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Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1885.

HAPPY NEW YEAR. With the present issue we enter on

New Year which we cannot begin with-out an earnest expression of good will to our patrons and readers. We wish them from our immost heart a most happy New Year. A Happy New Year is not, to our mind, one unvisited or unvaried by trial or by affliction of some kind, for every year of our lives is certain to be marked by some sort of adversity-adversity being man's lot in this world-but a year wherein we accept our joys and successes as favors from God, and our reverses not only with submission to His holy will, but with heartfelt thankfulness. The saints of God were always happy. Their years were years of joy and peace, such as are known to, alas! but few besides. The secret of their happiness was their love of God, which kept them from the servitude of sin, the real source and origin of grief and sorrow and shame. The saints, according to St. Thomas, rejoiced in the riches of virtue, in trials and afflictions. in the conversion of sinners, and in the purity of their consciences. They glorified themselves in the love of God, in his knowledge, and in his imitation.

St. Augustine tells us that he is truly rich who hath no desire for anything more than he possesses. The just have no desire for anything in the shape of earthly riches. They desire but one thing, and that they possess. They desire God, and God they have in their hearts and souls. Silver and gold and the niches of earth they despise even after the example of their Divine Master whose sole possessions here below were a manger and a cross. With all the gold of Croesus, Christ would not have redeemed a single soul, but with his cros he saved the whole world. Why, indeed, would not the just be happy? They have peace, tranquility of conscience : they have innocence, serenity and purity of soul; they have virtue and grace and the blood of Jesus Christ; they are the temples of God, his members and the co-heirs of Christ; the Holy Ghost indwells in them with his gifts and graces; their possession is God, their reward Heaven. Thus, indeed, are they happy. The happiness they enjoy, it should be our endeavour to attain. At the present time so acute and so unscrupulous are the struggles for material wealth and material forth boldly in every land, and raises its head erect even in the midst of our most refined civilizations. Few, indeed, are those who are truly happy. None are so outside the fold of the true Church. In wishing our readers a happy New Year we wish them that peace of mind which is the basis of true happiness. We wish them joy of heart, to be found only in the faithful discharge of duty.

May the New Year be for them a blessed, bright and happy time.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We agree with the Free Press that it is regrettable that so many of the members of the present City Council should have decided on retiring from the civic board. We are glad, however, that several gentlemen of experience and capacity have permitted themselves to be put in nomination. A very good council can be selected from those who have received and accepted nominations. We are specially pleased to notice that Ald. Stephen O'Meara is again in the field for ward No. 2. No more honest, upright, or painstaking alderman has ever held a seat in the city council. He not only deserves re-election, but a triumphant return at the very head of the poll. Two of the retiring aldermen have, we are rejoiced to perceive, allowed their names to be placed before the electors for the important office of Water Commissioner. These are Alds. George J. Birrell and Thos, C. Hewitt. Mr. Birrell is one of the most able and active of this year's council, and Mr. Hewitt, both in committee and at council board, has displayed an aptitude for business that has met the best expectations of his met the best expectations of his characters. Piety, zeal and money were not enough to ensure its success. Hence the friends. We heartily endorse the nominations of these worthy gentlemen, whose election should be made secure by triumphant majorities.

THE SLANDERERS AGAIN CON-FOUNDED.

Our esteemed contemporary the True Witness thus kindly and generously disposes of the slanders to which we have been of late subjected :

"With reference to the special despatches that appeared in certain party journals a short time ago purporting to have been sent from London, Ontario, containing absurd rumors of rivalries between the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue and the member for Montreal Centre, it has been ascertained that no Centre, it has been ascertained that he such despatches were ever sent from London, but were concocted by sensational newsmongers at Ottawa. The object in dating the despatches at London. don was evidently to connect them in the minds of the uninitiated with the CATHOLIC RECORD published there. Party newspaper correspondents may consider everything fair in political journalism, but it is going a little too far when it is sought to compromise a journal pub-lished under the patronage of the Right Rev. Bishop of London and edited by one of the most vigorous Catholic writers

We thank the True Witness for the kindly and Catholic spirit manifested in these lines. We value the good opinion of our contemporary and rejoice to know that we have done nothing to forfeit it. But if the good opinion of respectable journals is to be valued, the evil opinion of those that are ever up for sale to the highest bidder-that, when bought, have to be rebought to stay bought-is also to be prized. We are now favored with both and feel thankful

THE RECORD ENDORSED.

We last week laid before our readers letters from the bishops of London and Peterboro, and of several distinguished priests in endorsation of our past course and encouragement for the future. We have this week the privilege of favoring our readers with the following letter from the pen of the learned and venerated Bishop of Hamilton, the Most Rev. Dr. Italy. Hence it is called the Soncinates Carbery, O. P. Dr. Carbery has since his arrival in Canada been a keen student of The next edition was printed in Brecia events and a judicious observer of men. in 1494. It may be from this edition He writes as follows:

Diocese of Hamilton. Hamilton, Dec. 26, 1884.

My Dear Mr. Coffey.—I enclose
with much pleasure the amount of my subscription to the RECORD, and in doing so I gladly avail of the opportunity to give expression to my opinion regarding your able and valuable journal.

Since I came to this country I have read with pleasure and profit your interesting and instructive paper. I find in tall that is needed for our intelligent people. To the man of business it furtishes. nishes all the necessary information to guide him in temporal affairs, to the politician it must be acceptable, inasmuch as he finds in its pages a correct summary of he finds in its pages a correct squarestions all the important political questions mooted, with a succinct ecoses of their principles, particularly as regards this ving to each one the discretie to mould his opinions as his lights and conscience may dictate without making any effort to influence him to the right or any effort to influence him to the right or to the left. All this is done in a spirit of fair play, carrying out what the respon-sible editor proposes as his motto, "No party politics." But as a Catholic organ it is eminently useful to our people, whose lot is cast in such a mixed religious community. Our good people find in the RECORD a summary of all the news of the Catholic Church over the world, many instructive essays on the great moral and religious duties of life, a great variety of

useful information for the people, and I pray God to direct and bless you and your labours and grant you every success. I am, dear Mr. Coffey, with sincere esteem Yours very faithfully,

† James Joseph,
Bishop of Hamilton.
Thomas Coffey, Esq., London, Ont.

One more letter of endorsation we will submit to our readers this week. It is from the pen of the Rev. Father Lavoie, Priest of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and pastor of St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg. To all those Catholics who have visited Winnipeg thi good priest is well known. His zeal in the ministry and his eloquence in the pulpit are known throughout the North-West. He writes as follows:

St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, Dec. 21st, 1884.

To the Rev. Father John Coffey.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—I notice with great satisfaction the ever increasing encouragement given to the CATHOLIC RECORD in every part of the Dominion by both the clergy and laity. I am not sur-prised at the rapid and wonderful growth of this young and valiant champion of of this young and valiant champion of the Catholic cause, nor at the warm sup-port it has met with among the Catholic English-speaking population of Canada. A publication of this kind, independent of party politics and exclusively bent on the defence and promotion of Catholic interests, was sally needed and its neces-sity falt by every one. But the carrying enough to ensure its success. Hence the failure from time to time of several noble efforts in the same direction. To render interesting to the average reader of our day the grave questions which such a publication has to deal with, required extraordinary talent, energy and a vast amount of information. Thank God! the CATHOLIC RECORD has all these conditions of success, and I sincerely hope that before long it will be received in every Christian family of the Dominion.

Yours very truly, J. T. Lavoie, O. M. I. Pastor, St. Marys, Winnipeg

ARCHEISHOP LYNCH ON THE

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto has recommenced his series of lectures on doctrinal subjects in St. Michael's Cathedral. On Sunday last he spoke of the bible as we now have it. Its division into chapter and verse was, he said, by some ascribed to Lanfrenc, Archbishop of Canterbury in the eleventh century others attribute it to Cardinal Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury in the thirteenth century ; but it is said, on excellent authority, that Cardinal Hugo Sancto Caro, who lived about the middle of the thirteenth century, was the real author. All were Archbishops and Cardinals of the Catholic Church long before Protestantism was heard of. Speaking of the preservation of the Holy Scriptures by the monks, His Grace said that these monks were often called lazy and useless. But we may thank these monks for the preservation and transcription and dissemination of the bible. When we consider the labour, accuracy, and expense necessary to transcribe in writing even one book of the Old Testament before the art of printing, how much pains should be taken to write the whole bible? His Grace then gave the history

of the punctuation of the bible, and concluded by stating that there are printed editions of the Hebrew bible. The first who printed it was a rich Jewish family, originally from Germany, but who settled in Soncino, a town in Lombardy, edition. It was first printed in 1488. that Luther made his German translation

The whole first bible in manuscript was compiled in German about the year 800, in the English language about 1290, in Anglo-Saxon about 1300, in Italian 1270, in Spanish 1280, in French 1294. The first use that printing was put to, invented in Catholic times, was to print editions of the bible. An edition was printed at Metz, 1462. Other editions in Italian, French, Spanish and other European languages were published between 1472 and 1578. Luther's edition of the Old Testament was published in 1530, and that of the New

of the Bible.

Testament in 1552. His Grace announced that he would continue to deal with the subject in forthcoming discourses.

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA.

It will be remembered that a deputaion from the Irish National League of America last summer waited upon each of the great conventions which met in Chicago to select candidates for the Presidential happiness in this world that there is less of real happiness than ever before enjoyed since Christ came into the world. Crime stalks forth boldly in every land, and raises its head erect even in the midst of our most head erect even in the midst of our most at the paper is taken and read by the hands of foreign aristocrats, that there had been planted in American soil the roots of a landlord system as ruinous as roots of a landlord system as ruinous as vinces covering half a continent; and we have answered the threat of starvation of any prevalent in older countries, and that the time had come for judicious but decisive action to eradicate the evil before it took too strong a hold on the country. Both parties pronounced themselves uncountries are pronounced themselves uncountries are converged to the threat of starvation of our neighbors when they stopped commercial reciprocity by a firm policy of protection, which has proved that our changing the provided that the countries of the countrie

of Representatives' Committee on Public lands authorized Mr. William C. Oates, of Alabama, to report to the House and re-Alabama, to report to the House and recommend the passage of a bill with the following provisions :

"That no alien or foreigner, or person other than citizens of the United States of America shall acquire title to or own any lands anywhere within the United States of America; and any deeds or other conveyances acquired by such after the passage of this act shall be reid; but the passage of this act shall be void; but such foreign-born persons as have legally declared their intention to become citizens of the United States shall be eligible to acquire homesteals, if otherwise acquire nomesteals, if otherwise qualified, under the homestead laws of the United

We heartily concur in the view expressed by the Boston Pilot that the terms of this proposed measure are clear and comprehensive. It is not, as our contemporary well says, a measure calculated to injure the interests of a single honest settler, for any man can acquire a title to land under its provisions on the simple condition of declaring his intention to become a citizen, and no man who does not intend to become an American citizen has a right to own a foot of American terri-

British capitalists are, it is said, interes-

000,000 acres. These may devise some traveller the tomb of Wolfe and Mont- the action of those opposed to the change method of killing the Oates bill. Its supporters should leave no stone unturned to force it through both branches of Congress before the 4th of March. There will not, we apprehend, be any open opposition to its passage, but under the American system it is not difficult to kill any measure without showing open purpose of doing so. The skilled lobbyist will be employed by the British landowners to do his part in their interests. It might, therefore, be well for the Irish National League to leave no stone unturned to secure the early passage of the bill. To the vigilant

THE CANADIAN DOMINION.

At the dinner tendered Sir John A Macdonald by his political friends on the occasion of the late demonstration in honor of the Premier in Toronto, the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State for Canada, delivered a speech of remarkable power and eloquence. When men of his calibre address a body of their countrymen, they are sure to say much in which all their fellow-citizens, whatever their views, can concur; they are equally as sure to say nothing offensive to any individual or class in the commonwealth. We have but space for an excerpt or two from the masterly effort of the Secretary of State. This space we give, however, with pleasure, to the reproduction, even at the risk of again rousing the ire of the animalcula of the political waste-dumps, who will now surely unearth another intrigue in the RECORD office and accuse us of striving to set Mr. Chapleau against some other member of the government. Mr. Chapleau's views on the question of authority are not out of place anywhere, especially in a Catholic journal. He is reported to have said :

"I am not going to detain you long at this late hour—(cries of "Go on")—but I was asking myself to night, as perhaps you have been asking yourselves, why all these toasts and all this enthusiasm, when the name of the Queen, and the Governor-General, and the leader of the party and of the House of Commons is mentioned? Oh, gentlemen, this is but another form of the old prayer that we are accustomed to make, and this prayer has a greater mean ing, perhaps, than most of us realize. What use is there in the whole of humanthat use is there in the world and a saying from day to day. "Our Father; Thy will be done," but to show humanity that there is an authority in the world that the world th that there is an authority in the world that has created and sustains all that exists; an authority that should be recognized by everyone, and whose will must e obeyed, if all will prosper. (Cheers.) And when we propose, and when we reply to, and when we cheer the toast given to the leader of our party, and to the grand institutions of our country, we mean to say that the authority in the e men who have worked on behalf of the great sovereign authority, must be listened to, and that the institutions of the country must be heartily supported by every patriotic citizen. (Loud cheers.)"

These are words becoming a true statesman, and we rejoice to know that the Secretary of State gave noble expression to the feelings of every patriotic Canadian when he laid down the necessity of regard for the institutions of the

country.

Speaking of Canadian progress, he said : "And surely one would be very exactng who would not be satisfied with the Both parties pronounced themselves unequivocally against the establishment of an alien landlordism in America.

Canadana manufacturing growth as to commercial and agricultural industries. (Cheers) To the challenge for the competition of the trade of Asia, we have given the bold trade of a transcontinental railway answer of a transcontinental railwa built in five years, and inferior in conand the European markets. Have we not enough of progress to be proud of, and bave we not enough of vast enterprises to consolidate."

There is, after all, no exaggeration in this statement. Any one who remembers adoption of the report, went over the Canada as it was before confederation, and views its position and status to-day, must be conscious that the country has made great strides in advance.

The hon, gentleman closed his speech

by the following splendid peroration : "To our statesmen, I would take it as a certificate of ability when I see the wonderful march of Canada in the path of national development. That this diversity of race is a source of difficulties in the political direction of the nation I am not ready to say, but I claim not to be accurate. ready to say, but I claim not to be contra-dicted when I affirm that each of the two dicted when I alirm that each of the two great races which compose our Canadian union has, in its past traditions, in its blood, in its genius, all the elements re-quired to make them reach together the furfect to make them reach together the highest summits of glory and perfection (Cheers). The Norman barons and the Saxon people edicted the Magna Charta, which has remained since the 13th century the political gospel of the world. More glorious laurels were never won than those of Alma and Inkerman; none better de-British capitalists are, it is said, interested and more appropriate was there ever an epitaph than that showing to the

Mortem virtus communem Famam historia ntum posteritas Dedit."

That sublime pledge of peace in glory over the remains of two heroes, standing there as a warning to the thundering cannons of the citadel not to trouble in their sleep the glorious dead of St. Foy and Charlebourg, remains as the inspired motto Charlebourg, remains as the inspired motto of the future glory and happiness of the Canadian nation. (Loud and prolonged We heartily join issue with him in the

hope that Canada's glory may be undimmed by strife, internal or otherwise. We hope and pray that this country may continue in its path of progress and of development. We have here all the elements of greatness, especially that first element of national growth, a fine population. Physically, the Canadian people are to our mind the first in the world; morally and intellectually they are second to none. Let us have unity, equality and forbearance permeating every rank of society and a solid prosperity must be ours. No matter what the future may have in store for us as to our political condition, it is certain that Canada must be a great nation, for great nations are made up from a heaven-blessed land tilled by a chosen people.

THE STREETS OF DUBLIN.

Some months ago active steps were taken to have certain of the streets of Dublin renamed. The names of many of the streets of the Irish metropolis are so thoroughly un-Irish, recalling, in fact, some of the most painful incidents of Irish history from the national standpoint, and nearly all suggestive of foreign domination in the country, that it is only surprising that such a movement was not years ago made. A resolution of Mr. Clancy, of the Dublin City Council, refering the entire subject of street nomenclature to a committee of the whole, was some time ago passed by a large majority. In the Freeman's Journal for the 13th inst., we find that the committee reported that "they considered the names of the main thoroughfares of the chief cities of a nation should be such as to recall events in its history and progress deserving of commendation; and that the names of many of the principal streets in Dublin do not do so, several of these names being without any meaning to the present residents, the streets possibly having been called after insignificant persons undistinguished by any public services. Your committee are of opinion that some changes are desirable, but these should be undertaken in such manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to commerce, the postal service, &c. Your committee recommend that for the present only a single change be made, namely, that Sackville street, (a comparatively modern name) be changed to O'Connell street, a name which will ever be connected with the greatest moral and social reforms of this century and nation, and one locally associated with the existing magnificent national monument and noble bridge; and your committee further recommend that this change of name do ning who would not be satisfied with the progress Canada has made during the past seventeen years. Our trade has developed beyond our most sanguine expectations; our population will soon have doubled; we have covered the land with the Deputy-Surveyor be directed to report to the Council all cases of streets which, though situated in different parts which, though situated in different parts to be feared, it is eternal death, for, as St. of the city, bear similar names, with a

> A. H. Kennedy was the principal spokesman of the deputation. He dwelt chiefly on the legal right of the corporation to effect the change. That right he denied, citing in support of his view the opinions of some well-known lawyers. Other members of the deputation pointed out that the majority of the people of Sackville street were opposed to the change. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., in moving the names of the subscribers to the memorial to show that the opposition to the change came very largely from anti-Irish sources. He pointed out to the shopkeepers of Sackville street that their opposition to the movement could not benefit, but might seriously injure their business. He thought it not unreasonable that in the capital of the country there should be a desire to have one of the streets named after an Irish name, considering how many were called after men whose histories were only to be remembered to be disgraced. He believed that the tide of public opinion would set against every establishment and every man who took a part in opposing this movement, and that patriotic citizens would carry their dealings elsewhere, and, in his humble opinion, they ought.

The report was adopted by a decisive majority, the vote standing 31 to 12. The Freeman's Journal, commenting on

"The action of the majority of the residents of Sackville street in strenuously urging upon the Corporation not to change the name of that thoroughfare to that of O'Connell, and even proposing to go the length of resisting the change by legal process, is a curious evidence of the political degradation to which a section of the inhabitants of our capital have been brought by the system of tal have been brought by the system of British rule in Ireland. We dare to say British rule in Ireland. We dare to say that in no other community in the world could the spectacle be found of a body of respectable citizens objecting to having the thoroughfare in which they reside named after the greatest of their countrymen. In any other city, in any other country, the suggestion of thus paying respect to the memory of a man honoured throughout the whole civilised world would be received with acclaim and satisfaction. The resolution of the representatives of the citizens on Monday to name the street on which the figure of O'Connell stands after the great Tribune is a testimony to the fact that the faction is a testimony to the fact that the faction whose opposition they have so rightly disregarded has lost for ever its old ascendency in Dublin."

We had often heard and read of the sycophancy and servility of the pro-British elements of the Irish metropolis, but never did we hear or read of anything so disgusting as the exhibition of degradation made by the Sackville street deputation. The Dublin Corporation did itself honor by refusing to entertain the request of this handful of parasitic

Translated for The Record IMMORAL SHOWS.

E. A. TASCHEREAU.

the grace of God and of the Apostolic Ses Archbishop of Quebec.

To the faithful of the city of Quebec and of St. Sauveur, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

We come to-day, Very Beloved Brethren, to remind you of the duty of Christian prudence and of that vigilance without which there could be no security for your souls. He that loveth danger shall perish in it saith the Hole Changer shall perish

souls. He that loveth danger shall perish in it, saith the Holy Ghost, (Eccl. iii, 27.) qui amat periculum in illo peribit.

Be ye wise as serpents, saith our Lord, (Matt. x, 16.) Estate prudentes sicut serpentes. And again doth he say, Watch ye and that we enter not into temptation. pray that ye enter not into temptation. (Matt, xxvi, 41); vigilate et orate ut non inthat ye enter not into temptation. tretis in tentationem.

This important duty of Christian pru-

dence and of vigilance a too large num among you seem to have overlooked for several months by frequenting certain theatrical representations in what is called

the Royal Museum.

According to testimony in which we believe ourselves justified in putting faith in all surety, there have been there presented plays in which morality has been

sented plays in which morality has been outraged to a most scandalous extent.

This itself should, very beloved brethren, suffice to bind you to quit absolutely the frequentation of these abominable spectacles, and to cease encouraging, by your presence and by your money, those your presence and by your money, those who have come to lay snares for your eternal salvation, and for the innocence of your children, for whom you will have to render an account to God soul for soul.
We know that many of those who have assisted at these plays pretend not to have seen or heard anything bad. But this only proves how great the danger is, since their hearts have been so far beguiled by the allurements of iniquity.

In the book of Proverbs (vii 23) the

holy Ghost likens these thoughtless souls to a bird which, attracted by the snare, hastens to its destruction. Velut si avi

festinet ad laqueum et nescit quod de periculo nimæ illius agitur. For you, dearly beloved Brethren, there is not here question of that natural death which you fear and which must sooner or later come; there is another much more Paul tells us: Stipendia peccati mors: the wages of sin is death. (Rom. vi. 23). view to the necessary changes being made to obviate the inconvenience and confusion which arise from such a system of poverty to manifest his love, serve as our

riches and our inexhaustible resource; we have united in one common band of fraternal sympathy seven distant provinces covering half a continent; and we have answered the threat of staviation of streets named after saints—as in the cases of streets nam of 'St. Kevin street,' 'St. John street,' the prefix 'St.' shall distinctly appear."

A deputation of the inhabitants of with faith and with large and with faith and with large and with faith and with large and with A deputation of the inhabitants of with faith and with love, out Sackville street was heard by the Council that superabundance of goods from against the adoption of the report. Mr. which you purchase pleasures, dangerous and even mortal to your souls. And Jesus will gladly welcome you if you come with hearts purified by a sincere contrition, and by a fixed purpose to love and serve him all the days of your life. He will love you, he will bless you and your little ones, and hold in reserve for you the everlasting joys of paradise, com-pared with which the most enchanting pleasures of the world are so fleeting as to but sorrow and bitterness.

Wherefore, the holy name of God invoked, we prohibit you to attend at representations, of every kind whatever, of the Dime or Royal Museum. Shall these presents be read at the prone of the parochial and mission churches of Quebec and St. Sauveur, the two Sundays follow-

ing its reception.

Given at Quebec under our hand, the seal of the archdiocese, and the counter-sign of our Secretary the nineteenth of December, 1884.

+E. A., Archbishop of Quebec. By order of His Grace, C. A. Marois, Sec., Priest.

CORRECTION.

In our article "A Last Word," in the ssue of this journal for last week, we were made say :

"Yet, anonymous scribblers and one nameless sheet has not ceased to repeat that we violated a private letter to assist in the concoction of this despatch to the Ottawa Free Press."

Our readers must, at a glance, have perceived that an omission was made in this sentence. What we wrote was :

"Yet, anonymous scribblers, after

basely inventing, that cowardly fashion, put and one nameless shee repeat that we violate to assist in the concoctito the Free Press."

JAN. 3, 1885.

EDITORIAL - By an earthquake Provinces of Spain or

- Reports from va the country indicate diseases are this winte usually prevalent. - It is stated that M

M. P. for Mallow and Ireland, will contest th at the next general elec - We are much plea the Rev. Father Walsh for some days quite ill

recovering his wonted l - The Montreal Tim holds that royal scandals common. Better exam relations should be given and those related to the - We are happy to John M. O'Mara, of this proving. His friends

ion to health. - The Redemptorist and Kautz will, on the good pastor Father F mission of ten days in ginning on the 18th inst - "Bishop" MacNam pendent Reformed Cat

hear of his early and c

gone over to the Ba 'Independent" Cathol more. It consisted of the woman who calls he - His Lordship Bisho nounced to bless a bell three weeks' time. W pleasure that there is to b

six sisters for a beginnin that flourishing town. - We direct special Most Rev. Dr. Cleary's tive rejoinder to Princi latter is an able and w man, but powerless in presence of the profoun

the Bishop of Kingston. - It will, no doubt, in to know how Mr. Gladst tion bill will affect the Pa presentatives of Ireland. outes the seats as follows

Boroughs-Dublin, 4 fast, 4; Cork, 2; Limeric 1; Kilkenny, 1; Londor way, 1; Newry, 1; Univ ties—Antrim, 4; Down, Fermanagh, 2; Monagha Tyrone, 4; Londonderry outh, 2; Meath, 2; ongford, 2; King's cou county, 2; Kilkenny, Wexford, 2; Wicklow, Dublin, 2; Clare, 2; Lin perary, 4; Cork, 7; Kerr 2; Galway, 4; Mayo, 4

- The N. Y. Freeman's the nail on the head when this time, it is the fashio more generosity than just ple will put off the pay bills in order to present git whom nothing is due. made a point of paying hi this season, the sum of cont the workers of the world sibly increased. So many useless gifts might not pas hand, but honest men wo own, and brows wrinkled Days through the 'genero but not payers, would be s rich might not have mor the mouths of their cred

would get fewer curses."

Province we have receive

- From a respected

date Dec. 26th, in which received the last number and hasten to congratul able manner in which y the 'anonymous scribb founded the 'nameles transaction is sacred fre of such a motley and faction, emerging from violate the boundaries journalism and make Va on the sacred domain of expect, I presume, some government. But surel net is spread in sight of have burnt their funeral should try, like the bird from its stenching ashes, death more painful than in store for them. Veril dition of the 'man in th than the first."

- The municipal coun session of November 24t the question of the secu hospitals demanded by s and voted a resolution prompt execution of tha Despres defended the Sist how many Protestant cou key itself, had confided t ligious charge of such i protested against the pre the lay nurses at the expe ous, and clearly demons working classes did not secularization of the hos