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TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday

th week.
THOS, COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER FAUM MIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone 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 to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am econfident 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,

ve me, Yonrs very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

# Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1880.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS AND CON-FIRMATIONS

y 23.....Wallaceburg,
Where the dedication of the beautiful n
church will take place.
25.....St. Francis. Stoney Point.
Belle River. 30 Maidstone. St. Anne's. Windsor. Sandwich. 3. ....Sandwich.
4. ....Canard River.
6. ....McGregor's Mills,
Where a new church will be dedicated
8. ....Amherstburg. Wawanosh. By order of His Lordship the Bishop.

## A WELL-MERITED REBUKE.

P. FFRON, Secretary.

The Bishop of Ossory deserves well of his country for bringing to notice the licentious outpourings of a certain section of Irish publicists and politicians, who, under the veil of an indignant patriotism, propound doctrines subversive of religion, morality and justice. No Irish journal, it is true, has ventured to use the blasphemous language in vogue it may be that in times of sore distress like the present some amongst the unreflecting and precipitate of the people might be led into adhesion to these pernicious doctrines openly advocated by that journal and advanced under more or less disguise on various platforms during the recent electoral struggle. His Lordship says:

" A few days since an American news-"A few days since an American newspaper was put into my hands which has no better name for Irish bishops than Episcopal traitors, sons of Judas and men who betray the poor, while its pages team with euglogies of Fenianism, Communism, etc. These it commends as the glorious is one of the recognized organs of the so-called Land League. Its great heores and correspondents are men who have been most prominent. been most prominent in organizing the Land League in Ireland, and who more than once have not blushed to propound these irreligious theories to Irish audi-ences. For such men the Land League is a mere mark for Fenianism."

The cause of Ireland has often in times past been irreparably injured by a violence of speech, as often indicative of insincerity as it is always of cowardice. Unscrupulo is politicians have indeed so often traded on the misfortunes of Ireland that good men have been, by a fear of exciting the wrath of demagogues, forced into the background. Journalists, with no other motive but self-aggrandizement, have achieved the same unhallowed distinction in this degradation of patriotism. None have, however, reached the utter lawlessness of that nameless journal stigmatized by the learned Bishop of Ossory. It has made itself the advocate of Communism, and has championed assassination as a legitimate mode of warfare.

Its violent denunciation of men devoted, in the noblest sense of the term, to the interests of Ireland, whose minds have but one purpose, that of righting the wrongs of their country, and their hearts but one affection, that of love for Ireland—has inflicted graver injury on the country for which it professes so pen of a public man. It is humiliating

rack-renting landlords, or the iniquity of English legislation. It has prejudiced the minds of the liberty-loving and law-abiding against Ireland and its people. It has defiled patriotism by maligning religion.

Irish patriotism ought not to be polluted by contact with the vileness of Communism, or blackened by the criminality of assassination. Against such monstrous wickedness the Bishop of Ossory raises his voice. His protestation on behalf of an outraged Catholic people does credit to to his wisdom as a prelate and to his sincerity as a patriot.

It is not the least among his services to his country, and we trust that his exhortation will be accepted in the spirit it is offered-a spirit of devotion to religion and to country.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S APOLOGY.

Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of Austria during the election campaign provoked a great deal of adverse comment in England and on the Continent. We can hardly believe that the Premier would have made use of such language had he expected to be so soon after trammelled with the responsibilities of office. But once in office it was certainly necessary for him to set matters right with Austria. After several interviews with Count Karyoli, the Austrian Ambassador in London, Mr. Gladstone addressed him a note, pronounced by the Times unprecedented in the annals of modern diplomacy. A copy of this note was forwarded by Lord Granville to Sir H. G. Elliott, British Ambassador at Vienna. Mr. Gladstone's note read When I accepted the task of forming an

Administration I resolved as Minister not to repeat or even defend the political language, regarding more than one foreign Power, I used when in a position of greater freedom. I regret I should even have seemed to impute to the Emperor of Austria language which he did no I have no hostile disposition towards any country. I have always heartily wished well to Austria. In the performance of his arduous task of the consolidation of the Empire I feel cordial respect for the efforts of the Emperor. Respecting my animadversions on the foreign policy of Austria when it was active beyond the borders, I will not conceal from you that grave apprehensions were excited in my mind lest Austria should play a part in the Balkan peninsula hostile to the freedom of the emancipated populations, and to the reasonable hopes of the subjects of the with one self-styled Irish newspaper published in America. This paper has, however, readers in Ireland, and it may be that in times of sore disextend or add to the rights she acquired under the Treaty of Berlin. Had possessed such an assurance before I never would have uttered any one word which you describe as painful and wound-ing, but I will immediately express my serious concern that I should have been led to refer to the transactions of an earlier period, or to use terms of censure which I can now wholly abolish from my mind.

I think this explanation should be made not less public than the speech which supplied the occasion therefor. W. E. GLADSTONE.

(Signed) The comments of the press on the course pursued by the Premier have been on the Conservative side of the sharpest reproval, on the Liberal side of mildest approbation.

The Times says:

The correspondence between Gladstone and Count Karyoli is probably unprece-dented in the annals of modern diplodented in the annals of modern diplo-macy. It is far from desirable that occa-sion should frequently arise for such apologetical explanations as Gladstone offers. Gladstone's language in Mid-lothian, if left without withdrawal or explanation, must have rendered his inter-course with Count Karyoli unpleasant to both. Any interruption of diplomatic relations or change of Austria's represention should for every reason be depre-cated. Fortunately the difficulty has ended by the complete and gracefully-worded amende Gladstone made. Never-theless, the form of explanation shows how inexpedient it is that there should have ever been occasion for it.

The Morning Post says: It is quite unprecedented to have to

place before the public two such docu ments as the letters of Fawcett and Glad-The Liberal majority, large as it ic, may disappear in other places as it has vanished at Oxford, if blown up by a change of wind such as might be brought about by these damaging confessions. The Daily Telegraph says:

Unless the new Ministry are more care ful, they may go down to history as a Cabinet of apologies. Hardly has it been constituted before the Postmaster-General s seen doing public penance for rash accusations; and now the literature of diplomacy is supplied with documents at once unprecedented and undesirable, in which the Prime Minister of England is found making the amende honorable to the Austrian representative for expressions used amidst the excitement of the recent general elections.

The Standard says:

much devotion than the tyranny of to have to add that the writer is the

We are, notwithstanding these severe strictures, under the impression that if the course of the Premier be made the subject of Parliamentary discussion it will meet the approbation of the people's representatives as the only candid, dignified and honorable solution of a difficulty begotten of terms employed in the heat of an election campaign. The explanation offered by Mr. Gladstone can in no sense be considered a humiliation of the country or of himself. If he did an injustice he was surely bound in honor to repair it. This he has endeavored to do and we are firmly persuaded that, admiring his candor and approving his language in the note addressed by him to Count Karyoli, the British people will find no just cause of censure in the course adopted by

#### ANOTHER INSURRECTION.

The reading public has become so accustomed to reports of insurrections in the dominions of the Sultan, that but little attention is given to despatches conveying news of uprisings on the part of the down-trodden people of the Turkish Empire. The present position of the Ottoman Em pire, enfeebled by foreign wars and disturbed by grave domestic troubles. renders every insurrectionary movement of any consequence dangerous to the very existence of the State. The news has now reached us that the tribes of Northern Albania are in open revolt. The Albanians are a bold and warlike people, and have frequently given great trouble to their Turkish masters. In the state of utter debilitation in which the latter now find themselves the insurrection of these tribes is a matter of grave moment. If the insur rection be not promptly suppressed it will certainly spread to the other disaffected peoples under Ottoman sway. The results of such a contingency are easily foreseen. The early downfall of the Turkish Empire is indeed looked upon as a mat ter of certainty. Nothing could precipitate that downfall so speedily as an insurrection embracing Albania and the neighboring provinces. It were better for Europe, and better for the world, that the Turkish Empire should fall by domestic troubles than by the armed intervention of Russia or Austria. The latter States are powerful enough in the East without further aggrandizement. The foundation of an independent Christian State to embrace the territory now occupied by European Turkey, would offer the only lasting solution of the much vexed Eastern question.

# A COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION

The French Government has certainly displayed a determination due to the national sense of honor in prohibiting the proposed Communist demonstration at the cemetery of Pere Lachaise on the 23rd of May. The communists proposed decorating on that day the graves of those misguided men who fell in the seige of 1871, fighting against law, religion and social order. A demonstration such as this, at a time when the radical spirit runs so high as it now does, not alone in Paris, but in all the large manufacturing centres, might be seized on by designing men as a favorable opportunity for another outbreak. There can be no reason to doubt that such an outbreak is at hand. The vigor shown by the Government on this occasion may post pone it. But the Government itself has done so much to foster and en courage radicalism that it is not surprising to find it making headway in every rank of French society. The French Government has lost no occasion to weaken the influence of religion over the people. A wicked and licentious press has derided all that men should hold most sacred. Radical orators in both houses of the Legislature have rivalled each other in heaping outrages on Catholicity and its institutions. Catholic officials have been dismissed solely on account of their religious fidelity, and the whole country led into irreligion and impiety as far as every Governmental influence could bring about such a result. A State with-

The French Government may before long have to feel the truth of and incapable administrations. They this assertion. When face to face will not support him with any of the with an insurrection the most powerful that has ever yet menaced social tion. Nothing indeed but utter folly order in France-and such we firmly on the part of the Democrats can believe will be the insurrection that is daily approaching-that Government may weep over its folly in removing the props that uphold stable government and social order. But weeping will then be in vain. It will die unhonored and unregretted, a victim of its own cowardice.

## PRIZE FIGHTING. The prompt and vigorous action of

the Ontario Government in preventing prize fighters from the neighboring republic giving a brutal exhibi tion of barbarity on this side, is certainly to be commended. People of the prize-fighting class and their abettors must be taught that the soil of Canada is not to be desecrated by a brutality for which no palliation can be offered. The law officers in the American Republic have always dealt too leniently with this class of criminals. Somewhat more of vigor and determination in dealing with such people would certainly produce excellent results in the way of preventing periodical recurrences of cruelty truly savage in all its sickening details. It hardly becomes us to boast of our advancing civilization when we tolerate abuses such as this of prize fighting. We are glad indeed that the Government of the Province exhibited so much foresight and firmness in dealing with the gang that lately sought to make Port Dover the scene of a prize fight. We have had ourselves within a year crimes enough to deplcre without inviting a disorderly element from a neighboring State to disgrace our modern barbarism.

# MR. A. M. SULLIVAN.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who was reurned at the general election for the county of Louth, having proposed, for certain personal reasons, to resign his seat for that county, sought the representation of Meath, vacated by Mr. Parnell's electing to sit for Cork city. A pledge of uncondi tional support to Mr. Parnell having been exacted from Mr. Sullivan, he promptly declined giving it and has withdrawn from the contest. We hope he has not formally resigned his seat for Louth, and that efforts will be made to have him retain his seat for that constituency. Mr. Sullivan is one of those men that Ireland cannot, at this time in her history, afford to spare. Eloquent, patriotic and sincere, Mr. Sullivan is known to be, and we doubt if any man in the national ranks could be found to fill his place adequately. We earnestly hope, indeed, that he may consent to sit for Louth, or that, at all events, his services in Parliament will not be lost to the country.

THE THIRD TERM. The latest movements in the Presidential campaign indicate the weakness of the third-term advocates in all but a few States-apart from the South. The negro element in the South, unable to carry a State in November, will of course cast a heavy vote at the Chicago Convention for Grant. Some of the New England delegates likely feel inclined to the military absolutism of that same august personage. But the Western States have not taken to his re-nomination with any kind of enthusiasm. The favorite in the West is Blaine. Sherman may get the Ohio vote, and Washburn that of Illinois, but Blaine is indeed the favorite amongst the "solid" men of the Republican party. He has however, very powerful and unscrupulous enemies to overcome. Roscoe Conkling and Don Cameron are amongst the cleverest of American politicians. Both are strongly in favor of the re-nomination of Grant. and will employ every means to secure it.

With a "solid South" vote at the Convention, and a few Northern or Western States to give him support

endeavor to dispense with its Govern- friends at first considered. The party now sees the humiliations into which they were led by his corrupt enthusiasm so necessary to his elecbring about a Republican victory in November.

### CONVERSION.

Mr. Jones, the Episcopal minister of Walkerville and Sandwich East, bade his congregation farewell on last Sunday evening. He has severed his connection not only with his parish, but with the Episcopal Church, and has been admitted conditionally to the Roman Catholic faith. Mr. Jones, in acting according to the dictates of his conscience, shows both moral courage and a contempt of human respect. Still, he has done nothing more than what is being done every day at the presults being done every day at the presults which we have organized here for the whole county, has been obliged to vote ent time in England by the best and bravest in the land.

#### GRATEFUL IRELAND.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letters from Irish Bishops, received by His Lordship the Bishop of London in acknowledgment of monies sent from them. With more than three by him for the relief of Irish dis tress. These letters come from the successors of saints and martyrs, from men whose learning and virtues would shed a lustre on the most historic sees in Christendom. There is a letter from the great and venerable Archbishop of Tuam. It is short and despairing, like the sigh of a breaking heart. This great churchman and ardent patriot spoke and wrote and worked for years for the welfare of his race and the freedom of his country, and now, in the evencountry by any savage exhibition of ing of his life, at the close of an episcopate stretching over nearly sixty eventful years, he has the sor-

> famine. These letters are brimful of gratitude to the clergy and laity of the diocese for their noble contributions towards the relief of a suffering people. They also reveal an alarming state of things obtaining in unhappy Ireland. How long will that country remain the shame and reproach of English legislation? Let us hope grievances with a view to their utter abolition: and let us also hope that the horizon of our native land will soon be gladdened by the longexpected dawn of a future of freedom, peace and happiness.

nost generous contribution of one hunpounds towards the relief of our poor people I beg you to accept my most grateful acknowledgments. We are a nation of beggars, and, I fear, shall continue so for some time to come. I remain, my dear lord,

Most gratefully yours, +John MacHale. Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London

Cork, April 22, 1880.

My Dear Lord,—The generous best understand the workings of gratitude. Your Lordship will kindly give me credit for much stronger feelings than those feeble words of candid thanks can convey. I have received your munificent gift of £100 for the afflicted poor of my diocess. Your generous people are worthy of their pastor when so large a portion of their contributions are allocated to a single diocese. We were on the verge of destructive famine when the charity of your friends came to avert the calamity. We have, thank God, struggled through, but the circumstances of the visitation have been such as to inspire a general ap-prehension of renewed trials. Your Lordthip's remittance comes most seasonably, and, better than my thanks, the prayers Your devoted brother in Christ,

+WILLIAM DELANEY.

The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of

Sligo, April 22, 1880. My Dear Lord,—I am favored with My Dear Lord,—I am favored with Your Lordship's letter of the 5th inst., enclosing a remittance of £100 for the relief of the destitute poor of my diocese. May God ever bless your Lordship and your flock for the practical sympathy you evince for our suffering people. We can never forget it, and our most fervent prayers shall be offered for our generous benefactors. The destitution is still very great and widespread, especially amonost great and widespread, especially amongst our small landholders. We have been able so far to supply them not only with necessary food, but with new seeds for their land, without which a new failure of Grant may still be considered a crops and another famine would be informidable candidate. But he is not done by the Government or the landlord out religion is a State that will soon by any means as formidable as his class to supply employment to the labor-

ing classes, and we fear but little relief will be afforded in that way in the coming months. We must still rely chiefly on charitable help from without; and we have every hone that God will not allow have every hope that God will not allow it to cease until the harvest brings us our home food supply in September and Ochome food supply in September and October. Begging your Lordship's prayers for myself and flock, and again assuring you of my heartfelt gratitude, I have the honor to remain, Your Lordship's devoted servant and brother in Christ,

+L. GILOOLY.

Most Rev. Dr. Walsh.

Letterkenny, April 26, 1880. MY DEAR LORD,—I beg to acknow-edge, with heartfelt gratitude, your Lordship's munificent donation of £100 for the relief of distress in this suffering diocese.
I do not believe that Your Lordship could have selected a place where your charity is more needed or could do more good The want among our poor people is very great and is daily on the increase both in intensity and extent. Knowing from experience that the summer months would be the most pinching, I tried to reserve something for them when the contribusomething for them when the contribu-tions were coming in freely; but now this little reserve fund is flying through our fingers with lightning speed, and the con-tributions have almost wholly ceased. away £1,170 to the parochial sub-committees. At this rate, a few more meetings shall leave us without funds, and Lord knows what will then happen to the poor people. Up to the present the people have been kept alive by the liberal contributions which we have received from the United States, but this, which was our chief source of aid, has at last become exhausted. The various funds in months before us, and more than 73,000 on our relief lists, this state of things gives grave reason for anxiety. However, Divine Providence has been so kind to us hitherto that we have every reason for implicit trust in His goodness. Praying that God may bountifully reward Your Lordship and your generous people, I am, my dear lord,

Your Lordship's faithful servant, +MICHAEL LOGUE The Lord Bishop of London.

Skibberreen, April 26, 1880. My DEAR LORD,-I am in receipt of your kind letter and generous remittance of £100 towards the relief of the distress existing in this part of the distress existing in this part of the south. The obligations under which we all, bishops, priests and people, are placed towards those thoughtful friends who remembered us in our distress will continue to be felt for all time. Their charity and their numificance hample for the preservation row of seeing the flock for which he has so long labored and suffered menaced with all the horrors of famine. of the Government of the country. Assuring Your Lordship of my sincere

gratitude and esteem,
I am, my dear lord,
Yours very faithfully in Christ,
+Wm. FITZGERALD.

Kenmare, April 24, 1880. MY DEAR LORD, -I think Your Lordship will be pleased to see a report of my relief fund, which I enclose herewith. It has been indeed a happy circumstance for poor Ireland that the American bishops sent us such generous help, and that their the present government will grapple Lordships sent it direct to the Irish think while the distress is daily increasing, that £50,000 of the money given for food is lost to our poor starving people by the heartless conduct of the English Government. I must say it seems to me an act of the greatest dishonesty. The Duchess of Marlborough has given £30,000 of the money sent to her for food to be used for seed potatoes, with which the Government St. Jarlath's, Tuam, April 21, 1880.

My Dear Lord,—For your Lordship's

My Dear Lord,—For your Lordship's given some time or other for fisheries, yet Canon Brosnan, of Cahirciveen, writes to to me to say the fish are leaping in the bay, and the poor people could not get the small sum that would provide them the small sum that would provide them with nets to catch them. I hope the little fish will go back to Canada and ask what it all means! Alas! it will rather be the cries of the poor and patient people who are starving in the midst of plenty, which will ascend to heaven. Your Lordship will see why the distress must continue from the enclosed report, and why I ventrum the content of the content from the enclosed report, and why I venture to plead a little for our people, even to our princely-hearted American Fathers. For myself, I only ask any little help that may be left over, or come in after large collections, so that I may help urgent or special cases. Twice this week I have had the happiness of helping special cases for two different bishops who could not help them from the public funds. Begging your Grace's prayers and blessing, I am your very grateful child in Christ,

Sister M. F. Clare.

Am your very grateful child in Christ,
SISTER M. F. CLARE.
P. S.—As I write I have had urgent
appeals from Bantry and Durrus, where
in the parish 6,000 people are starving,
and the trifle sent from the public funds is of little use.

Kilkenny, April 26, 1880.

My Dear Lord,—Accept my most grateful thanks for your generous contribution to relieve the distress of our bution to relieve the distress of our suffering poor. The donation was most welcome, and will, I trust, merit many prayers for you from our faithful people. We are all awaiting here the new Government appointments, and we are in hopes that some of our grievances may be soon redressed. We have a large number of excellent members of Parliament, but, infortunately, some of them are very fond of dissension and discord. There a believe, more than 60 Catholic M. the largest number ever returned by Ire-land. Our Irish Liberal party numbers 78 members. If they were resolute and united, they could obtain every measure they desire. Believe me to remain,

Your devoted brother in Christ, †PATRICK F. MORAN,

Killarney, April 19, 1880.

My DEAR LORD,—I thank most sincerely the generous people under your Lordship's care for the gift of 2100 just