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THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER 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 duty 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 has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Yours very sincerely, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1880.

REV. M. S. BALDWIN, MONTREAL, AND REV. G. G. BALLARD.

We receive by our exchanges from St. Thomas, viz: the Journal and Times, that special lectures were delivered in that town lately, by two very able and eloquent exponents of Anglican doctrines—the Rev. M. S. Baldwin, rector, Montreal, and the Rev. Geo. G. Ballard, Trinity Church, St. Thomas. The latter gentleman discoursed very learnedly on the divine inspiration of the Bible, and must have left a profound and lasting impression on the young men who came in large numbers to hear him, and for whom the sermon was specially intended.

TRUE MERIT REWARDED.

We are pleased to observe by late advices from Ottawa, the appointment of Mr. F. H. Ennis, of the Department of Railways and Canals, to the position of Secretary of the Department of Public Works, in the room of S. Chapleau, resigned. This appointment, we are satisfied, will give general satisfaction, irrespective of political leanings. Mr. Ennis was born in the old city of Quebec, and is a descendant of a good old Irish Catholic family, who emigrated and settled in that place many years ago.

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.

ity that "the Bible is the inspired Word of God." The great and learned St. Augustine admitted that the Bible is so full of mysterious doctrines and miraculous events that he could not believe in it, had not an infallible Church presented it to him and stood sponsor for its veracity. It ought, assuredly, prove as much of an impossibility to Mr. Ballard as to others to conceive how the same Church, Papal Rome, could be the avowed enemy of the Bible, which, during several centuries of darkness and turmoil, employed its thousands of recluses and monks in the task of preserving its integrity and transcribing its pages. Before the discovery of printing, 1492, the Christian world had no other means of seeing a Bible except through the unpaid labor and the unwearied assiduity of the monks of the Catholic Church or Papal Rome. We might continue on in this strain for any length of time in proving the utter recklessness and absurdity of the contention that the Catholic Church is the enemy of God's Word, either spoken or written. But Ver. sup.—we only flatter ourselves with the hope that Mr. Ballard, who so far has proved himself a gentleman and no bigot, will not allow himself to be caught in the maelstrom of Orange fanaticism, nor permit his splendid talents to be dimmed and blurred by the anti-Christian tendencies of the age into which the world seems fast drifting. To show how utterly untenable is Mr. Ballard's contention that Papal Rome has been the avowed enemy of Holy Scripture, we append a letter of Pope Pius the Sixth, addressed to Most Rev. Anthony Martini, Archbishop of Florence, on his translation into Italian of the Holy Bible, over one hundred years ago.

"Beloved son, health and benediction. At a time when a vast number of books, which most grossly attack the Catholic religion, are circulated even among the unlearned, to the great destruction of souls, you judge exceedingly well, that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures. For these are the most abundant sources which ought to be left open to every one to draw from their purity of morals and of doctrine to eradicate the errors which are so widely disseminated in these corrupt times. This you have seasonably effected as you declare by publishing the Sacred Writings in the language of your country, suitable to every one's capacity, especially when you show and set forth that you have added explanatory notes, which, being extracted from the Holy Fathers, preclude every possible danger of abuses, &c. Given at Rome on the Kalends of April, 1775, the fourth year of our Pontificate."

"PHILIP BOGAMICI, Latin Secretary."

Rev. M. S. Baldwin, of Montreal, occupied Rev. Mr. Ballard's pulpit on the Sunday previous, and spoke on the last judgment. But by some oratorical legend, he managed to bring into his awful subject Papal infallibility and the massacre of St. Bartholomew. What those two questions have to do with the day of general judgment it is hard to discover, but, for Guy Fawkes and Rev. Mr. Baldwin's sake, we will attend to them probably in next week's issue.

THE IRISH STATE PROSECUTIONS.

The long-threatened criminal proceedings against the Irish agitators have at length commenced. The Gladstone administration entered office with professions of friendship to the people of Ireland. They had just displaced an administration whose whole course and openly avowed policy in appealing to the people were unfriendly to Ireland. Ireland was then in suffering and in want. Whole counties were darkened with the blighting shadow of famine. Its people, with outstretched hands, begged the world's assistance, and although the whole world responded to Ireland's call with a liberality honorable to our times, the sufferings of thousands of Irish families were acute in the extreme. The appeal of the Beaconsfield Government to the people met with a response indicative of the strongest public disapproval of its policy both foreign and domestic. Mr. Gladstone, with the other Liberal leaders, at several times and places during the electoral campaign, expressed themselves in terms full of friendliness and promise towards Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, in particular, dealt with the Irish land question in many of his speeches. He admitted the evils of the Irish system of land tenure, declared the pressing necessity of reform—lauded the benefits of peasant proprietorship—in a word, gave reason to the landholders of Ireland to hope for a speedy and effectual measure of relief on his accession to power. But the very composition of his Cabinet excited fear amongst the most discerning of Irish politicians that the landed influence in the administration would prove too strong for Mr. Gladstone's personal friendliness towards Ireland. Events very soon justified this fear. The Houses were convened and the speech from the throne delivered without any promise of a measure of relief for the tenantry of Ireland. The Home Rule party at once entered a dignified but emphatic protest, and one of its members soon after introduced a measure, just though comprehensive in its scope, dealing equitably and effectually with the matter. The government, in view of Mr. Gladstone's ante-election declarations, admissions and implied promises, could not dare face this proposed measure with a direct negative, and, therefore, introduced itself another scheme of relief for the Irish tenantry, known in the Parliamentary history of this year as the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. This bill, after receiving a half-hearted support from the English Liberals in the Commons, was contemptuously rejected by the lords. The Irish people, naturally dissatisfied with this treatment, entered at once on a strong and determined, but peaceful agitation in support of their rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Meetings to give expression to Irish public opinion have been held in various parts of the country. The language used by leading Irishmen at these meetings has been calm, but firm and dignified. Some speakers have, we freely admit, used language so violent and unreasonable as to be of no service to the cause they profess to support. But the trusted leaders of the people have not made use of any language unwarranted by the grave crisis into which the criminal disregard of Irish rights by the British Parliament has plunged Ireland. Yet the government, which assumed the reins of power through professions of liberality and friendliness to Ireland, has actually entered on legal proceedings against Mr. C. S. Parnell and several of his colleagues with the view of subjecting them to lengthened periods of incarceration. The charges advanced against them are as vague and indefinite as charges of sedition and conspiracy in Irish State prosecutions usually are. The government itself can hardly expect to succeed in obtaining a verdict against the accused from a fairly selected Irish jury. Mr. Justin McCarthy, a distinguished Irish M. P., thus interprets the action of the government in resorting to a prosecution of the leaders of the Land League agitation:

"I think they were brought to it in a great measure by the outcry of the English, and especially the London, newspapers."

papers. That outcry set a great many of their Whig and other followers insisting on something being done. The Government looked around for something to do, and were driven to a choice between a coercive bill of some kind and a prosecution of certain political leaders. They did not like the coercive bill, for they could not get increased powers for coercing Ireland without appealing to Parliament and calling a session, and a winter session would be very inconvenient just now while the Eastern question is wholly unsettled. I think the Government is inclined to do anything rather than meet Parliament with the Eastern question in its present state. So nothing remained for them to do as regards Ireland—if it were absolutely necessary that they should do something—but to drag out the time by a more or less serious attempt at prosecution. I am greatly afraid that the Eastern question in this case has brought on us a Western question.

Failure on the part of the government in its prosecution of Mr. Parnell would greatly strengthen his hands in the agitation for Home Rule, which will, of a certainty, be maintained till the just demands of the Irish people meet with recognition. Of Home Rule Mr. McCarthy says: "I think that Home Rule will eventually come, and in a not very far-distant day. There will be a great deal of grumbling and loud protestations by the public that it can never be permitted, and then some ministry, very likely a Conservative ministry, will find a way of showing how the thing can be done. My impression is that if Lord Beaconsfield were ten years younger he would educate his party up to the level of the Home Rule principles, and would some day get into power by introducing some measure to apply the principle, not to Ireland alone, but to England, Scotland, and Wales."

In reply to a newspaper correspondent who inquired of Mr. Parnell if the action of the government in bringing him to trial would affect the future policy of the Irish party in the House of Commons, the Irish leader stated:

"It must affect the confidence of the Irish people in the efficacy of the Parliamentary action at Westminster. I don't believe in the permanence of an Irish party in the London Parliament. Sooner or later the demoralizing power, which every English Government has at its command, would sap the independence of even the best party we could return to the House of Commons. I think the Irish people ought not to place too much trust in the independence of an Irish party sitting in a foreign legislature, at a distance from their constituents, and removed from the healthy influence of Irish public opinion; but I think we can maintain a vigorous independence amongst the present party, while we are making a short, sharp, decisive struggle for the restoration of our legislative independence. If, after a reasonable time, when we have exhausted all the resources of Parliamentary action, we should fail in achieving the transfer of Parliament to College Green, I shall consider it my duty to return to my countrymen and announce to them that we have exhausted the means placed at our disposal by the constitution for regaining our national independence, and I shall be prepared to take counsel with the present times of the Irish nation as to what action we might then have to take."

The significance of this reply on the eve of a State prosecution shows that the Irish people, speaking through their leader, are determined on securing legislative independence. The hostility of the British Parliament to Irish interests, demonstrated time and again within the last eighty years, clearly shows the inefficiency of that body to deal justly with measures affecting the welfare of the Irish nation. We look upon the proposed State trials as another convincing proof of the incapacity of British statesmen to conciliate Ireland and consolidate the Empire. By persisting in a course of bootless hostility to Ireland, the government weakens itself and injures the cause of good order throughout the country. The Gladstone administration cannot, from present indications, long hold the seals of office. The State trials may be its last act of impolicy, imprudence and injustice on the Irish question, and lead to the installation of a Ministry able to conceive and ready to execute a bold measure of reform for Ireland.

LECTURE BY FATHER O'MAHONY.

We hope our readers will keep themselves disengaged for the evening of the 25th inst., when Rev. Father O'Mahony delivers his lecture in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, in the City Hall. The subject "Sunshine and Shade of Irish History," is a most interesting one, and no doubt will be done ample justice to by the rev. gentleman.

THERE was an alliance talked of between the Land Leaguers and the English Radicals. As long as the latter party allow themselves to be smirched by the companionship of such men as Bradlaugh, we hope the Land League and the Irish people will refuse to have anything to do with it.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

The contest which for several months absorbed the attention of the American public mind, terminated on the 2nd inst. in a sweeping Republican victory. Every northern State, with the exception of Delaware, California and Nevada, cast their votes in favor of General Garfield. The Democratic party expected to the very last the electoral votes of New Jersey and New York, and previous to the October election, the vote of Indiana. The votes of the two first mentioned States, with those of California and Nevada, or either of them, were, with the "solid South," sufficient to secure the election for Hancock. But many causes worked to the disadvantage of the Democrats in both of the States of New York and New Jersey. In New York very many Democrats in the rural districts disapproved of the dropping of Governor Tilden to please Mr. John Kelly and his following in the city of New York. They felt that, upon the grounds of gratitude and justice, Gov. Tilden's claims should have at Cincinnati received unanimous acknowledgment. The time, in their estimation, had come for a strong expression of public disapproval on the fraud of 1876-7, and that no better form could be given this expression of feeling than the re-election and inauguration of Gov. Tilden. Gov. Tilden is certainly the strongest man of his party in the rural districts of New York, and the very fact of his having been passed over at Cincinnati, through the influence of John Kelly and Tammany Hall, aroused in the minds of the Democrats in the country, the strongest feelings of disaffection to their party leaders. Then in the city large numbers of the Irving Hall section of the Democracy were dissatisfied as to the distribution of the local nominations. The Republican organs openly appealed to Protestant bigotry to bring about the defeat of the National State and civic Democratic tickets because William R. Grace, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of New York city, is an Irishman and a Catholic. So largely was this appeal responded to that the national and State tickets were badly beaten, and the usual Democratic majority for Mayor in the city reduced from 50,000 or 60,000 to less than 3,000. But besides the feelings of disappointment and bigotry which caused such serious defections in the Democratic ranks, the well-known hostility of the American masses to free trade, with which the name of General Hancock became, in some way, identified, was worked up both in New York and New Jersey with all the skill commanded by the Republican election managers, to the great disadvantage of the Democrats. In New Jersey, a State world-renowned for its many manufactures, thousands of votes were certainly lost to General Hancock by the fear excited amongst the industrial classes there that the installation of a Democratic national executive would operate disastrously on the manufacturing interests of New Jersey. In Connecticut and New Hampshire this same cause led to similar results. The result of the contest places an almost solid North in antagonism to a solid South. By immense majorities in every case but one or two, the Southern States cast their votes for Hancock. The only Northern States that did likewise being, as we have noticed, Delaware, California and Nevada. The next Congress will present the singular spectacle of an evenly-divided Senate, in which body each party will have thirty-eight followers. The Vice-President of the Republic being President of the Senate, will of course have the casting vote and thus ensure Republican preponderance. In the next House of Representatives there will be a decisive Republican majority. The Democratic minority will, however, be numerous, and it is to be hoped effective. With the support of both Houses of Congress, Gen. Garfield will be in a much better position than his predecessor to inaugurate such new measures as the Republican party may find demanded by the requirements of the people. We had much preferred to see General Hancock elected to the Presidency, but the will of the people decided otherwise, and we feel pleased in the interests of peace, freedom

and good order that the issue was not thrown in such doubt as that which surrounded the election in 1876. The American nation, with its fifty millions of people, must continue to play a conspicuous part in the world's history. If General Garfield, during his term of office, contribute his share towards making that part as honorable as it must be conspicuous, no friend of free institutions can surely complain of his election.

[The latest returns received since the above was written give New Jersey by a narrow majority to Hancock. The Republican majority in New York is not so large as at first estimated. Frauds on a gigantic scale in New York city and Kings' County are more than hinted at by leading Democrats, but notwithstanding their demand for investigation, the frauds are not likely to be proven. The two parties will be largely represented in Congress, late returns giving the Senate to the Democrats, and the House to the Republicans, by a smaller majority, however, than at first reported. A Southern journal, the Memphis Appeal, thus comments on the result of the election:

"The Solid South stands almost alone for Democratic principles. Sections are more sternly defined to-day than they were in 1860. The best answer the Solid South can make to the gross libels that have won for the Republican party a fresh lease of power will be devotion to its material interests, strict maintenance of the credit of its municipalities, and the State's rapid settlement of vacant lands, the extension of the railroad system, and the enlargement of its public school system. For these the South is solid, and believing still that the supremacy of Democratic principles is essential to the maintenance of our government, it will continue to be solid and to vote solidly for that party as long as it exists."

The views thus set forth by the Appeal are certainly an honest expression of Southern opinion. If the South pursue the course indicated by the Appeal, Democratic principles must meet with early triumph all over the country.]

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Bashi-Bazouks of some of the English towns burned Parnell in effigy on the 5th. It takes a great stretch of imagination to discover any similarity between Guy Fawkes and Parnell and the Land Leaguers. But of all mobs in the world, an English mob is perhaps the most savage and stupid.

A METHODIST gentleman named Newman, who was inspector of Consulates under Gen. Grant, has been sending forth, through the American press, some queer stories about Catholic practices. One of his latest is that Catholics address the Pope as Dominus Deus, "Lord God." What will we be accused of doing next? And this man will find a host of people simple enough to believe all this nonsense.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the London Times, says: "On his arrival in Rome, whether he is proceeding with a large offering of Peter's Pence from the clergy and laity of his diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, will receive an intimation from the Pope of the intention of His Holiness to elevate him to the cardinalate at an approaching consistory."

THE Pall Mall Gazette, one of the foremost organs of public in England, in making reference to the recent speech of J. P. O'Connors, M. P., gives the following very timely and commendable advice to the people of England: "Do not let the crime of Irishmen hungering for wild justice and revenge blind us to the fact that Ireland has been suffering from bitter poverty and still more bitter oppression."

On Oct. 10th the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Dungarvan, delivered his farewell address before the largest congregation of his parishioners that came together in the Parish Church for a considerable time. After Vespers, Dr. Cleary ascended the pulpit, and said with the blessing of God and in obedience to the call of the Holy Father, he was to take as quickly as possible possession of his Cathedral in Kingston, in Canada. On Oct. 15th he proceeded to Rome, and there will be consecrated as soon as possible. As soon as he is consecrated for his work, he will come back and meet his parishioners, and then proceed to the place of his mission.

The correspondent of the London Times, who crossed to America in the same steamer with Dr. Lyon Playfair, writes to his journal describing the emigrants who made the voyage in the same vessel. He was particularly struck with the character of the Irish emigrants, who were clearly, he says, of the class the country cannot afford to lose, and who are

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