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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFY, -As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deema and patrons that the change of proprietorsip will work no change in its one and prithous that the change in the one proprietorsip will work no change in its one and prithous that the use of the charge of proprietorsip will work no change in its one and prithous the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic entirely in-dependent that under your experienced man-agement that under your experienced man-magement it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Belevene.

Believe me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1880.

HANCOCK AND THE PRESI-DENCY. As the day of election approaches the success of Gen. Hancock appears

to grow in certainty. He has since his nomination received the adhesion of large numbers of influential men in various parts of the countryhitherto in accord with the Repub lican party. The latest and most important declaration made by a prominent politician in favor of Hancock is that of Judge David Davis, of Illinois. Judge Davis represents the State of Illinois in the United States Senate. While pursuing, since his accession to the Senate, a strictly independent course as to party, he still enjoys very great influence with independent Republican electors. His intimacy with Linceln, whose nomination for the Presidency he supported at the Republican convention of 1860, and his long and honored occupancy of a seat in the Supreme Court Bench at Washington, give his utterances a prestige and an influence certain to be felt in the present campaign. Judge Davis, in a letter on the political situation lately published, avows his preference for civilians to soldiers

freedom of speech, the national rights of persons and the rights of property must be respected.' These principles are the basis of free government."

Judge Davis certainly speaks the sentiments of a vast majority of the American people when he declares the principles thus enunciated by Gen. Hancock the basis of free government. But besides his expressed adherence to these principles at the close of the war, Gen. Hancock, in his now famous letter anent the Presidential embroglio of 1876-7, sets forth with singular precision the true principles of freedom and purity of election. Judge Davis does good service to the cause of honest Republican government by his timely letter. It is a document which cantot fail of lasting results for good. It will give confidence to the South and buoyancy to the North. Strict and decided adherence to the views propounded by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, can alone perpetuate the institutions under which the American Republic has sprung into a greatness the most rapid in growth and expansion the world has ever seen.

#### BRITISH STATESMANSHIP.

Eighty years have passed away since the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland was effected. Since that time British statesmen have given much time and attention to the righting of Ireland's wrongs. Still they have done very little to remove the grievances under which the Irish people have, for centuries, labored. The prime source of Ireland's trouble is the system of land tenure prevailing in that country. If the people were once owners of the soil they cultivate, no government could dare resist their just demands for local legislative autonomy But, as matters now stand, the Irish are aliens in their own land. They have a soil the most fruitful under heaven. They have deep and broad rivers and magnificent harbors-but all is ruin and retrogression in the land they occupy-but cannot claim as their own. Their rivers, deep and broad, are not the channels for com mercial inter-communication; their harbors are not the recipients, as they ought to be, of merchantmen from every country on the face of the earth. The towns in the interior, and the cities on the sea-coast, all present the same sad spectacle of

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

## THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

Irish politics have assumed a new and ominous phase. The people, seeing that the harvests raised by the world's charity are to be snatched by greedy and unfeeling landlords in payment of rent, are organizing an active and vigorous resistance. Our sympathies are enlisted on the side of the tenantry. We know that their cause is just-that they are the victims of a system disgraceful to the age we live in, and a standing proof of the incapacity of British statesmen to deal with Ireland. We do not advocate any doctrine savoring of Communism when we say that the Irish landlords, by their total disregard of the duties and responsibilities of ownership, have forfeited all right to the soil, whose tillers they persecute. Parliaments may refuse instice-Parliaments in days gone by have done so-but justice was, nevertheless, obtained by a sure and expeditious means. Though Parliament has recently confirmed landlordism in its tyranny, the people, from whom Parliaments spring, will take the matter in hand. Well will it be for the rulers of the land if, in time, they accede to the popular demand. But sad will be that day which will see the government plac-

ing itself in antagonism to the people. The present struggle in Ireland will be exceedingly bitter. The followers of the landlords will lose no occasion to provoke the people to acts of violence certain to bring on guilty and innocent alike the severest punishment. But, we hope that, under the wise counsels of their leaders, the Irish people will manfully, persistently and successfully insist on right being granted them to live in peace and security on the soil they cultivate.

#### GOLDWIN SMITH.

We have received a communicaion, unaccompanied by the signature of the writer, and which, consequently, we do not publish. The writer complains of the utterances of Mr. Goldwin Smith before the teachers' convention recently held in Toronto. He says that Mr. Smith branded France as more superstitious and ignorant than England, and that our readers "would like to hear some evidence of this fact." We do not feel it our duty to seek after evidence to support the erratic expressions of decay. But this is not the worst. Mr. Smith, especially when he speaks high one, he has never, in our estimation, nor we think in that of any honest man, been considered as an impartial and unprejudiced writer on Catholic topics. We, therefore, take no notice of Mr. Smith's sayings on such subjects, but merely pass them by as we do the rabid writings of the thousands who belittle everything Catholic, and who believe that villifying Catholics is no infringement of the command "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbors."

nuisance, and had to be suppressed, and we were led to believe that it had been since determined to prevent a like occurrence for the future. Since the above has been written a letter has appeared in one of our dailies stating that the members of the above mentioned battery did not ers: form a "Young Briton Lodge," but a "Prentice Boys' Lodge." The daily in question very appropriately entitles this communication a "distinction without a difference." Like our contemporary, we can see very

military men identifying themselves

IRISH EMIGRATION.

objectionable.

The subject of Irish emigration to Canada was recently brought before the House of Lords by Lord Dunraven. He was most eloquent in his description of the country and dwelt forcibly on the many great facilities offered to emigrants by our Canadian government, urging the necessity of initiating some extensive scheme of emigration in union with the efforts of the Colonial authorities. He seems to look upon emigration as the only cure for Irish distress. The history of the past, however, is against him in this view of remedying Irish difficulties. It has been tried again and again, and still does Ireland

uffer. Connaught, one of the most afflicted districts of this unhappy land, during the distress of last year, is a case in point. In 1851 its population was 1,418,000; in 1871 it was 846,000; so that this vast tide of emigration, from this one distrtct, has in no way tended to better the situation of the poor tenant-farmers who remained. It is hard to think that every bad season must not only bring starvation to the door of the Irish peasant, but that it must also be the signal for him to bid good-by to the land of his fathers, and to become an

exile on the face of God's earth. The recurrence of bad seasons in other countries no doubt brings distress, but in no other country do we see such wholesale expul-

ion of a people as may be witness from time to time in Ireland. If the members of the House of Lords would set themselves to work to meet the present Government half way in its scheme for Irish relief, no such thing as this wholesale emigration would be necessary, and instead of sending away the Irish emigrant with hatred in his heart for the oppressors of his country, they would attach to them, by the strongest bonds, a people who have never been ungenerous or ungrateful. Nor can we see any great difficulty in tiding over the present crisis in Irish affairs. Ireland is certainly a fertile country, vielding a generous return for of Catholics and Catholic countries. the labor expended in its cultivation, and Whatever may be his reputation as the only thing that seems to stand between a literary man, and it is no doubt a its present pitiable condition and a happier state of affairs is that class prejudice which the landlords of Ireland, especially such of them as are seated in the House of Lord, have ever allowed to hinder them from a course of just legislation to Ireland. They will not bear their share of the burthen which the visitation of Providence placed upon the nation's shoulders, has drivers. therefore must the Irish emigrate. Another point worthy of the consideration of gentlemen of the Dunraven stamp, should be the manufactoring facilities and mineral wealth of the country now plunged in want. They complain of a surplus population which agricultural pursuits can no longer furnish with the means of subsistence. But is it possible that there can be found no other means of giving work, and consequently bread to these thousands of famishing men ? If the gentlemen who occupy seats in the legislative halls of England, and many of whom have pocketed thousands of pounds wrung from the toil of the Irish peasant, wish to dispose of the men who cannot now live in Ireland, let them strive to turn their industry into a different channel from that of agriculture; let them legislate in such a manner that the opening up of the Irish industries of former years may be at once begun, and what a change for the better will be produced. It is all very well for their Lordships of England to talk in lofty terms of emigration to Canada, or to other countries, but what does this emigration turn out to be in many cases ? Simply shifting the burthen which the strictest obligation imposes upon themselves, to the shoulders of that people to whose shores they send the poor emigrants, for we find, very frequently, that those who come are without means, unused to the customs and to the climate of this country, and being often unable to find employment, become a burthen on the benevolent institutions of the land. We trust that the protest sent to the old country by the St. George's Union, a document both sensible and timely, will be read and studied by those who are talking so loudly in favor of emigration from Ireland, and that its effect will be to induce the landlords of equipped by the government of the Ireland to do their duty by the men the

#### FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

circumstances of climate and other

matters, fit themselves for court eti-

quette. We can assure our friend

over the water that Canandians have

too much to attend to, and are en-

dowed with such a large measure of

practical common sense, that they

have no desire to trouble themselves

at all about courts or court etiquette.

They wish for neither the one nor

the other. We have a plain, com-mon-sense way of doing things over

here, and your snobbery and tom-

oolery can never find a foothold in

THE liberty enjoyed under the

present Republican Government of

France seems to be of the slimmest

kind. Quite recently an order ap-

peared in the Journal Officiel from

the Home Secretary, inviting J. A.

H. Hickey, editor of Le Triboulet, to

leave France within twenty-four hours. It seems that this gentleman

is an Irish American who, for some

years, has been a resident of France,

and who is also a graduate of the military school of St. Cyr. The "crime" of which he is guilty and

which has awakened the ire of the

authorities is, that he has been in-

dulging in some remarks regarding

the corpulency of M. Gambetta, re-

commending the use of Allen's anti-

fat, and that, like all honest men in

France who have the good of their

country at heart, he has doubted the

prudence of expelling the Jesuits. Verily the path of French editors is

THE secret longing of the human

heart for the abandoned Church has

been clearly illustrated in the elo-

quent words of the Spaniard Caste-

lar. Before the assembled "Cortes."

at Madrid, he declared : "Should I

ever rejoin any Church, the object of

my choice would not be the Protes-

tant institution; her chilly air be-

numbs my soul. No! I would re-

trace my steps to that sacred altar

which instilled into my heart the

most sublime sentiments of life! to

that temple would I return which

witnessed my first child-like prayers,

and there would I seek the image of

the Holy Virgin that, with a tender

smile, enlightened my sorrow. ]

would return to that sacred spot,

where my spirit would be inebriated

by the odor of incense, by the peal

of the organ, by the sombre light so

calmly stealing inward through

stained windows and reflecting from

the gilded wings of angels, the silent

witnesses and companions of my

childhood's fancies; and at the ap-

proach of death I would embrace the

sacred tree of the Cross, which, with

its saving arms shelters the spot that

is most dear and venerable to me

upon earth-my mother's grave.

Yes! if I should ever re-enter a

church it would be the Catholic

Church

not one strewn with roses.

Janada.

#### THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

with Orange lodges became an actual The action of the English House of Lords, on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, has drawn from His Grace the Archbishop of historic Cashel the following letter. It has the true ring, and coming as it does from one of our most prominent Irish prelates, will have, no doubt, a special interest for many of our read-

The Palace, Thurles, August 10th, 1880. The Palace, Thurles, August 10th, 1880. My dear Father Ryan—It is well, I think, to let the hereditary legislators of Eng-land know what we in Ireland think of their lordships' latest manifestation of their lordships' latest manifestation is in hostility against us. It is well also, it is fit and proper, that Tipperary should take he initiative in the matter by sounding the first note of defiance and denunciation, and by furthermore proclaiming the peo-ple's resolve to live in the land in which little difference between the two associations. They are both equally ple's resolve to live in the hand in which they were born, and be fed, together with their families, out of the produce of the fields, which they, and they alone, have tilled and toiled upon and rendered fruit-ful. 'The husbandman that labors,' says ful. The husbandman that labors, says St. Paul (2 Tim. ii. 6), 'must first partake of the fruits.' 'No,' says the English House of Lords, 'St. Paul was wrong in that, and obviously Socialistic in his teaching, for the rent must be paid first, how-ever ill it may fare with the husbandman; and as certain dangerous theories to the ontrary are being propounded nowadays by irreligious men, we wish by this on overwhelming vote to have it made known to them and to the empire that even for an hour we will not part with any of chartered privileges of our class, that consequently our wretched Irish dependants may now as ever be mercilessly flung out by us on the roadside, because they cannot possibly manage at one and the same time to pay us our rent and preserve their families from perishing." There is, besides, a grave constitutional question now at stake. That question will, no doubt, be dealt with at the proper time

"The great statesman, now happily convalescent, who stands at the head of her Majesty's ministers, and whose good will to Ireland has been abundantly made manifest, will see in due course that the voice of the people's representatives shall not be trifled with or set aside. For the rest, I feel assured that the men of Tip-perary will state their views at Wednesmeeting plainly and fairly, without bluster or exaggeration, or the senseless parading of any fanciful theories; and above all, that they will give no pledge or promise which they are not prepared, all hazards, manfully to redeem. I am, my dear Father Ryan,

Your very faithful servant, + T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE wish to call the attention of our readers to the letter of "Humanity" which we publish to-day. It advocates the cause of that most hard-working and most deserving class of men-the teachers of Ontario.

A RUMOR has been going the round of the press for some time that the Holy Father was about to reassemble the Vatican Council. This, like a good many more of the press reports

FRIDAY,

#### RELIGIOU

## GRAND CERE

The chapel at Orphan Asylum, of August, was most touching ritual, that o vows which for make them to vent, and the trusive charity indeed for those nounce forever who sacrifice th of obedience, pure tabernacle vow of chastity poor "for Chris poverty. Stan of a new existe the lover of th series of meaning religious soul the heart of the joy at the thou obation has e has been deem those vows that her Redeemer filled the heart evident in thei the separation f ures, which the elcomed by t tunity to testif they are to ser eternity. The little gem at this "bridal m which the good know how to t of the Most Hi these poor litt tered in the i the altar of Go devoted their representative these wards th praying for t come to streng maidens, that grant them the faithful keepi were about to indeed, and o At 8 o'clock 1 ceded by his o sanctuary, an mass was beg Bruyere, the of the Conv brant was ass bat of Ingerse Father Molph sub-deacon, a of ceremonie mitre, occupi having as hi Wagner of chal Mass wa liant style the music, I reflecting th reflecting th charge of thi ticularly stru the consecrat eldom hear sweet voice to the heat hymn were the service. His Lordshi were about addressed th The cerei this quiet sa of interest a friends of th to enter the to all who see some as ligious habi ation from and obedier vows which the narrow Religious a to imitate t is the mod christians s of the relig of those vi called to p ical counse are more spiritual w union and beauties of 'even as s There are of heart." others to v voung ma you have This is wh not only t to renoun The chief much to the world vet St. G because h ing. So it be blessed wealth of her offeri desire of You are what is t of those around t We know equal withe univ all in t What a the selfter of a poorest. unboun ligious t in renor selves t of Chris His fav raised I tues an of the attachi he stea tites ar He con light o ilege o low th they a

for the higher civil trusts, but bound. as he declares every good citizen to be, to make choice of one or other of the party nominees, affirms his decided intention to support Gen. Hancock.

"I have no hesitation," says Judge Davis, "in supporting Gen. Hancock, for the best of all reasons, to my mind, be-cause his election will put an end to sectional strife and to sectional parties, and will revive a patriotic sentiment all over the land, which political leaders and factions for sinister ends have sought to prevent.

This declaration is pitched in the right key. It is indeed time that American statesmen should contrive some means whereby such entities as a "solid south" or a "solid north" should disappear from American politics. We undertook some time ago to point out that at the present time a territorial line of demarcation en. tered into party divisions in the American Republic to an extent full of danger to the well-being of the country. The cruel, unjust, and illadvised policy of reconstruction after the war is chargeable with this very undesirable state of affairs. If the South be to-day a unit in its Congressional representation it is on account of the outrages on justice and public morality perpetrated by political adventurers under the name of Union and the guise of loyalty. The true friends of Union, the loval and devoted adherents of the American constitution throughout the country, will gladly read Judge Irishmen. Davis' attestation to Gen. Hancock's noble course during the gloomy days of reconstruction.

"Great as was the achievements of Gen. Hancock in war, his conduct in peace when in command of Louisiana and Texas in 1867, was still greater, and justly commends him to the confidence of the country. That was a time when passions ruled in the public councils and military power was extended to silence civil au-thority. The temptation was strong to sail with the rushing current, for an inflamed partisan opinion was too ready to condone excesses and to applaud oppres sion. Gen. Hancock's order No. 40, in assumming charge of the fifth military district, anno. need the right of trial by jery, habes of Cumberland the far of enjoying for years.

Every few years we have the people of Ireland appealing to the world for the cold mercy of its charity. Is not this humiliating? Is it not disgraceful to this age of supposed and boasted progress? Is it not-ought it not to be mortifying to English statesmen to reflect that eighty years have passed away and yet Ireland is socially and politically far behind the age? The Irish people them-

selves have made every effort to procure their own advancement, and i cannot be denied that, in many cases a decided improvement, socially and politically, has been made. But, taking everything into consideration, Ireland is, to-day, as impotent a factor in European politics as she was one hundred years ago. British statesmanship, in dealing with Ireland, has been a signal failure. It is now time to give a trial to Irish statesmanship. We have ourselves no hesitation in believing that the time must soon come when Ireland will be governed by Irishmen. By Irishmen alone can it be ruled with the success necessary to security. The present condition of Ireland is deplorable in the extreme, "Ireland for the Irish," the old battle cry of freedom, will now rally Irishmen of every political belief to the standard of legislative autonomy for their country. Ireland, to be happy, must be ruled, not by Englishmen, but by

## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

We direct the attention of such of our readers, as have children to educate, to the advertisement of this popular institution, which will be Blues," or others of that ilk, but found in another column. It is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, and the success that attends these Fathers as educators in all parts of the world characterises their college in Montreal. The course is thorough and we feel sure that those who pat-

#### A SUBJECT FOR OFFICIAL IN-QUIRY.

The members of the London Field Batery have formed themselves into an Orange Young Britons Lodge, and Grand Master Eilber, of Crediton, instituted the same on Friday night, after which the party supped at Frank Campbell's restaurant.

We clip the above from our city contemporary the Free Press. It seems preposterous that a body of volunteers such as the London Field Battery is, and recognized and armed as it is by the government, should be allowed to organize itself into a lodge of a secret society. We were of opinion that even the individuals belonging to such volunteer com panies as this could not belong to any such society. We may, how-

ever, be wrong in our opinions, but would like to invite the attention of the Minister of Militia to the matter. We have no objection at all to these young men associating themselves with the "Young Britons," "True

after the exhibitions of manly process and Christian forbearance given by gentlemen of this stamp, on a recent occasion, we have a decided objection to see them armed and country. We know that under the the profit of whose toil they have been

regarding the doings of the Holy See, turns out to be pure fiction.

MR. GLADSTONE has gone on a visit to Ireland, partly for pleasure, and having at the same time an eye to the condition of the country. He which will surprise and shock him, as regards the treatment of the tenants by their law-protected slave ALBEADY the return of the am

nestiedCommunists in France is making itself felt in the shape of several brutal attacks on the police. Since the murder of the policeman, in the Rue Montmartre, several others of these officers have been attacked, and, no doubt, the end has not yet genial to these miscreants to allow them to live peaceably.

THE Irish Peelers are alive and active. They have succeeded in creating another scare. The government has received reliable information that the Ballin College Powder Mills were to be blown up. It is not a difficult matter to see that all this nonsense is the work of the authorithe Nationalists.

Ireland is overcrowded, the landlord statists say, and distress is inevitable in consequence. The density of population consequence. The density of population in Ireland is 170 to the square mile. In Massachusetts it is 228 to the square n.ile. Why isn't there a famine, some time, in Massachusetts ?-- Pilot.

BECAUSE you have in Massachusetts men of brain and muscle and manliness, nearly all of whom make their living by following some honorable calling. In Ireland the masses have to supply, by the sweat of their brow, the wherewithal to support in idleness and debauchery a set of voluptuous noodles, who, were they sent over to Massachusetts, and left to their own resources, would be picked up by the police and sent down as vagrants.

THE Birmingham Post deplores the fact that Canadians cannot, from | -- Catholic Columbian.

OUR cotemporary the Free Press takes frequent occasions of airing its very marked unfriendliness to Irishmen in general. We do not think there exists an Irishman, who is imbued with the least love for his will, most likely, see many things native land, for whom our friend can afford a word of commendation. Those who are agitating for a change in the present condition of affairs it denounces as "mad caps," for the reason, we suppose, that they will not tamely submit to all the insults of the governing class. Our friend is a firm believer in the "mild cure" principle, and would have all Irishmen speak in this wise: "Gentlemen, will you kindly give us a small measure of justice?" On being refused, they should present themselves been reached. Bloodshed is too con- the following year and say: "Gentlemen, will you please consider our case ?" Let them be refused ever

so many times, and in the most uncouth style imaginable, they should loyally and peaceably submit. When at last a savage kick is adsubmit. ministered, those people should still be truly loyal, and simply ask their rulers "to please not kick so hard; as it hurts." Irishmen will never forget their manhood and cringe before the despotism of Englandties themselves, designed with the and more power to them, say object of creating prejudice against we. The Irish question has now become a topic largely discussed in

nearly every country in the world, and the almost unanimous verdict of public opinion places the Government of Great Britain, and the aristocratic element of England, in a position deserving only contempt and scorn. The ill-judged utterances of our cotemporary will have very little weight even in the limited circle in which it lives and moves and has its being.

It is not religion or faith that prompts the rich man to thank God that he is not a pauper. It is the spirit of that fellow, who once thanked the Lord in the temple, that he was not as the rest of men, thieves, extortionists, adulterers and murderers. The Christian spirit for the rich is to be grateful to the Almignty for giving them the means of heip agothers.