SEPT. 7, 1883.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The release of Mr. Shaw, the meddlesome English missionary in Madagascar, who had incited the natives to hostility against the French, has it appears satisfied British sensibilities and for the time at least, quieted British jealousy. France will now become mistress of a great part of the valuable island of Madagascar, with chances of securing virtual possession of it all, by the use of discretion and firmness. It is impossible that there can be any joint protectorate established on the island by European powers. It must be under the control of one power only, responsible to the rest of the Christian world for its good government. We are happy to see that French arms have achieved such signal success in the southern seas, the more so as infidel legislation has so weakened and divided the French nation at home. The colonial policy of France in regard of conquered races has always been of a liberal and enlightened character. In fact its liberality has, at times, been carried to absurd lengths. But notwithstanding its defects in this regard it is a policy that will stand very favorable comparison with the much vaunted colonial system of the English. We expect that much good will result from the French protectorate over northwestern Madagascar to the cause of religion in that country.

DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

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His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa on the very evening of his return to his episcopal city from the visitation of those parishes of his diocose in the Gatineau Valley, set out, as stated in our last, to visit the mis-sions in the valley of the Lieores, the altar, and others whilst hearing conanother large and important tributary of the Ottawa. His Lordship

certain of the parishes of his diocese situated in the county of Argenteuil. These parishes are all of recent creation, having been formed in consequence of an influx of settlers from the older districts of Lower Canada. Argenteuil promises soon to become one of the most Catholic counties of the Province of Quebec.

We give below	the itinerary of the	
visit in that coun		

Ponsonby 4, 5	Sept
Amherst 5. 6	
Arundel 6. 7	**
St. Jovite de Salaberry 7,8, 9	**
Clyde	**
Joly 10.11	**
Loranger	
Marchand 13.14	
St. Faustin de Wolfe 14.15	
St. Adolphe de Howard 15.16	
N. D. de Montfort de Wentworth 16, 17	**
We are glad to be enable	

chronicle the progress of religion in the county of Argenteuil. His Lordship himself takes a very deep in the work of coloniz

XVIII. Ah me, I see the ruin of my house ! The tiger now hath seized the gentle hind; Insuling tyranny begins to put Upon the innocent and awless throne; Welcome destruction, blood, and massacr I see, as in a map, the end of all.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE

FAITH.

The siege and capture of Wexford were amongst the achievements of which the Puritan fanatics boasted loudly. Barbarity seemed to excel itself as they made their bloody progress through Ireland. If Drogheda was deluged in blood so was the gallant and heroic city of Wexford. Cromwell sought to quench its patriotism in the blood of its children, but in this he was mistaken. His success consisted chiefly in inflicting indelible disgrace on his own name. The writer, whose details of the Drogheda massacre we have cited, thus speaks of the fall of Wexford :

In Wexford, he states, the scenes of Puritan barbarism were again renewed. Cromwell having obtained possession of the town through the treachery of one of Ormond's officers, "thought it not good or just to restrain the soldiers from their right of pillage, nor from doing of execu-tion on the enew."

right of pillage, nor from doing of execu-tion on the enemy." In his opinion the massacre of the inhab-itants could only be likened to that of Drogheda, and he adds: "It pleased God to give into your hands this other mercy, for which, as for all, we pray God may have all the glory." In the same letter he estimates the number of the garrison thus butchered at 2,000, and recommends the Parliament to send over English Prothe Parliament to send over English Pro-testants to inhabit the city, as "of the former inhabitants not one in twenty can be mer innaniants not one in twenty can be found to challenge any property in their own houses. Most of them are run away, and many of them were killed in this service. God, by an unexpected provi-dence in his righteous justice brought a judgment upon them causing them to be-come a prey to the soldiers."

It was on the 11th of October that the It was on the 11th of October that the enemy entered the town of Wexford. The "History of the Jesuits in Ireland," by Father St. Leger (1655) thus briefly sketches the scene of slaughter that ensued :

"On the city being taken, Cromwell ex-terminated the citizens by the sword."

Another contemporary record details the sacred sufferings of the friars of the order of St. Francis: "On the 11th of October, 1649, seven friars of our order, all men of astronomic monit fessions. Father Raymond Stafford, hold-ing a crucifix in his hand, came out of the now actively engaged in visiting ertain of the parishes of his diocese

enemies themselves, till he was killed by them in the market-place." The Archbishop of Dublin, in a letter already referred to, repeats the same in a few words: "At Wexford," he says, "may priests, some religious, innumer-able citizens, and two thousand soldiers were massacred." The fullest narrative of the persecution in this town is presented by the bishop of the diocese, Dr. Nicholas French. Dr. French was foremost in sharing the

Dr. French was foremost in sharing the perils and privations of his flock. From the place of his exile he thus wrote, Jan. 1673 :

"It was the 11th of October, 1649; on "It was the 11th of October, 1649; on that most lamentable day my native city of Wexford, abounding in wealth, ships, and merchandize, was destroyed by the sword, and given a prey to the infuriated soldiery, by Cromwell. There, before God's altar fell many sacred victims, holy prisets of the Lord; others who were seized outside the precincts of the church seized outside the precincts of the church, were scourged with whips; others were hanged; some were arrested and bound

with chains; others were put to death by various most cruel tortures. The best blood of the citizens was shed; the very squares were inundated with it, and there

death, explored even the highest moundeath, explored even the ngnest moun-tains and most difficult recesses; the huts and habitations adjoining the wood, and in which I had sometimes offered the Holy Sacrifice, he destroyed by fire, and my hid-ing-places, which were formed of branches and leafy boughs of trees, were all over-turned. Amongst those who were sub-incted to such annovance, on my account. turned. Amongst those who were sub-jected to such annoyance, on my account, was a nobleman in whose house he sup-posed me to lie concealed. He searched the whole house with lighted tapers, acswords in their hands to slay me the moment I should appear; but amidst all these perils God protected me, and merci-fully delivered me from the hands of this

blood-thirsty man." In these extracts, the public square or market place is referred to as the chief scene of this wholesale massacre. Many of the principal inhabitants had assembled there, and no fewer than 300 females are said to have chosen the same place of refuge. They knelt around the great refuge. retuge. They knett around the great cross which was erected in its centre, and they hoped that their defenceless condi-tion, their prayers and cries, would move the enemy to compassion. The ruthless the enemy to compassion. The ruthless barbarian, the pagan Goth or Hun would have been moved to pity, but Puritan fanaticism had steeled the hearts of Crom-well's followers against every sentiment of mercy, and the market-place of Wex-ford was seen jourdated with the blood of ford was soon inundated with the blood of

these martyrs. Dr. French describes George Cooke, the commander of the Puritans in Wexford, as especially remarkable for his brutality and cruelty. Some instances recorded by the author of Cambrensis Eversus, more than justify his description. After stating that a security has been given by him to the inhabitants of Wexford, that they might reside in their own homes, he

"But this same Cooke afterwards auth-"But this same Cooke afterwards auth-orized Captain Bolton, before the expira-tion of the stipulated day, to scour that county with his cavalry and plunder it; then commenced an indiscriminate massacre of men, women, and children, by which not less than four thousand souls, young and old, were atrociously butcher.

Some have questioned the accuracy of the statement made by M'Geoghegan and Lingard as to the massacre of these females around the cross of Wexford ; they say Dr. French and other contemporary writer would not be silent in regard of this particular. But these contemporary writers sufficiently describe the wholesale massacre of the inhabitants, without mercy being shown to age or sex; and any particulars that are added have a special reference to themselves. The same writers, when describing the destruction of Drogheda, are silent as to the massacre of the females in the crypts of St. Peter's Church : and were for the narrative of an officer, who himself was engaged in that barbarous deed, some critics would probably now be deed, some critics would probably now be found to reject it as fabulous. The con-stant tradition, not only of Wexford, but of the whole nation, attests the truth of the statement of the above-mentioned historians.

"In 1652, the same General Cooke, shut up 300 men and many infants in a house in the county of Wexford, and then set-ting fire to the house, all were burned in the flames. But Captain Gore, one of the officers under Cooke, succeeded in concealing on his horse, under his cloak, a little boy that had escaped out of the house. Cooke discovering the fact before they hal retired very far from the house, burst into a violent rage, severely con-demned the captain, and returning him-self with the poor little innocent boy, hurled him into the raging flames. Little wonder that Captain Bolton, who had formerly executed the savage orders of mander, should emulate the ferocity and act on the principles of his master, and leave some other monuments of his own treachery and savageness."

After the siege of Wexford the next most important event in the war was the fall of Clonmel. The Catholic forces then were under the command of Hugh O'Neil, nephew of Owen Roe of immortal memory. He held out bravely against the enemy till the latter gave him honorable terms, which, wonderful to relate were observed. Their observance is due, it must be said, not to Cromwellian regard for plighted faith, of which we have seen such unquestioned testimony, but to O'Neil's foresight and power to enforce them.

CRURCH DEDICATION AT BA-THURST.

Chatham N. B. World, Aug. 22.

Chatham N. B. World, Aug. 22. The new church of the Holy Family in Bathurst Village, of which the Rev. Wm. Varrily is pastor, was dedicated on Friday last. The day was bright and cool. The members of the congregation, with commendable zeal and enthusiasm, had lined the road from the Riilway Station to the Church with spruce trace resided to the Church with spruce trees, varied here and there by flagstaffs, from which floated to the breeze flags of all nations. An arch of spruce was erected near the station and presented a very pleasing effect. On the side facing the station was the motto in white letters on a red ground, "Benedictus qui venit in Nomini Domvois dans le chemin " voimin Bomin ini," on the other "Dieu marche avec vous dans le chemin" in red letters on a white ground. At the top of the hill near the church was another arch very similar to the one at the station. On the side facing the town was seen the motto "The Holy Ghost hath placed Bishops to rule the Church," in red letters on a white ground; on the other "Hommage et re-conaissance a nos premiers pasteurs," in white letters on a red ground. From the white fetters on a red ground. From the two ends of the arches flags floated. Over the gate of the Presbytery a handsome little arch was raised with the motto 'Cead Mile Failte,' in green letters on a white ground. At different points on the church grounds stood flagstaffs, and the exterior of the source headed out exterior of the convent looked quite pretty surrounded by spruce trees with red bunting thrown gracefully around, Over the entrance the words "Welcome! Welcome!" stood out in bold relief. A Welcome!" stood out in bold relief. A distinguished party, consisting of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, and his Sec-retary Father Murphy, His Lordship Bishop McIntyre and Father Gregory McDonald, P. E. I., His Lordship Bishop Rogers and a number of the Priests of his Diocese, arrived by the morning ex-press train. His Grace and party were much pleased with the decorations along the way, and praised the good taste of much pleased with the decorations along the way, and praised the good taste of those who did the work. After the solemn consecrating of the church, which began at ten o'clock, Pontifical Grand Mass was celebrated by Bishop Rogers, Fr. Pelletier, of Madawasca, was assistant Priest; Father Murpby of Halifax and Father McDonald of Charlottetown, Deacons of Honor, Father J. R. Doucet of Grand Anse and Father Meahan of Moncton, Deacon and Sub-Deacon of the Mass respectively. Father Varily was Mass respectively. Father Varily was Master of Geremonies, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Doucett of Montreal and Father Richard of St. Louis. His Grace the Archbishop assisted at the mass seated on a throne on the epistle side vested in cappa magna. Very Rev. Father Barry, V. G., was Assistant Priest, and the Rev. Canon Saucier of Rimouski and Father Allard of Eel River, Deacons of Honor to His Grace. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre occupied a seat on the gospel side at the head of the choir. The following priests occupied seats in the chancel: Rev. Messrs. Dixon, Carter, Fitzgerald, E. Bannon, Babineau, S. J. Doucet, H. Doucet and Joyce of the Diocese of Chatham; Father Cormier, of Memramcook and Father Berubi of Rimouski. In addition to these a number of minor clerics and altar boys assisted at the mass. The beautiful altan recently imported from Montreal at heavy cost was the centre point around which gathered this distinguished throng. At the end of the first gospel Father Car. ter, of Renous River, the immediate predecessor of Father Varrily in the pastorate of the Church, after receiving Grace's blessing, was conducted by Hi Master of Ceremonies to the pulpit and preached an excellent sermon from the text: "King Solomon offered a sacrificethe King and all the people dedicated the House of God" (II Paral, VII. 5). This

was the first grand temple ever dedicated. To day had been shown the pattern of that temple, a stately pile, a gem, founded by your generosity, raised to the name of the only true God. After giving a history of the church from its inception the rev. gentleman in burning words extolled the fervor and Christian zeal of those who had built this temple for the greater glory of God-a monu ment more enduring than brass. After making a comparison between the Jew-ish sacrifice and the Christian, he went on to say that if here the sacrifice offered up is the victim of Calvary, should not the temple be grand indeed! Contrasting parsimony and cheerful giving he said that one should give to Him as He has given to us, yea more, and to the gener-ous heart God will give seven times as much. After defending the Church from those who called her idolatrous and ac-cused her of malpractices he asked that over them might be cast the yeil of charity This was in consonance with Christ's sayings, as recorded in the New Testament, but the Church is founded on a rock and will live till time is no more. When judged by the touchstone science the sacred scrip tures fail. So say those whom a little learn-ing has made mad. Catholic writers have

had caught fire from the mill. The pro-prietors had made a generous contribution, and he on this occasion wished to express his thanks to them and hoped their work might prosper. Your former pastors, Fathers Carter and Pelletier, have come to-day to join in these holy and joyous ceremonies; other priests who have grown up in the Parish, some belonging to this Diocese, others to that of St. John, have also come for the same purpose. His also come for the same purpose. His Grace the Metropolitan of the Archepiscopal Diocese is present also to day to ex-press his good will and sympathy with the cople over whom he has beem placed. he venerable and patriarchal Bishop of Charlottetown, whom he might call his ownsenior twin brother, also honors to-day our festival. On the 15th of August twenty three years ago, we were conse-crated together. The Bishop of Rimouski had been invited, but an ecclesiastical retreat was being held in his Diocese and he was unable to come. He had however sent the learned Canon Saucier, doubly welcome to us as an old friend, and Father Berubi, to represent him. After again

Berubi, to represent him. After again expressing his thanks and the gratitude of himself and Father Varully to all, he called upon Father Pelletier, an old pastor of the church, to address them in French. Father Pelletier then expressed his joy at the fidelity and zeal witnessed in this parish over which he had long ago presi-ded. It was a great pleasure to him to be present to-day to assist at the Dedication of the handsome structure so creditable alike to priest and people. It was a sign that the old faith still burned brightly in the hearts of his old parishioners. He the hearts of his old parishioners. He urged upon them the necessity of living up to the tenets of the Faith so that they might live in the life beyond.

The gorgeous ceremonial of the church. the throng of distinguished prelates and priests, the bright sunshine, the beauty of the church and the enthusiasm and zeal of the people combined to produce an effect which will live long in the remembrance. Dinner was served in one of the rooms of the Convent which had been beautifully decorated by the nuns of the Cong. of Notre Dame for the occasion, Crowns and streamers hung from the ceil-ing and matters ing and motions were observed every-where very neatly painted on little ban-ners. The view from the doorway was very fine, the hallway and stairs having been decorated most artistically. The dinner was under the supervision of Mrs. Ranheal Doucast who is always to the Raphael Doucett, who is always to the front on occasions of this kind, assisted by a corps of ladies, and was all that could have been desired. During dinner the band played beneath the windows.

Evening service began at five o'clock when Father S. J. Doucet, of Pokemouch preached in French, assuring His Grace of the faithful attachment and fidelity of the parishioners of Bathurst to the Holy See, and expressing his congratulations and joy at the completion of this holy edifice. At the conclusion of his sermon the building committee of the church on behalf of the laity entered the sanctuary and Mr. F. J. McManus, M. P. P. read an address to the Archbishop to which His Grace replied at length. He thanked the committee and could assure them it had een a day of gladness and joy to him, Glad he was to have so hearty a welcome. glad to find the new church spire seen from afar off telling that there is a beautiful church erected to the honor and glory of God for the salvation of souls, see such evidences of zeal, and glad to see the good bishop and zealous pastor who are proud that the end has crowned the work, a work which is an evidence of good taste and genuine faith. This building is not so much for outward ap-pearance nor interior finish but for the glory of the altar. The first cross was raised on Calvary, rule and plain, with nothing above it but the wide expanse of sky, nothing around it but the vast wilderness, but there Jesus was sacrificed for us. In after years other altars grew up, where sacrifice has been offered day by day according to the prophecy of Malachi, where is offered up the sacrifice of clean oblation. There is an old tradition that spot where Adam was buried. Thus on the very spot where redemption came to the very spot where redemption came to man rep ed him by whom sin came into the world, and it was fitting that it should be so. And our altars are symbols of that other one, for here day by day a sacrifice is offered up which frees men's souls from sin-this spot thus becomes holy. Another tradition of the early ages is that our Saviour when in the flesh stood on the spots where crosses would after-wards be raised. This is not an article of faith but a pious tradition and a beautiful thought. The altar is the chief part of the church, and you must always remember that the church is built for the altar. not the altar for the church. The church is lost sight of when you enter the sanctuary, for the altar draws you towards it with a sweet violence, for there reposes Jesus in that tabernacle, asking, pleading with you to come to Him and lay the bur den of your sins before him, and free your soul from sin. You who have raised this beautiful church God will refresh. It seems a wonder this church should have been built in so short a time. But when you look into it it is no wonder at all, for when a priest and people are united, al-most anything can be done. Union is strength. As was well said by the address no one can say his burden was too heavy. You feel no loss, for God returns all and will not suffer you to be in his debt. I must congratulate you and the good Bis-hop who has made desert places to blossom like the rose, and your zealous pastor who has done so much—you know more of his zeal than I do, and no words of mine can

music was very fine. Father Trudelle's tenor singing was especially admired. His violin accompaniment near the close was very fine indeed, and Miss Meahan, as organist did her duty to perfection. The new bells arrived the other day, three in new bells arrived the other day, three in number, manufactured by MacShane, of Baltimore, Maryland. One of them had been set up for the day and its sweet sound could be heard from a great distance. The distinguished party left by the night ex-press. The band played selections at the station. This band is in connection with the Church Temperance Society, and has done good work in a very short time. It done good work in a very short time. It is under the supervision of Mr. Johnson as Band Master and he has reason to feel proud of his work. As the train moved out from the station the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" were heard bringing to a close a bright and festive day—a day long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present.

SCHOOLS AND MORALITY.

Now Catholics are beginning to look at the morals of our youth under training in the public schools. What Catholic prein the public schools. What Cathone pre-lates have warned them against, now ap-pears plain to the eye of those who wish our children to become good citizens. The isms that invade society, from time to time, now under one guise, now under another, carry it away. It loses all self-another, carry it away. time, now under one guise, now under another, carry it away. It loses all self-control, plunges headlong into the notion or opinion that has been ripened by the latest isms evolved. The evolution is somewhat like "Darwin's Theory," it doesn't begin at the head, but seeks to de-stroy it. For years back the imaginary annexiton to these schools has been made opposition to these schools has been made the watchword of the different political the watchword of the different political parties, in the canvassing for the support of candidates soliciting public patronage. The cry has gone forth to the people : "Awake now and work for the preserva-tion of our institutions. Our schools are assailed. People of foreign countries have come among us to dwell, and intend to destror the preserve of colonging the preserve destroy the system of education, that we in this land of free thought, have devised and perfected.

perfected. They must be defeated. Our schools are the perfection of the world. If they are destroyed, we will sink into barbarism and ignorance. Education in our schools will be the best preventative of vice. The uneducated are prone to vice. Education alone will prevent our youth from immorality." These and other things have been declared of our system of public schools. The people have been led by the cry of Not many liberty, into blind submission. Not many decades of years have passed, since these store houses of learning stood first before all things, as the head mark of each com-munity. What has been the result ? Children have grown under the result i Omi-dren have grown under the care of these schools, and ripened into men and women. Have the promises held out to the people, regarding the effect on the moral order of society, been fulfilled? We think not, The life for a society of the s society, been fulfilled *i* We think not, The list of criminal offences against men, women and children is not shortened, by our boasted higher standard of education. Journalists of the day, whose office of recording the daily items of news makes them familiar with the statistics of crime, tell us that crime steadily and rapidly creases.

Indeed we need not be warned of this fact by the papers we read. Every day life makes it patent to our eyes. Do what If the makes it patent to our eyes. Do what we will, to cover up from sight, things that should not be, yet appear they will. These institutions have been held up to the admiring gaze of a people, willing and ready, with the smile of gratification, to cry out lustily "Hurah." It is not to be expected that such people will admit "we are deceived as to the promised as "we are deceived as to the promised re-sults of our schools" without conviction, This conviction too, must come slowly, from actual observation. Pet theories or practices are not cast off, like pet animals, because their sameness tires. theories and practices are not separate beings, different from us, though into our friendship; they are children of our own groias, and who strikes them,

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and to his earnest encouragement of the movement is in a large measure due the rapid and gratifying increase of Catholic population in the fertile districts drained by the Ottawa.

LAVAL-VICTORIA.

The Quebec Courrier du Canada gives the following telegram received by the Bishop of Montreal respecting the difficulty between the Laval University of Quebec and the Montreal School of Medicine : "To Eveque Fabre,

"Montreal. Canada.

"Schola proposuit Pontifici conciliari-suspende omnia-schola continuet anno proximo-scribam. "SIMEONI."

(TRANSLATION.) "The school has proposed a reconciliation to the Pope. Suspend everything. The school will continue for next year. I write."

The Courrier further says: "It is in consequence of this despatch that the School of Medicine

will open its classes next October. "At Quebec on Sunday the direc-

tors of Laval University had received no orders from Rome. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau telegraphed to Cardinal Simeoni and on Monday evening a cablegram from His Eminence stated that a Delegate-Apostolic would soon arrive in Canada to definitely settle the question."

The Milwaukee Catholic Citizen of the th int. says: "Tuesday morning forty candidates entered the novitiate of the Order of the School Sisters of Notre Dame. Mgr. Baz celebrated Mass and Rev. P. M. Abbelen, chaplain of the convent, preached in English and Rev. A. Zitterl, of Madison, in German. In a short time thirty more will make their profession."

was scarcely a house that was not defiled with carned a house that was high the tenter with carned a south, hardly sixteen years of age—an amiable boy—as also my gar-diner and sacristan, were cruelly butch-ered; and the chaplain, whom I caused to

ered; and the chaplain, whom I caused to remain behind me at home, was trans-pierced with six mortal wounds. "These things were perpetrated in open day. From that moment (and this it is that renders me a most unhappy man) I have never seen my city or my flock, or my native land, or my kindred. After the destruction of my city I lived for five months in the woods with death ever im.

months in the woods, with death ever im-pending over me. There my drink was was my food, and on one occasion I did not taste bread for five days; there was no need of cookery for my scanty meals, and I slept in the open air without either bed

or bed-clothes. At length the wood in which I lay concealed was surrounded by numerous bodies of the enemy, who anxiously sought to capture me and send me loaded with chains to England. I burst

loaded with chains to England. I burst through their lines and escaped, owing to the swiftness of my able steed." In the library of Trinity College, Dub-lin, another letter of this prelate is pre-served, written at the same period, and entitled "Apologia," being a defence of the course he had pursued in seeking his safety in exile. In it he thus addresses his accuser: his accuser : "You say nothing about my native city,

Wexford, cruelly destroyed by the sword on the 11th of October, 1649; nothing of my palace being plundered, and of my domestics impiously slain; nothing of my fellow-laborers, precious victims, immola-ted before the altar of God ; nothing of the inhabitants weltering in their own blood and gore." * * * "From that period I have never seen my

city or my people, but, as an outcast, I sought a refuge in the wilderness. I wan-dered through woods and mountains, generally taking my rest and repose exposed to the hoar frost, sometimes lying hid in the caves and caverns of the earth. In the

woods and groves I passed more than five months, that thus I might administer months, that thus I might administer some consolation to the few survivors of my flock who had escaped from the uni-versal massacre, and dwelt there with the herds of cattle. But neither trees nor caverns could afford me lasting refuge; for, the governor of Wexford, George Cooke, well-known for his barbarity, with several troops of cavalry and foot soldiors, searching everwhere, anxious for my searching everywhere, anxious for my

THE NEW BISHOP.

Rev. Dr. Carberry Appointed to the Diocese of Hamilton.

From the Hamilton Times. rumor to the effect that Rev. Dr. The Carberry, Prior of the Dominican Convent at Rome, had been appointed Bishop of Hamilton has been confirmed by a des-patch received to-day by Rev. Chancellor Keough from the Archbishop's Palace, Toronte Toronto.

The new bishop is an Irishman by birth and was for several years pastor of the Dominican Church, Limerick, where he became distinguished for his eloquence and zeal. He was chaplain to the troops for some years previous to his departure for Rome. Judging from information received from persons residing in the city who were personally acquainted with Dr Carberry in Limerick, the Roman Catho lic community have reason to feel jubilant over his appointment. He is said to be a divine of profound scholarship and saintly character, gentle and genial in disposition, and as eminent for his great oratorical powers as for his piety. Add to these a plendid physique, a countenance to win ill hearts and command respect, and an all hearts and command respect, and an Irishman's wit, and it is safe to predict that the new bishop will be popular with all classes and beloved and esteemed by his own flock. There is no doubt that he will distinguish, himself as a ruler over the diocese which was so judiciously governed by the late Bishop Crinnon. Dr. Carberry is 63 years of age.

is 63 years of age. The Monde, of Paris, says : "We are in a position to announce that the Propa-ganda has informed the Rev. Father James Joseph Carberry, of the Order of Friar Preachers, of his appointment to the bishopric of Hamilton, Province of On-tario, Canada. The new bishop, at pres-ent the companion of the General of the Dominicans, is an illustrious member of his Order."

shown the fallacy of their arguments, and they have been unable to work any im-pression upon the Church of Christ. It is for us to keep this House undefiled, that we may pray Him to keep our hearts undefiled, so that we may live in that great boundless eternity. This brief resume of the rev. gentle-

man's discourse but faintly outlines the man's discourse but rainity outlines the general scope of his remarks, which space prevents our publishing in full; suffice it to say he was attentively and eagerly lis-tened to throughout by the vast congrega-tion. At the conclusion of the sermon tion. At the conclusion of the sermon His Grace the Archbishop gave the con-gregation the Pontifical blessing. Then the mass continued to the end, when His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese spoke briefly, expressing his joy and congratula-tions on the completion of this House of God. The former pastor had worked inductionaly to callerge the church that

industriously to enlarge the church that was burned, and it was appropriate that he should have preached on this occasion. In the evening, another Preached on this occasion. In the evening, another Priest, a child of the parish, grown up under the shadow of this sanctuary, would preach in French. His Parish retains its pre-eminence among the Parishes of the Diocese. He rejoiced in the

add to your love for him. I pray that this church may be a source children, that when you come in here He may throw over you a shelter that will protect you from all enemies, and one day ring you into His eternal mansions in Heaven.

His Grace was listened to with rapt at tention, and all were charmed by his sweetness and gentleness, and the modesty of his bearing. In future his children Parish retains its pre-eminence among the Parishes of the Diocese. He rejoiced in the rebuilding of this church which was again renewed and re-established. He expressed his thanks to all who had sympathized and worked with the pastor. Not only had he to express his thanks to Catholics but to those of other confessions of faith who had aided in this work. He thanked them all and trusted God would reward them abundantly. It was thought the church

It deceived many. Its day is now late in the evening, and it is to be hoped that its morrow may never rise. Such watchwords come not from those who are en-gaged in earnest thought and deed for the elevation of the moral standard among their fellowmen.

Time ages man, and with the close of the day of his life, he sees with eyes of experience the beginning, growth and perpetuation of evil. He may be wedded to it himself, yet at times weary of the chains that bind him, he will utter a note of honcest warping to the noode about of honest warning, he will utter a note of honest warning, to the people about him, lest the evil that besets him, may cast its folds about them. And so it has come to past that men who look kindly to the future of the youth about them, see the evils that clog our schools, and fear their effect on society, at present and in the future. There is nothing but the individual honor of those who teach, and the children and parents of those attending, to cause any check to vice, in these schools. We do not say, they are design-edly vicious. They are certainly in-tended and designed for the proper cul-ture of our youth. This culture is intended not only to enrich the mind, but also to refine the heart, and make it seek to control its affections, within the limits marked out by the commandments of God. It is evident to the kindly thinking men of our day that there is no moral training in our system of education. It came into power without it, and the calm reflecting mind begins now to regret this

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Inck. In any of the papers written by those engaged in the public schools, there has been no practiced means pointed out, by which this deplorable lack of moral train-ing in our public school system can be remedied. There are some honest minded and true hearted persons among teachers and professors, who deplore both the fact, and their inability to correct it. The in-troduction of moral training, in our schedule will be attended with sort the schools, will be attended with great diffi-culty, if at all possible with our present