

THE CATHOLIC RECORD
 Published Weekly at 44 and 446 Richmond
 street, London, Ontario.
 Price of subscription—\$2.00 per annum.
 EDITOR—REV. GEO. R. NORTHRUP, Editor.
 Author of "Mistakes of Modern Ireland."
 THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.
 Messrs. DONAT CROWE, LUKE KING and
 JOHN NICHOLSON are fully authorized to receive
 subscriptions and transmit all other busi-
 ness for the CATHOLIC RECORD.
 Agents for Ottawa—P. J. Coffey, Esq.
 Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line
 each insertion.
 Approved by the Bishop of London, and
 recommended by the Archbishop of St.
 Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton,
 Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-
 olic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.
 All correspondence on business should be
 addressed to the Proprietor.
 Advertisers must be paid in full before the
 paper can be stopped.
 Persons writing for a change of address
 should invariably send us the name of their
 former post office.

Catholic Record.
 London, Sat., Dec. 17th, 1887.
 TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The season has now arrived when it is usual for publishers of newspapers to mail bills to those who are indebted to them. This week we have forwarded accounts to all who owe for one or more years for the CATHOLIC RECORD. We hope our good friends throughout the Dominion will respond promptly and pay what is due, or, in cases where the indebtedness is large, send at least a part, if not convenient to pay all.

The Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, speaking lately at a banquet, said that it was his desire to see a Catholic newspaper in every Catholic home throughout his diocese. It was only in the thoroughly Catholic journal that all events and circumstances connected with our religion and our institutions, and the general progress of the Church, were fully and accurately chronicled, and while he did not wish to offer a word of complaint about the local press, he certainly wished it to be known and wished it to be published, that he considered it was the duty of every Catholic who could possibly afford it to take a Catholic paper and pay for it. It was necessary, even for the purpose of religion itself, that they should have a Catholic press in their midst, so that the affairs of the Church in the Colonies should be placed properly before the world. He did not object to Catholics taking good papers of any kind; but he would repeat his opinion and give it as a piece of earnest advice as their Bishop, that they should take a Catholic paper and pay for it. His Lordship emphasized the justice and necessity of Catholics paying regularly for the Catholic paper when they received it. It was unreasonable to expect that they could go on reading and profiting by their Catholic paper without paying the bills when they are sent to them. It was right that the Catholic Press should be supported for it was doing a great work, and every man that took a Catholic paper should make a point of honestly discharging his financial obligation to those that publish that paper, so that the Catholic Press might flourish and prosper as it deserves.

THE FRENCH-CANADIANS AND THEIR LANGUAGE.

The citizens of St. Louis, Missouri, have decided by popular vote to have English only taught in the primary and district schools. There is a large German population in the city, and these naturally desired that German should be continued for German children. The question was made a main issue at the school-board elections, and was decided against the Germans by a majority of over four thousand.

The circumstances which brought this issue to the test were, that increased school accommodation was requisite, and there were no funds to supply this unless use were made of the funds which had hitherto been applied to the purpose of giving German instruction. It is said that for this purpose \$60,000 are paid out annually. It seems incredible that this sum should be required as an additional expense because German was taught, for if German teachers and German class books are excluded, it is perfectly clear that their place must be filled with English teachers and English books. The saving arising from the teaching of English alone cannot possibly be nearly so large a sum. Hence, as a matter of fact, the question of economy was for the most part not the point at issue at the polls. The question was, whether the public should permit two languages, English and German, to grow up together at the public expense. The people of St. Louis are, perhaps, the best judges as to how this question should be answered in their own city. Still we are of opinion that where there is a large population of Germans, or any other nationality, an injustice is done to them as taxpayers, and an injury is inflicted on the public, by the exclusion of their language from the schools. Necessarily, the children whose language is German, will, in such case, be deprived to a great extent of the benefit they would otherwise derive from attending school. It cannot be denied that the knowledge of German is highly useful, and its study should be, at least, encouraged, even though English be taught at the same time. It seems,

therefore, very arbitrary to exclude it from the school-room where Germans are numerous.

The *Mail* in commenting on these occurrences, takes occasion to renew the attack upon the French language in Canada. His inference that French should be excluded from Canadian schools, is founded on the assumption that the St. Louis people did right in voting for the abolition of German teaching. This is, after all, not so very clear, but there are reasons in favor of the French language in Canada, which do not apply to German in St. Louis. In the first place, notwithstanding all the bluster of the *Mail's* faction about the French-Canadians as aliens, and their language as foreign, such terms are quite out of place, and it betokens very little common sense or patriotism to employ them. The French-Canadians are the descendants of the original settlers and proprietors of the soil. It is true that the country was gained to the British Crown by conquest, but conquest does not give the right to ride roughshod over the vanquished in any case. Still less does it, in the case of Canada; for while the arms were still in the hands of the combatants, it was stipulated by treaty, and confirmed by solemn act of the Imperial Parliament, as a condition of the cession, that the French in Canada, in becoming British subjects, were to enjoy all the rights which British subjects enjoy. Further, the free enjoyment of their religion, laws, and customs was guaranteed to them. To infringe upon these would be to violate that treaty, and virtually to restore to France all the rights in equity which she formerly possessed over Canada. Hence the preservation of their language is a matter which essentially pertains to the French-Canadians themselves, and not to the new-comers whose meddling propensities are so strong in them that they cannot forbear from interference in things which do not concern them.

Secondly: The French speaking population are so numerous in the country, and so large a proportion of the population, that it is worse than folly to speak of depriving them by force of their language and traditions. And even if it were possible to do so, it would be simply equivalent to condemning all French-Canadian children to grow up without education. The French speaking population would be perfectly justified in protecting their natural rights by force of arms, if the attempt were made to deprive them thereof.

Thirdly: They who prate about abolishing the French language from Canada make no secret of their ultimate intention of preparing the people by this means to renounce their religion and become Protestants. This method of forcing Protestantism on the population by oppressive measures would succeed no better in Lower Canada than it has done in Ireland. It will scarcely be considered by any large section of Canadians, that it is desirable to create by tyranny a second Ireland in Canada. The advocates of this course will not find it easy to do so. Ireland was more easily dealt with by a potent neighbor whose power was sufficient to hold her down with a strong hand and arm, but the French-Canadians are too numerous to be dealt with in the same way. Besides, if this tyranny were attempted, the French-Canadians would find plenty of friends among the English-speaking provinces who would join them in resisting any attempt to impose on them a tyrannical yoke. By tyranny such as this the hostility of Ireland towards England has been created and perpetuated. It would certainly be but poor policy to make the Province of Quebec, which is the key to the commercial interests of the Dominion, hostile to the other Provinces, to which she is at present tied with the bonds of amity and fraternal feeling.

This subject scarcely calls for the amount of comment we have devoted to it, for we are quite convinced that there is no thought among people of Ontario to put the theories of the Franco-phobists into practical operation. We merely speak of it all for the purpose of putting the public on their guard against the wild and dangerous policy of the *Mail*, which has been endeavoring now for nearly two years, to create dissension in the country by exciting the religious and sectional prejudices of the people of the Dominion.

That we do not misrepresent the *Mail* or exaggerate his virulence is evident, not only from his comments on the St. Louis vote, but from his constant attacks on the people of Quebec. Another editorial article in the issue of 5th December, is merely a specimen of his rabid utterances on this subject. He complains "that the population of the town of Sudbury numbers between five and six hundred souls, fully one half of whom are French-Canadians." Two hundred and fifty or three hundred French-Canadians in one small town! Probably fifty families! By what right dare fifty French Canadian families settle in a small town of Ontario? In Eganville village, Bonaventure Co., a thoroughly French Canadian County, there are 388 English speaking inhabitants to forty French. This is all correct, according to the *Mail*. The English may invade Quebec, and no one has a right to complain. And why? Let the *Mail* answer.

"What of that?" He is speaking of the English language in Quebec, but as the language goes with the people, his words are perfectly applicable to the English people in that Province. "The English language, (and of course the English people,) accompanied the British flag into Lower Canada, and is or ought to be the supreme language there, although the use of French has always been recognized out of compliment to that people."

Canadians of French origin are, therefore, merely to be regarded as the serfs of the English, who must "be supreme." The people, the language, the laws, the religion of Quebec must all bend in subjection to the dominant Anglo-Saxons of Ontario! The *Mail* seems to forget that there are other races, speaking English in Canada, besides Anglo-Saxons. Celts, whether Scotch or Irish, form a large portion of the population, and we are sure that these will laugh to scorn the *Mail's* proposal. Englishmen, too, have too much honor and love of fair-play to desire to reduce the French-Canadians to the minor position desired by the *Mail*; and the French-Canadians have too much spirit to endure it, even if any race desired this result.

We may well apply here the aphorism of Mr. Gladstone, while speaking of Balfour:

"The Duke of Wellington could not gain this, and the Editor or proprietor of the *Mail* is not the Duke of Wellington."
 (In fact, by the last census the English population of Canada, by origin, is but 881,301, while the French-Canadians number 1,296,929. The Irish alone outnumber the English, being 957,403. The Scotch are 699,863. Whoever talks of race dominance talks folly, and is an enemy to the welfare of the Dominion. Dominance begets discord, and discord begets disruption.)

A word more on this subject, and we shall conclude. The *Mail* says:

"The English-speaking tax-payer ought not to be mulcted in order to enable the French-Canadians to maintain and perpetuate their self-isolation."
 We can scarcely credit that the *Mail* editors are so grossly idiotic as to believe the assertion implied in this, that schools for the French "mulct" the English-speaking population. The French and English-speaking populations are here on an equality. They are equally mulcted for the support of Public Schools, for their own children. It would be as reasonable to say that the French-Canadians are mulcted for the education of the English. It would be loss of time to refute the *Mail's* proposition, for every one can see its absurdity on its face.

"GROTESQUE INCIDENTS."

In Mr. Balfour's letter, to which Mr. O'Brien from his Tullamore prison-house made so unexpected and scathing a reply, reference is made to the "grotesque episode of Mr. O'Brien's clothes." In spite of his announced determination to treat Mr. O'Brien just as other prisoners are treated, he manifests a certain dread of the effect of his conduct upon public opinion. If this were not the case, there would have been no need of his letter of vindication of his course; and such a vindication! Under the impression that the object of his calumnies was so securely watched under lock and key that it would be impossible for him to expose the deception, he hesitates not to utter against him the most malignant falsehoods, in the hope that he might lower his victim in the public estimation. He wrote:

"Mr. O'Brien is not treated in Tullamore prison either with leniency or severity. He has succeeded in sheltering himself under the medical opinion that his lungs are delicate and his heart's action weak. If Mr. O'Brien refuses to wear the prison dress, force will not be applied to compel him. There is no reason why he should not fulfil his term in prison, but he cannot be safely subjected to the usual discipline."

There is something "grotesque" in the episode of Mr. O'Brien's clothes. It is a grotesque commentary on the policy of ruling Ireland with 30,000 soldiers and 10,000 policemen, with the result that the Irish spirit cannot be broken down under the infliction, but on the contrary, a sickly prisoner is able to defy a government with such paraphernalia at its disposal, and to conquer it. A wise Government would not require such a lesson to be convinced that the lawful aspirations of a nation are not to be trilled with. "Mr. O'Brien is not treated with leniency or severity," this autocrat tells us. That is to say, he is "treated like other criminals."

In the first place, Mr. O'Brien is not a criminal. Some of the Tory press in England, and some Canadian papers, have had the effrontery to compare the Irish Nationalist cause with the cause of Anarchy in America, but their attempts in this line have been received by the Irish and American, and even by the English public with the derision and contempt they deserved. Mr. O'Brien's such brutal treatment as he has experienced by mandate of Balfour, is one for which he has been honored by his countrymen and all foreign nations as a patriot, and posterity will confirm their verdict. When the Mitchellstown ten-

ants were about to be evicted on a rank-rejoinder to Mr. Balfour, and besides he shows that severity was used, not only by the contemptible theft of his clothing at midnight, while he was in the infirmary, but by the mental strain to which he was still subjected by the consciousness that he was even then exposed to be subjected to similar treatment.

It is true that he has since been informed that he will not be compelled to wear the prison dress; but this concession was forced from the Government by the voice of the public indignation against a tyranny for the like of which we should look in vain, except perhaps in the prisons of King Bamba, or of the Caar.

The "grotesqueness of the episode" lies in this: 1st. That a powerful Government should resort to the contemptible expedients employed in Tullamore prison: 2ndly. That the Government should be conquered by the firmness of a sickly man. 3rdly. That their vigilance should be thwarted where everything was under their control. 4thly. That it should be necessary for the secretary to vindicate himself before the public by a tissue of falsehoods, when he thought that Mr. O'Brien was so completely in his power that he would be unable to reply.

REMARKABLE CONVERSIONS.

Petruchio. How bright and goodly shines the moon!
Katharina. The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now.
Pet. I say it is the moon.
Pet. Nay, then you lie: it is the blessed sun.
Kath. Then God be blessed, it is the blessed sun!
But sun it is not when you say it is not!
And the moon changes, even as your mind.
What you will have it named even that it is.
And so, it shall be so for Katharina, in—
Taming of the Shrew.

But a short time ago, the *Mail* had it that Mr. Mercier and his party were sold body and bones to the Church and "Ultramontanism." He has incorporated the Jesuits . . . adopted a policy in accord with the views of the Church, sustained "Ultramontanism and Nationalism in a concrete form," which "bodes no good either for the minority in Quebec, or for the Dominion at large."—*Mail*, 23rd July, 1887.

But in the issue of 6th Dec. we have: Mr. Mercier "is at heart a liberal of the French type . . . and what is more, his liberal supporters will not tolerate any further concessions to ultramontanism . . . the sympathy of every man who prefers light to darkness will be given to Mr. Mercier."

This sudden and complete conversion of the Lower Canadian Liberals is paralleled by only one historical event we ever heard of: that is, when at some unknown date, all the pure primitive Christians, who, of course, were good Protestants, went to bed at night, and on rising up in the morning found themselves "beaught Papists."

What a clever political and religious teacher is the *Mail*!

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The fear is very generally expressed that Mr. Sadi Carnot, the new President of France, lacks the energy and force of character necessary for the proper fulfillment of the high responsibilities which have devolved upon him. Nevertheless it is certain that he has proved great administrative ability, though in a sphere, of course, less extensive than that in which he now finds himself placed. He was educated at the Polytechnic School, and was, by profession, an engineer. After the downfall of the Empire of Napoleon III, he was Under Secretary, and afterwards Minister of Public Works under Prime Minister Ferry. His duties comprised construction and management of railways, ports, canals, rivers, etc. From 1877 to 1879, the State devoted to these works, \$5,000,000, and 14,000,000 and \$26,000,000, in successive years. Mr. Sadi-Carnot had under him 72 chief engineers, 240 ordinary engineers, and 1500 assistant engineers. This army of skilled workmen it was no easy task to manage successfully, yet Mr. Sadi-Carnot did it. The large vote which he obtained for the Presidency is certainly an evidence that those who know him best have confidence in his ability to steer the ship of state through the perils with which she is encompassed, and this fact may well overbalance the gloomy anticipations of those who take only a telescopic view of the situation.

The new President is of illustrious ancestry. His grandfather was the celebrated Lazare Nicholas Carnot, Minister of War under the French Republic from 1793 to 1797, one of the prominent members of the National Convention. His father Lazare Hippolyte Carnot was a deputy from 1839 to 1848, and was a red hot Republican. Sadi-Carnot is so zealous in the same political creed that he declared he would not accept the Presidency if he required a single monarchical vote to secure the position. The election has given general satisfaction in France, and foreign powers also express themselves well pleased with the event. In Germany it seems to please, more on account of the

new President's supposed weakness, than from any other cause. It is supposed that as a diplomatist he will not be able to secure strong alliances against Germany, and that he will inaugurate a neutral pacific policy. Russia and Italy were the first to congratulate the French people on the election. The Pope has instructed his Nuncio to pay an early visit to the President, and to establish friendly relations at once with the new Administration by declaring the good-will of the Holy See towards France.

Mr. Barleigh, war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, figuring as a Liberal Unionist, since his defeat by a Home Ruler in Glasgow, was particularly warm in his approval of the police-dubbing tactics at present in vogue in Ireland. Doing duty as reporter for the *Times*, he attended a meeting of the unemployed in London, and was seized and assaulted by two policemen, who marched him to the lock-up, and afterwards brought him before the Magistrate, by whom he was fined. Much sympathy is shown for Mr. Barleigh, whose experience of the "way to do it" has been rather rough. He has now some idea of the taste of his own pill.

DOSED WITH HIS OWN PILLS.

The Most Reverend John Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, is dead.

The Silver Jubilee of the Rev. John Brennan, P. P., of Pictou, will occur on Saturday, 17th December. The celebration will be deferred until after Christmas.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AMERICAN OPINION.—"Coercion has made the jails of Ireland places of honorable martyrdom, instead of disgraceful penal institutions."—*Washington Post*.

The Russians are concentrating troops along the Austrian frontier. The Austrians are replying by similar measures. It is feared that war between the two powers is inevitable.

FATHER CLAVER, who was canonized by our Holy Father on Dec. 5th, was a distinguished Spanish missionary. He was born in 1572 and died at Carthagena, South America, in 1654. He labored for many years among the slaves, and was called "the Apostle of the negroes."

The Japanese envoy presented to the Pope, on Jan. 6th, an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan, and on behalf of the Emperor offered congratulations on the Pope's Jubilee. His Holiness conferred upon the envoy the Grand Cross of St. Peter.

MONS. TAILLIER undertook to form a French Cabinet but failed. It is stated that any new Ministry will probably take measures to repress the Parisian tendency to revolution, by modifying the mode of election of the municipal council and by giving power to the Government to dissolve it. Senator Tirard is now entrusted with the task of forming a Ministry.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has convoked the Pan-Anglican synod to meet at Lambeth on July 3rd, 1888. Two hundred Bishops are expected, but where they are to be found is a mystery. The former Pan-Anglican synod acknowledged its incompetency to decide questions of doctrine, but pronounced "Mar-olatory" as a practice to be condemned and did nothing else. As this has no existence anywhere, it was certainly a very safe and non-committal decision to arrive at, though it is hard to see anything practical in such a definition. It may well be wondered whether the mountain in labor will on the coming occasion produce a mouse of larger growth.

The Toronto *Globe* says that "Rev. Father Laboureaux, pastor of Penetanguishene, and secretary of the Building Committee of the church to be erected in memory of the Jesuit martyrs, is now visiting New York, Philadelphia, and other American cities, in connection with the work of the committee. The building work has been suspended for the winter, but work in preparing material for the resumption of operations in the spring is going on. Father Laboureaux's work in connection with this monument to these noble martyrs has been previously mentioned. It is with him a labor of love, and it will be an achievement not only for him, but for all Canada to be proud of, when this monument to these devoted missionaries is finished and consecrated to the promotion of those truths which De Brebrouf and his companions witnessed by their death."

By the Paris *Univers* we observe that His Lordship Right Rev. J. Walsh, Bishop of London, assisted at the interesting ceremony of the renovation of the priestly promises which took place in the chapel of the Seminary of St. Sulpice on 21st ult., the feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin in the Temple. Besides

the clergy and pupils of the Seminary there were present a large number of Parisian clergy, and the Metropolitan Chapter was represented by many titheons. Four Bishops assisted, viz., Walsh, Mgr. Balduino, Mgr. Desjardins, and Mgr. Soutte. His Grace Mgr. B. Archbishop of Paris, celebrated the Mass, and preached a short but eloquent sermon on the significance of the detail promises which had been thus renewed, according to the custom of the Community, dating from its origin through the piety of the Abbe Olier founder.

On the 10th inst. a man calling himself Aubertin entered the French Chamber of Deputies and asked to see Mr. Ferry and Goblet. Only Mons. J. responded, and Aubertin fired at three times. Mons. Ferry's wound not severe. The real name of the assailant is said to be Berckin. He is a native of Rembanc in Moselle. He states that he is one of a band of revolutionists, and as he was accompanied by an accomplice who intended to shoot M. Goblet, there may be truth in his assertion. He says that lots were drawn to decide who should do the first shooting, and the lot fell upon him. The shooting several quarrels between radical and moderate Deputies and were heightened by a charge in a loud voice by M. Rouvier, that radicals, by their course, had provoked weak-minded persons to acts of violence. Several duels are likely to follow.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

PRESENTATION TO DEAN GAUTHIER.
 Brockville Recorder, Dec. 8.
 Last night after vespers in the church, Mr. John Murray and a number of other members of the congregation advanced to the altar and presented pastor, Rev. Dean Gauthier, on the 6th of his departure for Rome, with the following address and purse, containing about \$800.

To the Very Rev'd Dean Gauthier, Priest of Brockville.
 BREVOLVED PASTOR.—To-day for the time since your advent amongst us—some twelve months ago—then afforded an opportunity of giving expression in a feeble way to the feelings of affection and esteem—highly to be valued—which we entertain for you, father, and testifying substantially, the accompanying testimonial for him who has during his ministry proven himself a father, friend and benefactor.

The notice of your separation from us for what we fervently hope may be but a brief time, is short indeed, and hence efforts to make you feel the love we have for you, must needs be all far short, what we do is done from the uttermost of our hearts, and every word we utter every thought and sentiment we have is sincere and true in the extreme.

You came amongst us but one year ago, and we may fairly say well you not. But in that short year you have shown us by word and deed every occasion that offered itself you came to us to make us the better of your coming.

You succeeded predecessors who won their way deep into the hearts of Brockville's people, and consequently your path might well be considered one of roses. The fact before you had one, the duties devolving upon you great, and the means, and the at your disposal to accomplish all limited, but from the outset, and you yourself resolutely to work to fill place of those who went before, and well and how nobly you have achieved that end is testified to by the eyes we see around us to day, and heartfelt earnest prayers for your future well falling from the lips of the of our loving parishioners who gathered about you to bid a fond adieu.

You are going from us for a short only, it is true, and we pray fervently that deep that during your wanderings abroad God's choicest blessings may flow you and your illustrious fellow voyagers, and that He who, in ages past, by His word calmed the waters, may guide your barque thru a happy passage safely back to us from whom you are now about to part.

And may your rejoicing in foreign clime be made happy by the thought where'er you go or whatever betide, heart's warmest sympathies go with you, and our earnest prayer will be that you may come back to us in the near future with your health and strength as restored as it was this day just years ago when you returned from your journey, to your late parishioners.

We truly and thoroughly appreciate dear father, the great honor which has been conferred upon you and us by honored bishop in choosing you among so many and such good priests God's Holy Church to be his companion on this mission to our holy father, feel confident that he cannot and not regret the choice. It is not given every priest, be he ever so able or so faithful in his charge, to visit Eternal City in your present capacity in any other. We realize this appreciate fully the motive that prompted your selection—our only regret being that during your sojourn abroad you will be separated by so leagues of blue Atlantic from those esteem you so highly—that for a while we will not be able to grasp your hand or look upon your pleasant, welcome face—and will miss your kind and zealous ministry, of our spiritual life—but our hearts in their fullness will be with you ever.

And if the opportunity be afforded to our holy father our loyalty and convey to him the assurance that those of his people who are your care bow to him and his

the clergy and pupils of the Seminary there were present a large number of Parisian clergy, and the Metropolitan Chapter was represented by many titheons. Four Bishops assisted, viz., Walsh, Mgr. Balduino, Mgr. Desjardins, and Mgr. Soutte. His Grace Mgr. B. Archbishop of Paris, celebrated the Mass, and preached a short but eloquent sermon on the significance of the detail promises which had been thus renewed, according to the custom of the Community, dating from its origin through the piety of the Abbe Olier founder.

On the 10th inst. a man calling himself Aubertin entered the French Chamber of Deputies and asked to see Mr. Ferry and Goblet. Only Mons. J. responded, and Aubertin fired at three times. Mons. Ferry's wound not severe. The real name of the assailant is said to be Berckin. He is a native of Rembanc in Moselle. He states that he is one of a band of revolutionists, and as he was accompanied by an accomplice who intended to shoot M. Goblet, there may be truth in his assertion. He says that lots were drawn to decide who should do the first shooting, and the lot fell upon him. The shooting several quarrels between radical and moderate Deputies and were heightened by a charge in a loud voice by M. Rouvier, that radicals, by their course, had provoked weak-minded persons to acts of violence. Several duels are likely to follow.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

PRESENTATION TO DEAN GAUTHIER.
 Brockville Recorder, Dec. 8.
 Last night after vespers in the church, Mr. John Murray and a number of other members of the congregation advanced to the altar and presented pastor, Rev. Dean Gauthier, on the 6th of his departure for Rome, with the following address and purse, containing about \$800.

To the Very Rev'd Dean Gauthier, Priest of Brockville.
 BREVOLVED PASTOR.—To-day for the time since your advent amongst us—some twelve months ago—then afforded an opportunity of giving expression in a feeble way to the feelings of affection and esteem—highly to be valued—which we entertain for you, father, and testifying substantially, the accompanying testimonial for him who has during his ministry proven himself a father, friend and benefactor.

The notice of your separation from us for what we fervently hope may be but a brief time, is short indeed, and hence efforts to make you feel the love we have for you, must needs be all far short, what we do is done from the uttermost of our hearts, and every word we utter every thought and sentiment we have is sincere and true in the extreme.

You came amongst us but one year ago, and we may fairly say well you not. But in that short year you have shown us by word and deed every occasion that offered itself you came to us to make us the better of your coming.

You succeeded predecessors who won their way deep into the hearts of Brockville's people, and consequently your path might well be considered one of roses. The fact before you had one, the duties devolving upon you great, and the means, and the at your disposal to accomplish all limited, but from the outset, and you yourself resolutely to work to fill place of those who went before, and well and how nobly you have achieved that end is testified to by the eyes we see around us to day, and heartfelt earnest prayers for your future well falling from the lips of the of our loving parishioners who gathered about you to bid a fond adieu.

You are going from us for a short only, it is true, and we pray fervently that deep that during your wanderings abroad God's choicest blessings may flow you and your illustrious fellow voyagers, and that He who, in ages past, by His word calmed the waters, may guide your barque thru a happy passage safely back to us from whom you are now about to part.

And may your rejoicing in foreign clime be made happy by the thought where'er you go or whatever betide, heart's warmest sympathies go with you, and our earnest prayer will be that you may come back to us in the near future with your health and strength as restored as it was this day just years ago when you returned from your journey, to your late parishioners.

We truly and thoroughly appreciate dear father, the great honor which has been conferred upon you and us by honored bishop in choosing you among so many and such good priests God's Holy Church to be his companion on this mission to our holy father, feel confident that he cannot and not regret the choice. It is not given every priest, be he ever so able or so faithful in his charge, to visit Eternal City in your present capacity in any other. We realize this appreciate fully the motive that prompted your selection—our only regret being that during your sojourn abroad you will be separated by so leagues of blue Atlantic from those esteem you so highly—that for a while we will not be able to grasp your hand or look upon your pleasant, welcome face—and will miss your kind and zealous ministry, of our spiritual life—but our hearts in their fullness will be with you ever.

And if the opportunity be afforded to our holy father our loyalty and convey to him the assurance that those of his people who are your care bow to him and his