leenane, and in commencing he asked to be excused for keeping on his hat, as Americans never speak with uncovered heads to anyone and never lift the hat, except to return a salutation. He wished his hearers to promise him that they would never lift the hat to any man because he owned land or was rich. Irishmen have lifted the hat too much, thought the speaker. For the lack of an independent spirit they have been kept down by the landlords.

THE Buffalo Presbytery has expelled the Rev. E. P. Adams, a Presbyterian clergyman, for heresy. It seems the rev. gentleman had some notions of his own on points of doctrine, and chose to read the scriptures according to his own light; this the Presbytery would not allow, and hence his expulsion. It is stated that seven-eighths of his congregation are in his favor and will support him. We do not see why the good man should be coerced, or what becomes of the principle of private interpretation. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

MR. TALMAGE has been investigating the stronghold of Mormonism and recently held forth on the horrors of this iniquitous system before an immense congregation. Mr. Talmage is remarkable for the most vigorous and at the same time most eccentric style of oratory, and on the occasion in question seemed to surpass himself. Whilst gentlemen of this stamp rail so loudly against this fearful horror, they should not forget that it is but an offspring of the right of private judgment, so loudly boasted of by the sects and which has proved a fount of evil and crime. Those outside the Catholic Church sneer at the idea of an infallible authority, but Mormonism and kindred evils are the consequences that follow from its absence.

GENTLEMEN from Ireland in the House of Commons cannot, says the London Telegraph, help speaking fluently, if they speak at all—and where is the member that is silent? Figures of speech drop from their lips as the dew falls upon their native shamrock. Talking is their delight, their exercise, their recreation. Strangers to diffidence, and even when at a loss for an idea, never failing for want of a word, they rattle on from exordium to peroration, letting fall tropes and similes with the ease and dexterity of a conjurer keeping in motion an apparently endless circle of brass balls and blunt daggers. That is the secret of obstruction. For the pleasure of hearing himself talk all through the night the member from Ireland will defy Morpheus, and support exhausted nature on furtively consumed penny buns. Mr. A. M. Sullivan is very happy in remark. During the protracted sitting last Friday morning, Sept. 10, Mr. Labouchere, seeing that he had some buns on his knee, rose to order, submitting that it was contrary to rule to eat in the House. "I thought, sir, we were in Committee of Supply," said Mr. Sullivan, and the point was seen and enjoyed by all present.

ON Tuesday, the 28th ult., at Corunna, His Lordship the Bishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to 48 persons, amongst whom were Mr. Jones, an ex-Anglican minister, and his wife. The sermon was preached by His Lordship. The Bishop has erected Corunna into a separate and distinct mission, with Rev. J. Ansbro as its pastor. Courtwright is attached to the new parish of Corunna. On the 29th ult. His Lordship proceeded to Port Lambton, where he also preached and confirmed seventy-five persons. Port Lambton and Sombra have been

also erected into a parish, and Rev. Peter Jones, its first pastor. Requiem Mass for the late Sarnia for the congregation preached an eloquent sermon on the conclusion of the life of the laity, cemetery, consecrated, situated about Sarnia and Point St. Charles, of about ten years' habitation, Bayard, Catholic, steadily progressing, congratulate him on his success. On Sunday, Lordship preached, made arrangements for the new mission.

HAMILTON.

THE NEW ALTAR. TINGS FROM —HAMILTON. NIGHT SCHOOL. CELL LANEWORK.

THE Church model of gentleness, ambitious city, titled by the adoration of the sacred edifice, the gothic, proudly guided, main body of the most magnificent forty feet from the centre is a for a statue of ceiling, of which sensation of the. Though repetition, character of the with a rich ar. It will cost, increased dollars, at cheap at such designed and e. Deurier, of For credit on the gentleman. do not see why the good man should be coerced, or what becomes of the principle of private interpretation. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

One of the paper line is given by the action of regard to Du. very foolish as their feet to the. Sw. saw. caused the ch. It is evident where, either the Adriatic. The Locks clever man on the recent company to be "right" to be "right" did not wear hats, because what he got, the Yankee dial. Governor Gove saying "put" because nobles was the Un. pleased him whiskey he glass. Serious notice that "tumble" to. On the con. denial of h themselves a perfect when he level with C. knows we as well equally vanished, character of. It will be referred to on this sub. will be as f. or Macaulay. 200, give L. and reliab. The pre. give great effusions of held at P. these "revo. is that the the aggra. which of it publish th. and mak. own pecu. truths of holding o. Rome, wh. for the. turned Pr. The dele. who advis. of justice. and the. decency, woman, profound. at all like. Dr. Knox.