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

THOS, COFFEY,

Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Old as well as New Address and thus Insure the prompt delivery of the pupelpt of enquiries. We are libered to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.

When a subscriber tells a postmaster to write "refused" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscribtion, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper each week is the only way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the promietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proper shepe. Subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should in all cases remit the amon not of their indebtedness when they make request.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTLE FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duly to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it was been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourageand efficiency; and I therefore earnes mend it to the patronage and encours t of the clergy and laity of the diocese Paliage

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

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1881.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago, Ireland was struggling for a free Parliament. The genius of her two greatest sons-Grattan and Flood-had just then evoked an enthusiasm, unanimity and determination amongst Irishmen which nothing could withstand. Neither bribe nor threat could move the Irish leaders from their purpose to restore to their country the inde pendence of which she had been robbed in days of conquest and confiscation. They had the support of a brave, united, and armed people, and achieved a marked and glorious triumph. We are glad to know that efforts are being made to commemorate the approaching centennary of the great peaceful revolution of 1782. The Irish people do well to celebrate the crowning success of the struggle which then gave them poli tical emancipation. Their commemoration of that splendid achievement should be expressive of their present determination to let nothing stand in the way of the re-acquisition of that legislative autonomy of which they were after eighteen years' enjoyment robbed. If the unity of one hundred years ago to-day guided the counsels of leading Irishmen, the return of Irish legislative indepen dence were a work easy of accomplishment. But we trust that the day is not remote when Irishmen of all classes, sinking their feuds and prejudices, will unite to place their country in a position of security and prosperity. No better means could we advise them to take to bring about so much desired a result than

### ITALIAN LIBERALISM.

earnest and honest reflection on the

events of one hundred years ago.

Of all the forms of radicalism Italian liberalism is certainly the most contemptible. Elsewhere the ordinary radical strives for what he considers popular rights-in Italy he contents himself with insults on all things sacred in the eyes of a Chris tian people. The recent cowardly demonstrations of the radical element in Rome, prove that it is a more deadly foe to Christianity than to order. But we know not which really deserves the greater degree of contempt-the radical party, or the impotent monarchy which enjoys its dangerous support. The government of King Humbert has given direct encouragement to the license which has of late disgraced the Eternal City. It has taken no steps whatever to vindicate the majesty of the law and secure the lives of its orderly subjects. Yet this is the government whose friends and supporters

possible but practicable for the Holy See to fall under without prejudice to its rights or freedom of action. \$2 00 There are journalists in this country who mocked the Holy Father when he declared himself a prisoner per line for each subsequent properly type, 12 vertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 line to an lineh.

Contract advectisements for three six or contract advectisements should be handed in not later than ruesday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must look with pleasure on scenes which look with pleasure on scenes which to their eyes may seem indicative of the downfall of the Papacy. But let them not be mistaken. It is not the Papacy, it is the present Italian monarchy that is really in danger. If the Holy Father were compelled to leave Rome, the Italian Kingdom were very soon a thing of the past, Then we should have republics in miniature all over the land-with anarchy and destruction as their handmaids. To the most thoughtless observer there is in store for Italy trials and disorders of no ordinary magnitude.

### THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

reassemble presumably to attend to the business of the country. We greatly fear, however, that very little serious attention will be given to the real wants of France. The composition of the popular chamber is so very objectionable that we look forward to its meeting as an occasion for intrigue and factionist displays -with the usual amount of anti-Christian declarations. 'The monarchical party, with its three or four sections, will in the new chamber be so nearly powerless as to attact very little attention. But the various republican groups, though numerous and powerful if united, are far from agreeing on important matters of public policy. M. Ferry, who still holds the reins of power, is a mere creature of the dictator, Gambetta. We doubt very much if the advanced radical element, now more powerful than ever-led by Clemenceau-will extend his government anything like steady support. There are besides other sections of the republican element averse to a continuance of Gambetta's irresponsible rule, and may throw in their support to Clemenceau, who must then assume the Premiership-effectually blocking Gambetta from the Presi dency of the republic. The Session will, no doubt, interest all observers of French politics-but give little if

### ANOTHER OMEN. At the late elections to the Reich-

stag, the radical party succeeded in

carrying four out of six of the elec toral districts of Berlin. The capital of the German empire is a city of no less influence in things political in that country than is Paris in France. But it has now, we believe, manifested the same stron, radical tendencies as the French metropolis. When, therefore, we see this imperial city, the very centre of German thought and enlightenment, pronouncing itself so strongly in favor of radicalism, we are certainly very strongly inclined to think that the German monarchy is in as much real danger as any other in Europe. The German people are not as easily aroused as others. Nothing but the have made only a miserable progress existence of the very gravest abuses in their system of government could drive them into the errors of radicalism. Prince Bismarck is certainly not a friend even to legitimate reform. He has from the very beginning of his career manifested a decided determination to sup port the existing order of things, judging that one change might lead to others, and thus upturn the present system of administration and government prevailing in Germany. He must then take to heart the lesson of the election to which we refer. He must in its light clearly see that the age of autocracy is past, that a persistent denial of reform must lead, as it has elsewhere led, to revolutions in Germany. He may himself perchance live to see the work of his life undone. We could then sympathize with him if that work had not been one of fraud, treachery and violence.

The Bishop of Three Rivers, Que., is at one time declared it not only house in his diocese.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES

Council of Instruction for the Provinces met in Quebec during last week. All the bishops were present.

Mr. J. G. Bosse, Q. C., of Quebec city, has been appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, in the place of the late Dr. Hubert La Rue.

THE Rochester Times has been merged into the Buffalo Union. It was a cleverly-conducted paper, and each week gave evidence of improvement in every department. Now that it has succumbed, we are heartily glad that it has been com-

THE recent Congress of "Free-Thinkers" in France is described as a sad and at the same time ludicrous spectacle, They acted like crazy men or possessed persons. Such meeting of fools has not taken place in many a day. It was unanimously voted, among other insane resolves, that the beautiful memorial church at Montmartre should be levelled to

The French Chambers will shortly THE Toronto Globe proposes sending a Special Commissioner to Ireland, in order to post its readers on the real state of affairs there. It is suggested that the gentleman should be furnished with "a coat of Mail; said outfit to be made up of copies of the Globe of the days when "dogan" and other choice epithets formed the staple of that paper's articles on the

The rev. gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec are, it is said, about to enter upon the cultivation of the vine on their farm at St. Joachim, on a large scale. Jacques Cartier found the vine growing wild in such quantities in that section of country, that he called the present Island of Orleans the Island of Bacchus.

AT a special meeting of the Quebec branch of the Land League, held on the 20th inst. resolutions were passed, condemning the action of the government in infamously attempting to suppress the body in Ireland, and in arresting Mr. Parnell; to convene a mass meeting of citizens during the present week; and to make arrangements to invite Mr. T. P. O'Connor M. P., to deliver an address about the 10th of November. He is to be in Montreal on the 8th.

La Verite, of Quebec, avs: "La Patrie and la Courrier de Montreal are engaged discussing the question of the commercial independence of any pleasure to the friends of sound lutely opposing it, finds that comindependence is not compatible with our position as an Eng lish colony, and appears to think that we are not ripe for political independence. We believe that, meantime, it would be well that we should hab ituate ourselves to the idea of independence, because events are following each ether so rapidly in Europe, that we may be one of these days forced to choose between independence and annexation."

ONE of our city papers finds fault with the people of Ireland for not being sufficiently thankful to Mr. Gladstone for his Land Bill. It further asserts that this measure is a step in the direction of giving the Irish people their rights. We might be pardoned for asking the question: Why should Irishmen be expected to show gratitude for steps when they are entitled to a whole jump?" For seven hundred years the atien governors of Ireland have been taking steps (and most unwilling steps they were, indeed) but they

How low the great sacrament of marriage has fallen among non-Catholic Americans, may be interred from the following paragraph in a New York paper: house in Floyd, Ind., is kept wholly for the accommodation of persons temporarily residing there for the purpose of obtaining divorces. now has twenty-nine inmates. several instances marriages have grown out of companionship in this house. A wedding was lately held an hour after the couple concerned had received the decrees legally separating them from their ormer marital partners.'

THE bazaar in aid of the St Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, which commenced on the 26th ulto., w: 8 brought to a close on the 15th inst., and on Thursday, the 20th. On the invitation of the Rev. Father Lowekamp, the ladies who had charge of the tables met at the asylum and handed in their returns, which amounted to the handsome sum of \$4,774.78 uet. The children of

their generous efforts on their be-THE Catholic committee of the half and that of the old women. This great success has placed at the disposal of the trustees the funds

> Christian Guardian, is sorely troubled because the religious exercises at Yorktown were placed in the hands of Catholic priests, and that "mass" was said on such a national occasion. Now, friend, who has a better right than the Catholics to have charge of this particular celebration? Would you have Moody & Sankey, with their melodeon and hymns, conducting the services in commemoration of a victory gained by soldiers the vast majority of whom were Catho lics? Or would you have Talmage and his originalities, or the Boy Preacher Harrison with his calisthenic exercises? We would fondly wish to see our friend take all these little matters good-naturedly, because we believe that even he will live to see Catholic ceremonies performed on all State occasions in the

THE last number of United Ireland contains a picture of Mr. Gladstone in the character of "The Two Obediahs. The two faces are very characteristic. In the one he is all smiles and promises, while in the other he assumes a savage disposition, and is striking right and left at the Irish. The following expressions of the Premier appear under the engraving:

"Only trust me for all that your heart desires! Irish Ideas—Ireland for the Irish—O'Donnell Aboo—Erin go-bragh—God Save Ireland—anything—If you'll only give me the chance of devoting myself to your service."

"You won't take my Land Act, won't you? You won't fall down and worship me, won't you? Then take this and be d-to you for lazy Irish hounds, that don't know what's good for you!"

An accomplished French gentleman of New York, well known in its best Catholic circles for the extent of his reading and the accuracy of his information, sends us the following little note:-"C. Bianconi, an enterprising Italian, who established in Ireland about fifty or more years ago, a line of public open conveyances, which became very popular, and were spread throughout the Island, stated before the British Association in Cork in 1843, in regard to the Irish people, 'that he never yet attempted to do an act of generosity or common justice, publicly or privately, that he was not met by manifold reciprocity, also that dur-the long period of years during which his enterprise had been in operation 'not the slightest injury has ever been done by the people to Bianconi's experience of the Irish, which our correspondent so approvingly quotes, is that of every honest observer who has found them with their national and natural, which in their case are Catholic, virtue uncorrupted. Was it not a: English chief ustice who declared that for love of equal and exact justice there was no people compared to the Irish?

FROM a letter published in L'Univers, we translate the following interesting account of a miraculous onversion lately effected at the Holy House of Loreto: "Sigismund Kuttner o' Pesth, educated in heresy s a painter of some celebrity. He came to Italy to study the masterpieces of art, an | after spending ome time in Venice, Florence, Naples and Rome, he passed through Loreto on his way home. After having acimired the magnificence of the Basilica, he wish d to enter into the Holy House, but at the threshold he was held back by an invisible power; he struggled, he got angry, he cursed the enchantments practised by the Papists, and swore to leave the town at once. And he did set out at once for the railroad station. The train was just gone. He walked to Ancona, intensity, and amounted even to fury. An invisible power once more exerted itself, and impelled him to House. He is no longer held back, and feels an unknown peace in his soul. On one of the confessionals he had read the inscription : Pro Lingua Germanica. He went straight to the Rev. Penitentiary, Father Cerebotani, and revealed to him the state of his conscience. The rest may be easily guessed. He made his abjuration in the hands of the Vicar-

The Irish landlords are generally absentees. They have agents who collect their rents and forward them to Englad, or to the asylum presented an address happen to reside. The agent manages some foreign country where they may

to the ladies, thanking them for for his principal, and he often seeks to obtain the good will of his landlord by collecting for him as much as he can sucobtain the good and collecting for him as much as he can succeed in wringing from the tenants.

Nothing is given to schools, to churches or to hospitals. The landlord knows or to hospitals. The landlord knows or to hospitals and the complete dismissal is too heavy a punishment for a venial fault continued to a good to be considered to the continued to the conti necessary to permit the entry into little of the neighborhood in which his the institution of the old infirm men. attach the people to him. He takes no part in the administration of justice, and Our cotemporary of Toronto, the the magistrates are often the agents of the landlords, and use their public posi inquiry into police matters. The Spec tion with very little regard either to honesty or justice. The tenant is liable at any moment to be expelled from the estate. If he makes any improvement it has hitherto become the property of the landlord, and his rates were at once in-

> the Irish case we take from the Ad. against Catholicism, and especially against Irish Catholicism. An itinerant preache vertiser. We think it will be generally admitted that this extract is true in every particular. Why, then, we would ask, is there such surrrise expressed at the prevailing agitation? Why are Parnell and his followers denounced as demagogues and professional agitators? here abundant cause for vigorous agitation to remove the outrageous wrongs suffered by the people of Ireland? Is there any one silly enough to think the governing class would ever trouble themselves about Irish grievances, were not such men as Parnell and his associates to organize a crusade against the wrong-doers? Were it not for the Land League Gladstone's Land Bill would never have been thought of.

THE opinion of A. M. Sullivan on the Irish arrests and proclamation is worth taking. He says: "There is little question that the work of the organization will, despite what any man may wish or say, be carried on very largely throughout Ireland by secret organization. The feeling of the country in too intense, too much aroused, the question at issue too terrible, to think that the land movement can subside in a night because a printed paper with the lion and the unicorn at its head and Mr. Forster's name at its foot, declares the League to be proclaimed. The thing is preposterous. The movement will go on, but, unfortunately. it.stead of going on henceforth on an open, public platform, where every ne can see the measure of good and ill, the wisdom or mischief of what is said or done, the people will now be driven into secret conclaves, the nature of which it is hard to foresee.'

"Correspondent-Do you think that the American branches have hampered the action of the home

"Mr. Sullivan-I have always con sidered it a serious embarrassment and danger to Mr. Parnell and his Executive in Dablin that a section of the American branches were always trying to force his hand in a particular direction. The men who supplied the funds in so large a degree, as our enthusiastic countrymen over What I objected to always was that in some of their telegrams to the convertion they insisted on forcing the convention in a particular line, even intimating that they would cease subscribing unless their views dominated the resolutions of that

### HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical-The Jubilee-All Hallows-Police Affairs-A compliment not meant-Star Chamber-Attitude or the Press-Night School-Unfair Discrimination.

THE JUBILER.

Public services in connection with the Jubilee were commenced in St. Patrick's on Sunday last. The Jesuit Fathers Jones and Plante, who conducted the exercises in St. Mary's last week, also offici-ated here. Very much the same order with regard to time, number and nature of the exercises was observed in both places. The attendance at St. Patrick' was rather better than at St. Mary's. Jubilee devotions have also been comnenced in Dunnville under the direction of the Rev. P. Lennon.

"ALL HALLOAS."

Outside of the church few persons have correct idea of the reason for observing All Saints Day and its vigil popularly called "Hallow Eve." The notion once "A boarding hausted. There his passion grew in Saints was an allowable time for reckless rollicking pleasure and indulgence in superstitious practices. This of course is far from being agreeable to the Catholic spirit. On the first of November the return to Loreto. Fasting, almost Church makes commemoration of all God's saints at once. She indulges in sentiments of religious exultation at he enters, prostrates himself, prays, poistion of her members in heaven; she glorifies God on their virtues and rewards, she invokes the assistance of their prayers on behalf of the militant Church on earth and the suffering Church in Purgatory, and she exhorts us to emulate their piety and goodness and thereby obtain after death the rewards they now enjoy. It is evident that a n ght of carousal o amusement would be a bad preparation for such a great festival of the next day Capitular, Don Antonio Pellegrini, lt is satisfactory to notice that the original absurdity is losing ground. When confined Capitular, Don Antonio Penegrini, received Baptism, and afterwards was admitted to the Sacrament of Divine Love.

absurity is losing ground. When commed to the children's amusements of nut-cracking, apple diving, and moral tale-telling the celebration of Hallow Eve is an occasion for that usefulness which a molerate sion for that usefulness which a molerate share of innocent recreation is at proper

POLICE MATTERS.

contest between the Chief of Police and Detective Rousseaux has resulted adversely for the detective, but the popular opinion appears to be very strong in his favor, and there are a great many who carrer of duty has proved himself a good and faithful servent. In consequence of inquiry into police matters. The Spectator lends a helping hand to the movement, and demands that the Board of Commissioners be so constituted that they will be either wholly or partly respon sible to the citizens for their

AN UN-MEANT COMPLIMENT. reased in consequence.

Among the branches of business that
The above very plain statement of pay well now-a-days is that of preaching having a significant eye to large money collections, and an utter carelessness with regard to expressions, stopped in this city a few days ago, and among a lot of stuff and nons use delivered one sentence of which Irishmen might feel proud, although the gentleman did not mean it. He said, that of all the Catholic countries in the world Ire-land was the most difficult for Protestant missionaries on which to make an impres missionaries on which to make an impression, and that after an immense expenditure of time, labor and money the results were most unsatisfactory. The preacher referred to might have gone further and said that such has been the case during the other accordance and that Irish. more than three centuries, and that Irishmen firmly intend that failure will be the fruit gathered in their country by evangelizing soupers for all time to come.

STAR CHAMBER.

A recent investigation into the conduct of a Collegiate teacher to one of his pupils was carried on with closed doors. The Times strongly objects to this mode of procedure, and says that every good inter-est would be better served by a public investigation. The Star Chamber system is certainly not the most agreeable to free-dom, but it sometimes happens that matters occur which are of far greater consequence than the gratification of mere pub lic curiosity. Whether or not it is so in this case remains to be seen.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS Whatever sneers or insults the other great organs of the country may have flung at the Irish question, no one can reasonably accuse the Hamilton dailies of a want of fairness in dealing with the same subject. Casting aside the wild rum ors and random statements which are the texts of many journals, the Times and Spectator show where the grievances exist and point out the remedy. They acknow-ledge that Home Rule is not at all unreasonable but they argue on the contrary that a local parliament is as neccessary to Ireland as it is to Ontario, and that the general interests of the empire would suffer nothing by its existence. The Times fairly shows how Ireland has been ill-treated in the past and indicates the resources she possesses for being prosperous, but which were hindered from development by a bigotted and jealous legislation. When influen-tial bodies with very little personal interest treat the subject from such a liberal standpoint there is reason to hope that the good spirit will spread and that at no distant day the powers that be will recognize the fact in a practical manner that Irishmen as well as Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders should be the best managers of their own business.

DISCRIMINATION.

It is to be hoped that the recent re buff administered by the papers to those who in certain cases discriminate against a man's nationality or religion will have a general has ever been done by the people to the water do, may very larry claim my property, or that entrusted to a right to have their counsels that a max who commits a certain crime belongs to such and such a religion, yet some people think it gives spice to the statement. Catholics have come in for a good share of this discrimination in times past and we expect that as the press of the past and weexpect that the principle in one city has frowned on the principle in one particular case, not Catholic, they will make it universal for the future.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The night school carried on during the past winter by Miss Cole and Mr. Harte, has been reopened for the coming season.
As both have had considerable experience in teaching and have already given satisfaction, they will no doubt be successful They are affording a splendid opportunity o young people (whose time is occupied luring the day) for adding to their present store of knowledge.

CLANCAHILL,

## FESTIVALS OF THE WEEK.

On Tuesday, Nov. 1st, the feast of All On Tuesday, Nov. 1st, the feast of Au Saints, was clebrated in the Cathedral and Saints, was clebrated in the Cathedral was sung by High Mass in the Cathedral was sung by Rev. James Walsh, and a practical sermon delivered by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere. On Wednesday, the 2nd, which the church devotes entirely to prayers for the dead, Masses were sung in both Churches, large ongregations attending.

### JUBILEE IN STRATFORD.

On Monday, Oct. 17th, Rev. Father O'Mahony, of the Cathedral, opened an eight day's mission in St. Joseph's Church, Stratford. Though the evening of the opening was very unfavorable, on account of the rain, a large congregation assembled for the opening exercises. The early masses, at which a short instruction was given, were remarkably well attended. was given, were remarkably wen attended, large numbers being there as early as six o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Kilroy announced at the end of the mission that over one thousand persons had approached the thousand persons had approached the still-and the stillsacraments, independently of the children, who numbered in the neighborhood of three hundred. At the Masses on the closing Sunday the collection for the new cathedral was taken up, which amounted to over five hundred dollars. Everything connected with the mission was most satisfactory, and its fruits might be seen in the crowds that attended the different exercises, and still more in the large numbers cises, and still more in the large numbers that approached the sacraments. The Rev. Fathers O'Neil, of Kincora; Connilly, of Biddulph; Brennan, of St. Mar.'s; Dillon, of La Sallette; together with Rev. J. Ronan and P. J. Colovin, assisted in the confessionals.

Ten new churches have been com-Every newspaper reader has heard of the little police war in Hamilton. The since last Spring.

#### CHURCH DEDICATION.

The New R. C. Church in Madoe ! dicated to the Service of God by Bishop Cleary.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AND ELOQUENT DRESS BY THE BISHOP.

Belleville Intelligencer The new Roman Catholic Church Madoc which has been in course of co

struction since April last and was o finished last week, was solemnly dedica yesterday by His Lordship Bishop Clea assisted by Mor. Formula yesterday by His Lordship Bishop Clear assisted by Mgr. Farrelly and a number of the clergymen of the Diocese. To church will stand as a monument of the energy and devotion of the pastor, Refather Davis. He came to Madoc or two years ago, and found the parish it most deplorable condition, both spiritally and temporally. The church which he had to officiate was a miseral wooden structure (it was afterwards so wooden structure (it was afterwards so for \$60). He at once set to work to cure the erection of an edifice worthy be called a temple of God, and after or a year of unremitting lab r he had of tained sufficient funds to warrant him beginning the work. As we have sa the building was begun seven months a and is now completed. To say that it is beautiful structure and is a credit to I ther Davis and his parishioners wou convey but a faint idea of what the chur really is. In exterior it is neat and sy metrical, but unpretending; but the terior must astonish every visitor. Su an interior is very rarely seen in the lar cities of this Province, and that it can seen in a village the size of Madoc somewhat remarkable. It would be from exaggeration to say that the chur is more beautiful than any church Belleville, and we would not hesitate affirm that the decorations are more art tie, tasteful, and effective than any chur of its size in the Province. It is worth visit to Madoc to see the interior of the church of Father Davis'. Before descring the internal decorations we will six ing the internal decorations we will gi the dimensions of the edifice. It is 105 in length, 40 feet in width; the ceiling 23 ft. in height, and the cross which si mounts the steeple is 150 feet from the ground. The value of the building about \$10,000, and the value of the chur property in Madoc—so energetic and al has been the management of Father Day —is \$14,000. The building occupies fine prominent site on the east side nne prominent site on the east side Durham St., the principal street in t vil'age. The effect on first entering t church is very striking. The walls at ceiling are covered with frescoing at ornamental painting, in light cheer colors, the predominant color appearit to be mauve. The ceiling is divided in The ceiling is divided in ten panels, five on each side, and in ea ten panels, are on each side, and in each panel is a fresco painting representing scene from Scripture. The paintings of the left side represent scenes and characters from the New Testament, and a as follows: Our Saviour and John to the Market and the Panelle for the Vice. Baptist; the Holy Family, i.e. the Virg and Child, Elizabeth, and John the Ba tist; the raising of Jairus' daughter: t release of Peter from the prison by t angel; and Jesus and the woman Samaria. On the right side the facin represent views from the Old Test ment. They are: Jacob receiving the news of the death of Joseph; Elijah the desert, succored by the angel; Hag and Ishmael in the wilderness; Rebec at the well; and Daniel in the den at the well; and Daniel in the den clions. There are two beautiful frescoon the side walls of the altar. One r presents the worship of the Magi, and to other Christ's ascension. Over the alt of the blessed Virgin, on the left of t grand altar, is a statue in freeso of t Virgin and Child; and ever the altar St. Joseph, on the right of the gran altar, is a similar statue of St. Joseph A beautiful and highly ornamental rered occupies the back of the altar. T whole of the decorations were design by Mr. Fred'k Richardson, of this cit and the entire fre-coing was the work his hand. It is but bare justice to a that the work is highly creditable Mr. Richardson. It is truly beautiful Mr. Richardson. It is truly obtained and proves him a real artist rather than paintstaking copyist. The frescoes a taken from paintings by the old master

with wood-farnaces of peculiar constru tion, which has already been tested wi the utmost satisfaction.

The ceremony of dedication took pla about 2 o'clock. A procession was form and proceeded from the house of Re Father Davis to the church. His Lor ship walked, carrying his crozier in I hand, robed in full pontificule, and crown with his mitre; he was proceeded by alts boys bearing the cross, and was accompa ied by Mgr. Farrelly and Rev. Fathe Davis and Comelly, of Madoc, Denoght of Erinsville, Brophy, of Tyeadinaga, a Kelly, his Lordship's secretary. Arrived at the church, approbriate pra

but the altar-piece representing the Ascension is an original painting, and v

Ascension is an experience of the confess we rather prefer its design, as we as its execution, to that of most of the other pictures. The building is heat

ers were offered up, after which the precession passed slowly round the builder the Bishop sprinkling the walls with howater, while the whole party of ecclesic classical than the bushops are party of ecclesic classical than the bushops are proportionally and the same are the bushops and the bushops are proportionally and the bush tics chanted the miserere. The church w then entered, and the ceremony of sprin ling was repeated, the procession proceeding slowly round the interior of the co ing slowly bound the interior of the confice, while the party chanted the 1191 120th, and 121st Psalms. The Litany Saints was then chanted at the altar, aft which appropriate prayers were offere The church, in the meantime, had be gradually filling, and by this time a ve respectable congregation had gather The service being concluded, His Lordsl took his seat before the High Altar, and deputation of gentlemen representing t congregation approached him, and M Dennis Fox read and presented the follo ing address:—
To the Right Reverend James Vince

Cleary, Bishop of Kingston:
My Lorn,—On this, your first visit
this part of your extensive Diocese, we the Catholics of Madoc, beg leave to a proach your Lordship to express to y our felicitations at your appointment the Holy See to succeed our late lament Bishop O'Brien. My Lord, we, the Ca olics of this part of the Mission, number only some twenty-five families; but can assure your Lordship that, althou we are few in number yet we trust th