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t advertisements for three, six or
onths, special terms. All advertiseould be handed in not later than TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week. THOS. COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have becomproprietor and publisher of the CATHOLD RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the chang of proprietorship will work no change in it one and principles; that it will remain, who thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in dependent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am agement the RECORD will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of Lor

Mr. Thomas Coffey,

Catholic Mecord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1880.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

The course pursued by the French Government towards the religious orders is well worthy the earnest attention of the friends of free government everywhere. A government which encourages associations for purposes hostile to social happiness, and even to national security, deciding on the banishment of religious bodies whose sole aim is to do good by all classes of the people, is without doubt inconsistent, faithless and anti-Christian. The French the blessings of which a groundless pro R public is but ten years old. It rose on the ruins of a despotism which had become detestable to all friends of rational and legitimate freedom. It could not have begun its career at a time more auspicious for itself to win the affections of the French people and the respect of foreign nations. France then lay prostrate at the feet of a merciless toe. The follies of the imperial regime met with a fitting close at Sedan, and the Empire died without regret at home or abroad. What France then required was a government disposed to give the people their just share in and legislative body of a country are, the administration of public affairs, duals, but they are not on that account were fruits of sorrow and rain. Its administration fell into the hands of men without honor, principle or patriotism. A few months of their rule begot the communist rebellion, with its horrors and weakening Republic, contrary to what is evident with its horrors and weakening political effects. The national administration then fell for a brief period into the hands of men somewhat more devoted to the true interests of the country than Gambetta Republicanism and religion cannot and his instruments. But Gamletta, with his tollowers, lost no occasion the claims of freedom for the masses to decry the efforts of those devoted on the sympathy and support of men to the interests of the French people. of honest conviction. They have, By crafty appeals to the vanity of the masses, he effected a change in by-word and a mockery. By seekpopular opinion favorable to himself, but hostile to religion and true social happiness and security. To him may now be attributed the banish France. This act of unparalleled tion. All 7s invited. barbarity has drawn forth many earnest protests from the French Episcopacy. Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, in a letter addressed to the Minister of Worship, pointed out the injustice of the government policy in thus dealing with the religious

In the matter of education the Cardinal clearly shows what atrocious injustice the Cabinet, by banishing the religious, inflicts on large bodies of the people:

bodies.

"You are going to rob thousands of free or communal schools in France of the instructors and the instructresses who now have charge of them. Are you pre-pared to supply the people's schools with teachers, without delay? Are you in a teachers, without decay? Are you in a position to fill their places in the free schools? And if popular education becomes all of a sudden deprived of one-third or one-fourth of its teaching body, if this or one-fourth of its teaching body, if this or one-fourth of its teaching body, if this or one-fourth of its teaching body. districts, in mountainous regions, where the scattered people have no other educational resources but the humble hamlet schools, will you not be opening an irre-parable void, or at least one it will take long years to repair? In thus interrupting the work of education where it is most difficult to maintain, will you have ded der's stock of plumbing goods.

served well of the people? Will you have done good service to the cause of civiliza-

He then points out the invasion on religious freedom of which the promoters of the banishment of the religious are guilty:

Charity and education are not the only blessings for which our country is indebted to the Religious Orders. The Apostolate is also a blessing, and to those who know and respect the moral nature of man, it is one of the greatest of blessings. Now, the secular clergy will not suffice for the task; the regulars lend them an assistance which religion cannot do without. As chief p stor of the Church in Paris, I must be permitted to show you

orders are closed. In most of our parisher sand people, the parochial churches will evidently become inadequate to the de-mand; separated by long distances, they will no longer meet the spiritual require-ments of this immense capital. Let the religious be sent away, and a very large number of the faithful will be left without the means necessary for the performance of their Christian duties. Banish only the religious of foreign birth from our soil, and in this city of Paris alone, sixty thousand Germans would mourn the ab-sence of the Jesuits and Redemptorists thirty thousand Italians will ask in vain for the ministrations of the Barnabites the entire English colony will deplore the oss of the Passionists, and this foreign population, largely composed of poor I boring people, will be astonished to find that France, so hospitable to their intersts and to their persons, insists upon being o intolerant to their religion and their intolerant to their religion and intolerant to their religion and the presence. Their astonishment will be under that our French priests are well received every where, and that they open chapels, with restraint, in every country in the world for the needs of our countrymen; they will want to know how it is that the regard which nations should have for each other has failed to protect them in France, against the ostracism imposed by narrow political passions.

His concluding observations contain words of warning which French statesmer should take to heart:

"Who shall replace those nurseries of civilization with the godless passions of a few Frenchmen shall have destroyed? Who shall give us back the honors and You will, Monsieur le Ministre, pardo alled forth by the deep grief I feel in the face of the evils by which we are the eatended. Can it be that the Minister of Worship, whose mission would seem to be that of fostering the beneficent work of religion becomes himself the instrument of Church? Can it be possible that the government turns a deaf ear to the just complaints and to the unanimous repre sentations of the Bishops, and that it con-sents to carry desolation into the hearts of so many peaceable Christians and honest

ch, Monsieur le Ministre, will be

elsewhere, cannot exist together on the soil of France."

The course of the present Republican rulers of France would of a certainty convey the impression that live together. They have weakened in fact, made of Republicanism a ing to destroy religion, they have degraded France in the eyes of the Chistian world.

We clip the above from a Cincinnati paper. A few days since we noticed that a club of young men who styled themselves "The Secret Seven" were called upon to pay damages to Mr. Saunders, plumber, of Dundas street, in this, city for upsetting a pail of water on the floor and allowing it to soak through into his store telow, damaging some of his wares. By this simple accident we are made aware of a secret society tearing the above mentioned cognomen. We are informed by the paper from which we take the above extract that the "sevens" ' are a knownothing concern, and also that they aim to destroy Catholic education If these young men are a branch of or one-fourth of its teaching body, it sad result ensues, especially in the poorer creditable. They will not likely or districts, in mountainous regions, where good work performed, and we incline to the opinion that they will not be able to do any more harm than they have already inflicted on Mr. Saun-

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Our neighors have now before hem an important social and political problem in the Chinese question, to which we have more than once referred. Not alone are the States on the Pacific coast deeply interested in the solution of the question. Other States in which Chinese labor has already entered into competition with white labor are beginning to feel a deep interest in the matter, and there can be no doubt that the Chinese question will, in a few years, assume an importance as general and as absorbing as the slavery question previous to the war. The National Government is bound to extend protection to the Chinaman as long as the latter obeys the laws of the United States. All classes of the inhabitants of a country are entitled to such rrotection. Mob law can never deal justly and therefore never effectively with the Chinese question. The government then does well to resist the attempts of lawless mobs to banish or massacre the Chinese inhabitants in the Pacific towns. But at the very root of the labor troubles which so often unfortunately disturb the peace of the towns, there is the larg r question of the duty of the government towards the people who sustain it in peace and in war. Let us not for a moment be supposed to dispute the truth of the proposition that every man has the right to sell his labor at whatever price he thinks fit. Every man certainly has this right, and no man or body of The new administration will hardly men has any just title to restrict the exercise of this right, much less to deprive him of it. But granting this, admitting and affirming as we do the inalienable right of the laborer of national interest at the next electo dispose at whatsoever price he thinks fit of that which to him alone propose to deal with the question, we belongs, we also declare that the expect them to deal with it in justice government is justly bound to save to all, but with firmness and earnestits people from anything and every- ness. thing calculated to lead them to social ruin. That the immigration of large bodies of Chinamen is certain to produce such results no one who has given the present status of the laboring classes on the Pacific coa-t any attention can deny. The white laborer may be in some cases intemperate, improvident, and, at times disorderly, but no one can question his patriotism. To him, in the days of its trials and troubles, The future of this Northern American the government looks for that effect continent largely depends on the issues and to secure by safe and economical relabilitation of the nation. The Republic might have done this, but its very first fruits have done this, but its very first fruits and to secure by safe and economical infallible, and history records many mistakes which had to be corrected. I think the nation. The Republic might have reached the edge of a precipice, have done this, but its very first fruits have done this, but its very first fruits have least the proposition of the proposition o the present condition of things, wisdom the present condition of things, wisdom the present condition of things, wisdom took in time of war, the government thus declares the position of his party: United States. If to him it must sever by partisanship the union as at pre- Grant and Senator Conkling. Will he ould suggest a stop.

"What benefit can the powers that be is certainly bound in time of peace to promote the social welfare of the doned the laboring man. If a Chinaman can were to do so they would make their such live, as we know he can, on a price cess a matter of little interest to great bodies of their most stalwart supporters. for his labor which would reduce the But they are done with the "bloody shirt; white laborer and his family to destitution and starvation, that is ertainly no reason why the white treatment of this question, which we have learned to associate with the names of Senators Blaine and Conkling, and with those of John W. Forney and Benjamin F. Butler. As handled by these centles. eept such wages. It may, however, be said that it is not within the province of government to interfere between employers of labor and those they employ. We are indeed of these who hold that the more limited would lament nothing so much as its dissuch interference the better for both such interference the better for both cility with which some of these "Bloody employers and laborers. But there Shirters" have transferred their support to are certainly cases wherein the peace of the country, the sequently of peace of the country, the security of its institutions, and the social pro- Republican leaders have decided on abangress of large classes of the population doning the "bloody shirt" tactics which are interested to such an extent as served them so often in such good stead not only to justify but demand such in the rural districts of New England and interference. We hold that the the Middle States. The sole effect of such Chinese question is one of them. a cry was the generation of hatred, the re-The American Government has never yet adopted a policy of exclusion in egard of foreigners. Such a policy system carried out by means of military rule in the South through Republican were, in fact, in itself in ordinary agency, must have at an early period circumstances not worthy the gov- struck thoughtful men even amongst the ernment of a great country and a Republicans. To no other cause can we generous people. But it were far assign the liberal Republican movement better for government to prevent in 1872-a movement which, if properly future troubles of a magnitude at led and judiciously controlled, had revopresent utterly beyond calculation by adopting such a policy, harsh as it may seem, to permit or encourage government in state elections always pro-duces a feeling of bitter resentment of no of the lecture were donated to the poor Chinese immigration on a large benefit to governmental authority. Presscale. In justice to the white man, ident Hayes sought to undo what General

coast, up to the present, can give us but an ina lequate idea. If statesmen can devise any other scheme besides exclusion to adjust the difficulties presented by the Chinese question, if they can see their way to protecting the white laborar without excluding the Chinaman, it will certainly be a matter of rejoicing and congratulation to all lovers of peace and social order. The question engaged some attention at the last Presidential election. The N. Y. Star thus commented on its national

aspects, previous to the election: "For some years back the Chinamen have been manufacturing more goods than there was a market for on the Pacific coast. This of course compelled them to seek a market elsewhere for their surplus products. They are finding that market here the Eastern States. There are now in New York city several large houses that sell shoes, to jobbers and retail dealers, that have been manufactured by California California cigars have been sent East for a number of Only a few weeks ago the Pacific manufacturers shipped six millions to New York. During the past three years several large factories have been started here with ese labor. The manufacture cigar-

At one time the New Bedford Cordage Company supplied the Pacific coast with all their cordage, but this trade is now all the baggage, cordage, hemp, brooms candles, etc., from our Eastern manufac turers, but to-day the employers of Chinese labor on the coast have that market all to

The woolen mills of Calfornia now supply the United States Army and Navy with socks, b ankets, clothing and various other woolen goods. The owners of these mills employ cheap Chinese labor and are thus enabled to underbid Eastern

attempt to deal with the matter, but we expect to see a formidable agitation set on foot during the coming four years to make the question one tion. When American statesmen

NORTH AND SOUTH.

In our last issue we discussed the present position of the Southern States of the American Union towards the nation at large, and in particular towards the dominant party in the national government. We then stated that a question of such vitat importance to the American people could not but be of interest in its discussion, and in its influence upon American olitics, to the people of this country.

"The Republican party have not abanthey see that the nation is tired of it. By this we mean that they have abandoned F. Butler. As handled by these gentle-men, the calamities of the Republican voters in the South seem to be regarded as a God-send for the Republican party in the appearance out of our history. The cility with which some of these "Blo

It is indeed a relief to know that the vival of rancor, the perpetuation of discord. The impolicy of the re-construction lutionized American politics. Uncalledfor interference on the part of the federal government in state elections always proin justice especially to the Chinaman, Grant had done in this way in Louisiana The reverend gentleman dwelt at conmust be admitted that such a and South Carolina. He was, however, policy were more creditable to the so far above his party in his Southern polnational administration than one of non-interference between employer is from whom we cited a moment ago draws from whom we cited a moment ago draws from whom we cited a moment ago draws and abounded in many ancedotes which kept the large audience to the new forms and administration than one of any credit for his action. The journalist from whom we cited a moment ago draws and abounded in many ancedotes which kept the large audience to the new forms and modern times. and laborer. The latter policy is a comparison between President Hayes's

those conducive to the success of the other "Mr. Hayes's Southern policy has not been a success. Partly, this has been owing to the character of the man. While sound in heart and head, Mr. Hayes is not a man of commanding ability. He could a man of commanding ability. He could not make his policy of conciliation felt throughout the South. He could not make his civil service policy felt through-out his own Cabinet. His administration out his own Cabinet. His administrategan under great disadvantages. right to speak for the American people as their first of men was in dispute. His election had been such as to confirm the South in the hope that they could choose their own man next time. To them he was but an ad interim President, as well as a doubtful President. He expressed to them no solid purpose of the majority of the nation. Their watchword was "Wait!" In this attitude the Northern Democrats gave them every encouragement. From what was said in public, we may infer that the private assurances which were exchanged, made confident the hopes of a Demo atic victory in 1880, the first of a great ries of such. With the best will in the eries of such. With the best will in the orld, Mr. Hayes found himself powerless o do more than a little in the direction of

"Mr. Garfield will be a different man in a different position. He has the popular and governmental gifts by which a states-man makes himself felt at every point and at every instant. He represolid and unquestionable purpose on nation as regards its national policy. s free, however, from the sectional acri nony which might furnish just cause for dicuation. Of all the bitter assaults on nis character made in this campaign, not pon his past record in this re-said that his election would en the alienation of the South. He ognized on all hands as a statesman of the school of Lincoln, "with malice to-ward none, with charity to all, with courage to do the right." He is to the South s the voice of fate, and yet a kindly, genrous, friendly fate, which demands that old things shall pass away, and a better day come for South and North, for white and black alike,'

The writer has, however, no confidence n the new President's infallibility. He shudders at the difficulty of the task before the Chief Magistrate elect, and troubled with doubt and overwhelmed with despondency, thus depicts the gravity of the question with which the new cabinet must grapple:

President the task he is to undertake. He is to make us bricks without straw, almost without clay. He is to guard his steps by the bounds of constitutional law and pre cedent, and yet revolutionize the me relations of the two sections. He has against him all the obstacles and impossiagainst him all the obstacles and impossi-bilities of our political situation; on his side, only the impalpable, and as yet slumbering, forces of good-will, patriotic feeling, and the love of peace. He will have against him every one who thinks his own profit, or that of his party, lies in dissensions and sectional bitterness. As he ought to have the united and hearty suport of every man who wants to see su an end to the unhappy issue born of slav-ery and civil war, as will be lasting, because just to all."

General Garfield is indeed an able man, and his public career offers a surer guarantee of impartiality in dealing with the South than that of any leading Republican of whom we know anything. But Gen. have the moral courage to resist their dictation? We trust he may, but we greatly fear that he will prove their instrument in keeping before the Northern public mind a gloomy dread of the solid South. The Republicans had fondly hoped that the census of 1880 would prove the movement of population in the South to be quiet and unprogressive, but the official figures prove the very opposite. The increase in population in some States of the South has been really amazing, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Virginia especially showing a really marvellous upward movement of population since 1870. The electoral votes for the Presidency in 1884 will number about 455, an increase of 70 on the present number. Of these 70 the South will contribute no fewer than 33 or 35. If then, the solid South be now formidable, how much more so will it not be when its electoral vote will be 170 or 175. As none but a Democratic president will ever effect any real, solid, lasting measure of reconciliation with the South, we trust that the northern democrats will four years hence drop all petty antagonisms, and secure, by unanimous co-operachief Magistrate whose policy it will be to banish forever from American politics the solid North and the solid South, and secure the permanency of a solid America— a truly free republic, one and indivisible.

FATHER O'MAHONY'S LECTURE.

On Thursday evening, Rev. Father Mahony delivered a lecture in the City all, on "The Lights and Shades of Irish story." The chair was occupied by the President of the Society, John Wright, Esq., and on the platform we noticed Rev. Father Tiernan, Messrs Egan, Dinawho are assisted by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The hall was well filled on the occasion by an appreciative audience. derable length on the different phases of Irish character, and the prominent events which occurred in Ireland in both ancient certain, if persisted in, to lead to future social disturbances of which the labor troubles on the Pacific a comparative failure of the one, and the labor troubles on the Pacific and that likely to be pursued by Mr. Egan was unanimously tendered the reverend gentleman at the close, to which he replied in fitting terms.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A CABLE item informs us that it proposed to present the Boycott harvesters each with a silver medal. Considering all the circumstances of the case, we think leather medals would be much more appropriate.

OUR excellant contemporary, the Catholie Times, of Rochester, now appears in eight page form, and improved in many other rspects. It s one of the best of our Catholic ournals, conducted with marked ability, and thoroughly Catholic in tone. It is highly and deservedly recommended by the good bishop of the city where it is published. wishour American confreremanyyears of usefulness as a champion of Cath-

WE deeply sympthise with Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the Irish Canadian. in the loss of his only surviving son, young man of much promise, and held in the very highest esteem by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We trust the father's heart will be cheered with the hope that his boy's future is now happier and brighter than it were possible to xpect this side of the grave.

THE gentleman who does the teleraphing from Toronto for one of our ty papers a few days since displayed lamentable amount of ignorance. t seems that the Redemptorist Fathers who are now conducting a mission in that city set apart one week for the attendance of and the other exclusively for men. The correspondent insinuates that the mission is not successful so far, as it is attended mostly by women.

An article appears in one of our Protestant exchanges which starts off in this wise: "The superiority laimed for Catholic schools by their clerical supporters does not seem to be vindicated by facts." The editor then goes on to relate how a pupil in a Catholic College in Richmond was severely punished for disobeying the orders of his profe sor, the latter being fined at the court for inflicting the chastisement. The person who would endeavor to prove, from this incident, that Catholic schools are not what is claimed for them by their 'clerical supporters," is an individual who presumes too much on the credulity of his readers.

NEVER in the history of Ireland has any movement taken place for the amelioration of the condition of the people when such a grand and bold front of unanimity appeared as at the present time. We may now fairly claim that we have a united Ireland, and, being united, the government will discover before many months that it will be adviseable to give home rule its serious attention.

Three black crows sat on a tree, And they were black as crows could be. Fifty little infidels lately sat in

Chicago and they rasolved and whereased some very foolish resolves and whereases. The champion infidel, Robert himself-was the end-man The dear little assembly want all traces of Christianity wiped off the statute books of the United States of America. They desire to have Sunday abolished altogether, no act of religious worship to take place in the Legislature-and no oaths in any religious form to be administered to persons before testifying, All this and much more is put down in black and white as the pronouncement of this interesting little knot of men who claim they have no souls. Robert and his followers succeed in having such things as these come to pass we shall be inclined to say, with Artemus Ward: "It would have been twenty dollars in Columbus's pocket if he had never diskivered America. He should have left it to intelligent savages to rule.

THE London Times -- the great and apparently invincible Thunderer—the organ above all others which is to be found ever on the side of the great and the powerful-has at long last been dragged into common sense admissions on the Irish question. It now favors the consideration of questions regarding Ireland which only a short time since it characterized as preposterous and consequently not worthy the serious consideration of English statesmen. The notion of a tenant proprietory was wont to be dubbe ! by this newspaper as something which should be set down as madness. In a late number, however, it admits that, "If the only true remedy is to be found in some equitable method of turning the tenant why such a method should not be

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