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# Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1884. THE BRUTALITY OF LANDLORD.

in Ireland. By emigration or extermin- sympathy. ation, or by both means, they would drive their Catholic fellow-countryman from his home, his kindred and motherland. We look back with dismay and horror to the days of Cromwell. But Cromwell at his worst was no worse than many Irish landlords. He had the power which they had not always, of carrying out his purpose, but he was never animated by deeper certain of the cruel, petty tyrants known as Irish landlords. In 1860-1 took place the heart-rending eviction, or rather extermination, of Glenveigh, in Donegal, immortalized by the lamented A. M. Sullivan, in his "New Ireland." The exterminating hero of Glenveigh has his rivals for fame in the later history of the country. An Irish correspondent writes to America .

"The Irish papers must have given you nother name fatally similar to Glenveigh -it is that of Denbeigh in Kerry, where a scion of the nobility is trying his hand at extermination by turning out, at one sweep, upward of 300 persons on the bleak, barren hillsides, where their own industry had forced the stony earth to yield then a scanty and precarious subsistence. Near Dungarven a similar feat on a smaller scale was executed by another landlord. who came the next morning at the head of a hunting party to have his pleasure or his own ground. But the people gathered and hunted the landlord and his friends, who had to ride for it a couple of miles before the pursuit ended. Of course he will have his revenge."

Such tyranny and injustice, nay, such | land difficulty be settled, or that there is no ground or motive for agrarian crime, "Canadian trouble." he is very much mistaken. Then he puts to his readers and to all fair-minded men the significant question:

"Who ought to be the real culprit, in the opinion of a righteous judge—the man who provokes by injustice, oppression and wrong doing, to violate the law, or the wretched victim of oppression driven to despair and madness by the wrong-doer?"

# FRANCE AND CHINA

The war with China has developed no new incident of striking importance. It is now evident that to bring the Chinese to terms France will have to strike an effective blow, such as the capture of Canton or Pekin. The French are determined, notwithstanding British sympathy with the celestials, to bring them to submission. They have already inflicted on them a series of ignominious defeats, but John Chinaman is evidently not yet prepared to raise the flag of truce. He relies on the sympathy and support of England, who is filled with wrath at the extension and consolidation of French colonial power in the East. and imagines she has some sort of providential mission to own the whole earth and to plunder and oppress those unhappy people over whom her ensign floats. England's jealousy of France has suggested to the Western Catholic considerations which cannot be gainsaid, The Chicago journal points out that France, recuperated and reinvigorated since the disastrous campaign against Germany in 1870-1 has once more assumed that position which God and nature intended she should occupy, the natural barrier to British schemes of conquest and spoliation :

"Since the death of Gambetta," adds our contemporary, "who was England's friend, France has, day by day, grown more restless of English assumption; and, conscious of her own strength and Britain's weakness, has at length thrown down the gauntlet to the whilom 'mistress of the seas' and, crossing the 'assassin of the nations' in her intoxicated career of robbery, says, 'thus far but no further shalt thou go.' French hatred and are united in a solid phalanx against

their ancient and hereditary foe.'

nearly half a century. For this unpleasantness England has but herself to blame. Her open and undisguised hostility to French policy in Africa and China was wholly unwarranted, and betraved an inward depth of hostility to France of which few had any just idea. If France has her hands full in China, Britain has certainly taxed her energies to a very high degree by the Nile expedition, the profits from which must in any eventuality be small. Success for France in China means gain of a substantial character. With nothing but gain of this nature could France be satisfied. A war with so distant and populous a country as China involves a waste of blood and treasure that can hardly be compensated for by any territorial aggrandizement or commercial advantage. We need not therefore feel surprised if, when the suspension of hostilities is announced, France will demand of the Chinese government such terms as will open the eyes of the celestials to the folly and ruin of an Irish landlordism, though in a state of dissolution and nearing death, has lost unjust war. It is well that China should none of its old-time rapacity and brutal- be made to feel the full weight of French ity. There are yet among the Irish land. wrath and to understand that if no faith lords men who not only wish, but hope is to be put in British menaces, much that not one Catholic Irishman were left less is to be put in British professions of

### THE CANADIAN TROUBLE.

A Quebec journal treats us to three columns of vituperation, because of our endeavor to set right our respected and valued contemporary, the Baltimore Mirror, in a matter of consequence to the Catholics of Canada. We have no desire and deadlier hatred of Irish Catholics than to bandy words with the Quebec paper. Our purpose in correcting the Mirror was to relieve Canada, and especially French Canada, from an edious calumny. Our Quebec friend is not satisfied with the tenor of our speech. We must then put up with his displeasure. It is on all hands admitted that there are religious difficulties in Lower Canada. Whence these difficulties? In our opinion from the disobedience of stubborn, self-sufficient and misguided men to the commands of their bishops and of the Holy See. In any country where the episcopal authority i respected as it should be there can be no religious difficulties. These difficulties the Tablet, expressive in every regard of land has it: our views on the subject of the Canadian trouble. The Freemasons of Canada can caused by zealots who have seriously undermined episcopal authority in Lower fold their arms and enjoy the dissensions Canada. The work they have at heart to accomplish is being done for them by perabsolute barbarity will endure as long as sons claiming to be more Catholic than landlordism breaths the breath of life. the prelates set over the Church by apos-The contemplation of its iniquities leads tolic authority. We invite the earnest the writer we have just cited to add that, attention of our readers to the letter we if any one in America imagines that the re-produce from the Tablet. With its

# O. P. R. EXTENSION.

In an interview with a Globe reporter a short time ago, Mr. W. C. VanHorne. managing director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is reported to have stated that the company were now considering the question of extensions and branch lines in Ontario, and that he believed one of the first of the extensions to be constructed would be the one from Ingersoll through London and Chatham to the Detroit river. He is said to have be commenced in the early spring and rushed through with all possible speed. The financial difficulty was the only one they had to grapple with in the matter, and by spring that would have been removed. No intelligence could be conveyed to the people of London and of the southern half of the western peninsula generally, more gratifying than that of this purpose on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In the matter of railway facilities the people of the West are now ground under the iron heel of monopoly. To no other quarter can they look for relief but to the company of which Mr. VanHorne is the energetic representative. We have no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying the heart no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in saying that as far as our no hesitation in sa knowledge of their feelings and circumstances goes, the various towns along the proposed line would be glad upon fair

under consideration were some which, if built, would reach Goderich, Kincardine, Guelph and other towns in Western Ontario. This is likewise very gratifying information. The city of Guelph is situate in the midst of the finest agricultural and cattle-raising region in Ontario. It has now no railway outlets but those afforded by the Grand Trunk. The construction of a branch of the C. P. R. of England is as unanimous as it is earnest. All parties, Republican, Monarchial, Bonapartist, have, for the moment, forgotten their intestine feuds. bringing its fine harbor into connection with the C. P. R. system would prove a There has not, indeed, been such ill veritable bonanza to the town and

ich is one of the very safest on the upper lake coast. The great lake steamhips running in connection with the C. P. R. could nowhere find a more advantageous haven than that of Goderich. A volame of trade and passenger traffic could be secured through the connection of that harbor with the C. P. R., which would soon repay the company the cost of building the branch. We hope that the enterprising citizens of Huron's chief town will not fail to bring before the company every advantage it offers as a terminal point for railway extension justice have been shown to be slaughterfrom the east. To secure that long lease of prosperity, for which its citizens are istic demons. The hon. member for so justly eager, Goderich should be up and moving. We feel assured that if the material advantages of that town with its magnificent harbor as an inlet and friends, the situation in Ireland. and an outlet be made fully known, this branch line of the C. P. R. now proposed would soon be a reality and Goderich assume the vitality and attain the prosperity the people of western Ontario

#### THE IRISH PARTY.

The Irish Parliamentary party has been gaining in strength and activity during the recess, and has entered on the work of the session with a determination beyond all laudation. The resolution of the Irish hierarchy, expressive of confidence in the Parliamentary national party, has given unbounded satisfaction to the nation at large. It was a step required in the interests alike of religion and nationality, and its good effect will long be felt, not only in the old land, but in America and Australia, or wherever true Irish heart beats.

The United Ireland, announcing the decision of the Bishops, declared that it was one of the most momentous events in recent Irish politics. It would be impossible, that journal stated, to overestimate the gravity of this unparalleled step. For the first time in history, it points out-for even O'Connell never enjoyed the undivided confidence of the Irish Bishops-the most august body in Ireland have formally confided the most sacred and delicate subject in their concern to the discretion of an Irish nationhave their origin in insubordination and alist leader-have, in fact, proclaimed dishonesty. We publish elsewhere a let- themselves Parnellites and Nationalists ter from the Canadian correspondent of to a man. It is just as the United Ire-

"The Bishops have," it says, "in th most unambiguous terms and through their most illustrious representatives, dismissed into oblivion with an ac knowledgment in sleek official slang. They have taken their stand for the rights among the representatives of their people, and have left nobody in doubt who these representatives are, nor paltered as to the methods by which inattentive Ministers are to be wakened re-produce from the Tablet. With its publication ceases our discussion of the "Canadian trouble."

"Canadian trouble." ing statesmanship by which a group of Irish Prelates, of whom the Archbishop of Cashel is the best-known type, have utterly shattered, smashed, an ized the once formidable conspiracy to enslave the influence of the Irish Catho

lic Church to the oppressors and plun-derers of the Irish people." No action of the Irish hierarchy in modern times will be productive of the ame amount of good as the resolution adopted on the motion of the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel. It came in good time after the selection by the bishops of Dr. J. E. Kenny to the office of Visitexpressed himself confident that it would ing Physician to Maynooth College, in the room of Dr. Lyons, M. P., a selection bearing emphatic testimony to the frank and hearty accord between that venerable body and the Irish masses. The national organ voices the national sentiment of gratitude to the Irish bishops for their choice of Dr. Kenny in terms of warmest devotion and enthusiastic regard :

"Though Dr. Kenny's eminence in his rotession is of a character to command the richest of its prizes, nobody doubts that in singling him out from scarcely less eminent competitors the Irish Pro lates honoured and rewarded the victin of a villainous Castle intrigue, the daunt less and uncompromising Nationalist, as well as the experienced, devoted, and ex-prisoner of Kilmainham was not needed to prove that the bull of the Irish Bishops share to the heart's conditions to offer liberal bonuses to the company. It would be their manifest interest to do so.

Mr. VanHorne is further reported to have said that among the branch lines are said that among the branch lines have said that among the branch lines. What it is of more moment to note is, that the artificial barriers which impeded the free and natural flow of confidence because histony, which impedes one core the sympathies as well as the blood tween bishops, priests, and people are going down like pasteboard, that to be a thoroughpaced Nationalist is no longer to be a suspected Catholic, that the silken blandishments of genteel piety have no longer power to array people's priests, against their own hearts and judgment, in the service of alien oppressors, and that the policy of frankly trusting and sternly battling for the people, which to the immortal honour of Irish churchmen has been asserted in the teeth of unexampled obloquy and barbed secret intrigue, stands vindicated and triumphant at last."

A new era has opened in Irish history, an era of brightest hope and gladdest promise, an era of unity in the best sense of that term. The bishops of Irefeeling in France towards England for the company. The harbor of Goder- land have become convinced of the

iniquity of Castle government in Ireland, exposed by the Irish party to the odium and execration of an astonished and horrified world. England itself has had to stand aghast at the infamies connected with Castle rule. Mr. Harrington has brought home to the doors of that accursed institution proofs of its own Maamstrasna massacre as horrible as the butchery in John Joyce's cabin, and, as Mr. O'Brien puts it, crime and shame have been stamped on the foreheads of those who misgovern Ireland. Courts of houses, and the Castle a den of Sodom-Mallow, just before the reassembling of Parliament, discussed, in the presence of an immense gathering of his constituents The hon, gentleman evoked the heartiest enthusiasm by his reference to the late action of the Irish episcopate : "There are," he said, "two broad facts

which throw a more powerful light upon what Mr. Parnell and his party have done, and are likely to do, than could be thrown by any retrospect of their achievements, or any amount of vindication of their achievements. tion of their motives. One of those facts is, that the bishops of Ireland, with Archpishop Croke at their head (loud cheers), have by one of the most remarkable acts have recorded in history linked their political fortunes with Mr. Parnell and his party (cheers), and have confided to their energy and to their methods the guid-ance of a question which involves the ance of a question which involves the whole moral and religious, as well as temporal, future of the condition of Ire-land—the question of education (cheers). Believe me, that is a tremendous fact. It identifies the bishops and priests of treatmes the bishops and priests of Ireland with the people as thoroughly as when they were hunted on the hills together, and more thoroughly, for even then there were timid prelates, who would sooner trust themselves to the contemptuous mercy of the priest-hunter than to the manhood and affection of their countrymen, just as there were creatures a couple of years ago who shook their head about the Archbishop of Cashel for taking his stand with the people and not with the oppressors and exterminators (cheers). I have referred to a second great factin Irish politics at this moment that proves what a little determination has done for the Irish party, and that is the fact that the only question you ever hear discussed now about Earl Spencer (groans) and Mr. Trevelyan (groans) is how soon they will resign. Failure—disgrace—is written on every act of their administration. There is not a living soul in Ireland who does not believe that only for pure shame they would not hold their offices for

wenty-four hours longer" (cheers). The London correspondent of Le Journal de Rome dwells at some length on the situation in Ireland. The views of this writer are deserving more than passing notice. He says: "We spoke ome months ago, as your readers will troubling the people, was received in Ireland."

"Go," said the Holy Father, "assure our fellow-countrymen that I love Ireland, and that I wish from my heart to see her obtain justice and restored to her rights."

once to understand that that which he Father Cornyn London loses a devoted called the machinations of the old serpent (England) did not blind the Head of the Church to the real state of affairs in Ireland, and that the bishops of that country could not therefore receive from Rome any instruction suspected of English inspiration. Now, this week has cemented, in a certain way, at an episcopal meeting, a happy agreement (un rapproachement heureux) between the religious and political chiefs of the nation. The parliamentary leader of the Irish party has been approved in many essential particulars of his political county of Middlesex has been a subject course by the bishops, just as he had of remark in various portions of the been powerfully aided by them in his country. We have had committed within campaign against emigration.

this sanction a new and enormous power, for it must be avowed that a great numcouraged by the dissensions between vigor. How very desirable is it not that the intelligence and strength required, it is to the attainment of this end he will lead his followers, despite the efforts of

The same writer then goes on to discuss the statement of a Times reporter that Ireland is over-peopled. "He cannot, however, ignore," says the correspondent of Le Journal de Rome, "that the population of this unfortunate island has diminished by more than three millions within eighty years. What good effect has had this diminution on the misery of the remainder of its people. But, says the Times, agrarian troubles continue to afflict the country, and this is the resume of its policy—therefore emigration must, on the one hand, be encouraged,

and this stiff-necked people must, on the other, be made feel the strong arm of the law.

"We could not expect to see the English accuse themselves while it is so easy for them to give this explanation of Irish distress-over-population. They will never say that Ireland is poor and miserable because they extort her money, mark the word, for they have oppressed and robbed her for centuries. We faithfully promise to expose one day, if circumstances permit it, the spoliation of Ireland by England. We underline the word because it was written more than half a century ago, by one who knew what he said. All Irish gold crosses St. George's channel to enrich England, either by way of taxes or through the banks, or, in plainer terms, by force or by fraud."

This is plain but unexaggerated speech, and clearly shows how the present situation is appreciated by thinking men. Since the opening of the session the Irish party has made itself felt in Parliament. Mr. Harrington's amendment to the address in regard of enquiry into the Maamstrasna case was, it is is true, rejected by a majority of 219 to 47, but the debate was killing to the government. Mr. Gladstone was never so weak as in his defence of Spencer; Mr. Parnell never so powerful as in his indictment of that guilty official. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who closed the debate, delivered one of the most powerful

speeches heard in this Parliament. The second division of the session took place on Lord Randolph Churchill's amendment censuring Mr. Chamberlain for inciting to riot and disorder. The amendment was defeated by the narrow majority of 26, the vote being 214 to 178. Had the Parnellites voted with the government the majority would have been about 90. They, however, voted with the minority, to bring the government to a sense of its own weakness. If the divisions or the Franchise Bill betray similar weakness, the Lords will soon effectually dispose of the measure. The skill of Mr. Parnell as a leader has carried dread into the enemy's ranks. What is now required is the closest unity both in the legislature and in the country. With unity and determination the Irish cause is safe. For the present happy outlook the Irish party is to be congratulated.

### PERSONAL

The Rev. Father Feron, Strathroy, having some time ago resigned his charge of that mission, His Lordship the Bishop certainly remember, of the lively and has selected the Rev. Father Cornyn, of profound satisfaction with which the this city, to fill that important pastorate. noble and affectionate expression of The Bishop of London could have made, Leo XIII., brought from Rome by a so we venture to think and to state-no member of the Irish episcopate, who better choice than that of Father Cornyn. plainly informed the Holy Father of the The rev. gentleman combines the foreloubts more and more poignantly sight, amiability and decision of character required in the good pastor. We make no doubt that his administration in Strathroy will be crowned with success. We congratulate not only the Catholics of that town, but its citizens in the redivision of Ottawa into seven wards, in general, on their acquisition of Father view of the spirit and intention of the These words lead the Irish prelate at certain to make the best of citizens. In not feel warranted in accepting the presclergyman, who will have the prayers and good wishes of our people for proonged and unbroken happiness.

We were pleased to notice among the names of the clergymen attending the funeral of the late A. M. Sullivan, that of the Rev. Father Barber, O. M. I., Ottawa, Canada.

# CRIME IN MIDDLESEX.

It is not surprising that the prevalence of crime for the last few years in the the limits of this prosperous municipal. He must unquestionably draw from ity deeds whose violence and shamelessness have brought disgrace on the whole country. It would seem that there is ber of Irishmen who had abandoned the a large element of our population intent political arena, both troubled and dis. upon keeping up the criminal docket of Middlesex to the very highest point, their religious and political leaders, will both as regards the number of transgres return to the combat with renewed sions of law and the degree of their iniquity. In opening the Assize Court this agreement should endure, should for the County for the fall term Judge wax strong and extend so as to leave no Wilson is reported to have said there room for division? If Mr. Parnell has had been some crimes of great enormity committed in this county during the past few years, and one of the greatest of these had not yet been indicated by secret societies. As far as the clergy is law. After, however, all due allowance secret societies. As far as the clergy is concerned it could not give proof of greater abnegation, nor of more enlight. law. After, however, all due allowance had been made, there was a degree of greater abnegation, nor of more enlight. dlesex, which could not readily be accounted for. It was a large county, but it was one of the most fertile sections in the Province, and the people were more than ordinarily prosperous. Neither was this county a resort for bad characters or itinerant foreigners. He said the cause of so much crime was altogether inexplicable, and he hoped it would never be his duty again to call attention to such a state of things.

We are not surprised that the learned magistrate should take this ground. And we do hope that the people of this

lation he addressed them. It does seem to us that if a healthy public opinion on the subject of law-breaking, especially by deeds of violence and murder, prevailed, the fair fame of this populous and intelligent county would not have been stained by so many shameful outrages. These crimes, when clearly brought home to the guilty, should be punished with unrelenting severity

### A HAPPY ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday, the 1st of November, His Lordship the Bishop of London celebrated in Windsor the 30th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. His Lordship had arrived the day before from St. Anne, where he had been administering confirmation.

At 3 p. m., accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, His Lordship proceeded to St. Mary's Convent, where he received the congratulations of the good Sisters of the Holy Names, and their pupils. We have been favored with a copy of the programme executed on the occasion:

Entree Duet-Newport Grand Galop

Cantate—Biet-Newport Grand Galop.

W. Turner
Cantate—Biet W. Turner
Poetry—The Leper
Duet—Corai Caves.
Secret Enfantin
Opera Chorus—"Pour oat your Sparkling
Treasure".
Poetry—The Priest's First Mass
Duet—Heaven's Messenger
Vivat.
Solo—Allegro Masstoso.

Solo-Allegro Maestoso..... Address. Sortie-El Fresco Galop.....

...A. C. Garland The address, presented by Miss Monaghan, of Cleveland, was a master-piece of elegant composition, of delicate and refined sentiment. His Lordship's reply was also most felicitous. He felt grate. ful for their good wishes, which, he said, were on his part earnestly reciprocated. He had always taken deep interest in St. Mary's Academy, one of the most flourishing of the diocesan institutions. His Lordship made a touching and interesting reference to the progress of religion in this Province within the past hirty years, and concluded by asking this youthful auditory to pray that the growth of Holy Church might continue undiminished. It must have been for His Lordship a matter of heartiest pleasure to see that St. Mary's Academy is now in a more prosperous condition than ever, deserving in all regards to rank ever, deserving in all regards to rank among the leading institutions of the kind in Canada. We beg ourselves to take this occasion to extend our con-gratulations to the zea lous and holy relrigious in charge of this fine institution of Catholic education, on their success, with best hopes for its continued and increased prosperity.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

- An interesting lecture of the Archishop of Toronto, a report of Bishop Cleary's pastoral visitation to Hungerford and Madoc, as well as the historical ketch of the diocese of Ottawa, although

in type, are unavoidably held over. -The Ottawa Free Press of the 28th October made the following announcement: "Intelligence has just been received by the municipal authorities from the Ontario government to the effect that that honorable body, after hearing the different arguments concerning the scheme for Cornyn, who being a faithful priest is statute as to re-arrangement of wards, does ent proposed re arrangement without the

- His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, has been pleased to make the following appointments in his diocese : Rev. John Fleming, to the new mission of Hungerford, as pastor; Rev. Michael O'Donoghue, to the new mission of Carleton Place, as pastor; new mission of Carteton Frace, as pastor; Rev. Thos. P. Kelly, as pastor of the new mission of Sharbot Lake; Rev. P. Harti-gan, from Kingston to Belleville, as assis-tant to the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, V. tant to the Right Rev. Mgr. Farreny, V. G.; Rev. Denis Twomey, from Prescott to Kingston; Rev. Thos. McCarthy, from Williamstown to Perth, as assistant to the Rev. John S. O'Connor; Rev. William Fox, from Perth to Madoc, as assistant to the Rev. Thomas Davis; Rev. John Kelly, from Madoc to Williamstown, as assistant to the Rev. Thomas Davis; Rev. John Kelly, from Madoc to Williamstown, as Reny, From Stadios to Williamstown, as assistant to Rev. Charles H. Gauthier; Rev. John O'Gorman, late of Maynooth College, Ireland, to Prescott, as assistant to Rev. John Masterson; Rev. Joseph Maynorth, late of Williamstown, as Magrath, late of Maynooth College, to the

Palace, Kingston. - A cable despatch of a late date conveys the information that the Osservatore Romano describes as absurd the story that Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, said the Pope assured him of his sympathy with the Irish, and had expressed the hope of their speedy liberation from English rule. The Osservatore says it is impossible to suppose the Pope expressed himself in such a manner concerning a government wherewith the Vatican desires to maintain terview with the Holy Father, but, if our memory serves us right, and we think it does, the Holy Father was stated to have expressed to the learned Bishop of Trenton his love for Ireland and his sympathy with her people, and his hope that they might obtain justice. The Holy Father has deeper concern and regard for the faithful Irish than for any government, and till the learned Bishop of Trenton repudiates the statements accredited to him and till the learned Bisnop of Trenton repudiates the statements accredited to him we must believe that the Holy Father expressed himself as he did. There was not, according to the Bishop of Trenton's statement, any expression tof hostility to Britain or the British government em-ployed by the Sovereign Pontiff. The Osservators must have been misinformed county will take to heart the expostu by some one of the many agents of Eng.

don through the his progress in Essex on a sin day, the 27th, to by the Rev. Thomas, visited

NOV. 8,

OUR LADY C

Last week w

ing and populor Riding of Esse he administered to one hundred sons. His Lord and English lan preparation reg but the various On the 29th th On the 29th the cises of the vising St. Joseph, River charge of the Here His Lords dred and five length in French dates for confirm. dates for confirm ers generally. In charge of Fath ship confirmed four persons. I burg and River dressed those pr tiful and express From St. And ceeded to Winds

November, he c

blessing of the n of Lake St. Clair and flourishing Windsor, But, be mony of Sunday ! epoch in the re county of Essex, be permitted by its interesting re growth in popula and climatic adv history of Essex ing. Away back adian history, e ary station at Sandwich, but th Montreal. The par Sandwich, has fo of the dioceses of Toronto, and is the M. Hubert, the place, but afterward. The new church special and sign Pope Pius VI. algence to be Corpus Christi, ar the Assumption, the parish. The Papal indult cor bearing date Febr served in the a After the depar Hubert the Chu was attended by was attended by cure of St. Anne's Rev. M. Dufaux, pastor, dying early The Rev. M. Edm eral, who resided

of St. Sulpice and of Montreal. The population Assumption was it of St. Anne's, Det The year 1801 able by the visit t aut, Bishop of Q in the church of than 500 persons. number is not sur sider that this w visitation since thant in 1755. At the beginning ern Canada was

The parish of the

vas the only one i

Christmas, On faithful of the par were delighted to midst of a zeak priest who for two

exercise the holy

This was the Rev

ing several dioces scattered all along St. Clair and a f known as the Than stations were est Pierre on the Tha Malden or Amhe church—the Assi was the place of r who for many either by hims vicar, whenever he ever, visited but t Gatien of Quebec. in 1801 and rem Joseph Crevier ar months after the M. Marchand dies 1825. His memor eration to the pres repose with those M. Dufaux under not far from the was succeeded by Through the soli community of nu to take charge of for a time there was convent, but the ground and the re Rev. Angus Ma Raphael's, Gleng Crevier in 1831. Crevier in 1831, of pastor of Sandd He was, however, during which time by M. Yvelin a Morin. Fathers a served at Sandw

the pastorate of Donell. The old church with ruin, and the face of a pressin new one. Father I the enection of a edifice, the walls completed when be succeeded by first acts of Bisl