

**THE CATHOLIC RECORD,**  
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**RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.**

12 cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpareil type 12 lines to an inch.  
 Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning.  
 Terms to agents, twelve and a half per cent. on remittances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club, of ten.  
 We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to receive contributions on subjects of interest to our readers and Catholics generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect.  
 All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

**WALTER LOCKE,**  
 PUBLISHER,  
 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

**The Catholic Record**

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1878.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as soon as they conveniently can. Where we have a local agent all monies can be paid to him, thereby avoiding the trouble and risk of sending them by mail. Care should be taken when making payments to obtain a receipt, and subscribers are hereby cautioned against paying money to any person except our duly authorized agents. Our St. Thomas subscribers should pay money to no person except Mr. John Doyle, Merchant, or ourselves.

Mr. Boone, 186 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, is our authorized agent for St. Catharines and district.  
 Mr. Dan'l. Fisher is our appointed agent for Stratford.

We are deeply indebted to Rev. Father Bayard, of Saratoga, for valuable assistance rendered to the Record by the very warm manner in which he recommended it to the people. Most priests of the diocese have favored us in a similar manner, and we hope that they will never have occasion to regret it. With gratitude we tender our warmest thanks to all our rev. friends and wish each and every one of them a happy New Year.

Two weeks ago we called the attention of the *Tribune* to the conduct of its travelling agent, Mr. Crowe, believing, at the time, that the proprietor of that paper was ignorant of the way the "Crowe" had been acting, or of the flights he had been taking. We were sadly mistaken, however, as the *Tribune* of the 28th ult. attacks us most "savagely" for daring to complain of its darling pet, and charges us with the awful crime of shouting after his heels, &c. Now, we would assure the *Tribune* that we had no intention whatever of doing him the slightest personal injury, and everything we said about him can be substantiated by dozens of respectable witnesses. There is no doubt he may be a respectable man and have a respectable family, but he is one most unscrupulous member, and that is his tongue. Of that alone we complained, and if the *Tribune*, that prates so much about respectable journalism, had any respect for the character of its own editor, it would direct its travelling agent to canvass in a manner consistent, not only with respectable journalism, but within the bounds of common decency. As to the insinuation that some editors have "too many qualifications for their position," we have only to say that we believe an editor never writes so truly as when he writes just as he feels.

**A HAPPY NEW YEAR**

To our subscribers, present and prospective, and to all our friends greeting:—

It affords us especial pleasure to address a few words to our friends and patrons at this season of rejoicing, when no honest heart can be sullied with the stain of enmity, and all is peace and good will. This is a season when people do not worry themselves about the cares and troubles of this life; a season when all good Catholics seek more to be at peace with God, and to lay up treasures in heaven, than the hoarding up of earthly riches.

At New Years it is customary for all newspapers to say a few words as to the course they intend to pursue during the twelve months following. As for us, we consider it a duty incumbent upon us to give our readers an outline of the course we intend to pursue. Three months ago the first number of the CATHOLIC RECORD made its appearance, in accordance with the prospectus which had been previously issued. We leave our readers to judge whether we have faithfully kept to the promises then made, or not. We are not conscious of having deviated in the slightest degree from our prospectus. We therefore, appeal with confidence to the Catholic people for a generous support during the year 1878, knowing full well that a just and impartial criticism of our career thus far, will be favorable to us. As a thoroughly Catholic paper we claim that the Record stands superior in Canada; and we have the most encouraging assurances of satisfaction from all parts the Dominion, and from parties who are capable of judging of what a Catholic newspaper should be. In addition to this we have received the most flattering encom-

iums for the presentable manner in which the Record always appears. It is always full of interesting and readable news, carefully selected and systematically arranged, and contains more genuine, original editorial matter than any Catholic weekly paper in Canada, and in the extent, variety and character of its general contents is second to none.

We have only to assure our readers that we will continue in the course mapped out in our prospectus, a course which has given such general satisfaction, and while we use our utmost endeavors to keep up the standard of a truly Catholic newspaper, untrammelled by any political party, we hope to receive an enlargement of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon the Record already. We earnestly request all our friends to exert themselves in our behalf, for our success depends to a certain extent upon the support we receive. We have done our part, we have established a Catholic paper, it now devolves upon Catholics to sustain it.

We thank our subscribers for their patronage, our contributors for the interest they have taken in our regard, and to one, and all, we wish a Happy New Year and many of them, fraught with all blessings, both spiritual and temporal which they hope to obtain.

**THE YEAR 1878.**

Time in its unvarying law has brought to a close a year which has furnished the historian with ample material. A series of events of the greatest importance—whether considered socially, politically, or religiously—have transpired. And the influences which those events will exert upon future generations must be potent indeed. The depression of trade, the upsetting of governments, and the din of war, all combined to make the year 1878 a memorable one in the annals of history.

In nearly every country the social condition of things is very unsatisfactory. The commercial depression has been unusually severe in most countries, but more especially in Great Britain, where it is likely that its terrible effects may produce fearful consequences. All branches of trade are at a standstill; hence many of the great mills, collieries and all kinds of manufactories have been closed or put upon short time; the wages of all classes of laborers have been reduced, and in not a few cases merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen have succumbed to the pressure, and been forced into bankruptcy. In numerous places strikes have taken place; and at the present time there are thousands of unemployed people in the nation, and in an almost unparalleled state of privation and suffering. The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank has added to the general distress in Scotland. By this sad event hundreds of families have been involved in ruin. In every light in which it may be viewed the suspension is a calamity; and the sorrow it has caused is all the more bitter because the evidence shows that the management of the bank had been so radically unsound and fraudulent. The directors have been arrested on a charge of fraud, and are now in prison awaiting their trial.

In England also a bank calamity has occurred, in the suspension of the West of England Bank at Bristol. The commercial failures during the year have been almost unprecedented in number, and in the extent of their liabilities. In the United States a vast number of persons have gone into voluntary insolvency in consequence of the operation of a new bankruptcy law.

Some alleviation of the sufferings of the people may arise from the bountiful harvest with which Providence has favored nearly all nations. In Great Britain the harvest has been better than in several preceding years; while in the United States and Canada the yield has been unprecedented. Wheat is plentiful all over the world, consequently bread must be cheap. Canada has not suffered very severely, still the effects of the general depression are visibly felt.

The year has been signalized by some of the most fearful disasters, both on land and on sea. Hundreds of lives have been lost by colliery explosions, the most calamitous of which were those of Kilsyth, in Scotland, and Abercrombie, in North Wales. A number of terrible railway accidents have occurred, resulting in loss of life and destruction of property; and on the water the destruction has been fearful to contemplate. In British waters there has been the loss of the "Eurydice," the "Idaho," the "Grosser Kurftist," the "Pomerania," the "Princess Alice," and many other smaller vessels, all of which were freighted with human lives, the destruction of which has been enormous. In American waters the "Metropolis" was wrecked, besides some smaller boats. In several places there has been terrible storms and floods, which have swept over tracts of country, devastating all that lay before them. In the Southern States the yellow fever made fearful havoc; and like a destroying angel swept from house to house, until the cities of Memphis, New Orleans and other places became almost desolated. The distress and desolation occasioned by the awful scourge has been promptly relieved by the people of the North, whose munificent generosity has done

more to cement the bonds of fraternal union, than the politics of a quarter of a century could accomplish. Many brave Christian heroes succumbed to the ravages of the fatal scourge while ministering to the spiritual and temporal necessities of the afflicted. The Church has lost many good servants, both priests and nuns, but they died at the post of duty, and while they have won the admiration of the world for their heroic conduct, they have at the same time earned for themselves a crown of eternal glory in heaven.

The political movements of the world have been varied and exciting. In Europe the map of Turkey has been considerably changed in consequence of the victory of Russia over that country in the early part of the year. After the fall of Plevna Turkey was entirely at the mercy of the Czar, and a preliminary treaty of peace was signed by the belligerent Powers. This treaty will be known in history as the "Treaty of St. Stefano." Subsequently this treaty was submitted to a Congress of the Powers—known as the "Berlin Congress"—and revised, altered and amended in such a manner as to be agreeable to all parties concerned, and finally adopted as the "Treaty of Berlin." By this document Russia lost some of her hard-earned victories, as it was considered unsafe to the peace of Europe to allow a powerful nation like Russia to dismember Turkey in such a manner as the "Treaty of St. Stefano" proposed. Had Russia been allowed to go on, the Imperial eagles would be floating over the dome of St. Sophia to-day. England watched every movement, and, at a time when honor was supposed to be satisfied, stepped in and turned the scale against Mutevite aggression. Though Russia was not allowed to have it all her own way, still Turkey was humiliated and dismembered; Bulgaria was formed into a separate kingdom; Bosnia and Herzegovina became subject to Austria; England took possession of the Island of Cyprus; and a series of reforms were imposed upon the Porte. England exercised great influence at the Congress, but it remains to be seen whether the stipulations of the "Treaty of Berlin" will be faithfully carried out. The fate of Europe may be said to turn upon the treaty. Despite the erection of these new tributary States, Russia has secured a sufficiently large portion of her conquest to make the way easier to her when a few years hence she makes another dash for Constantinople. The finances of Russia and Turkey have suffered so severely from the war that both countries have been obliged to contract heavy loans.

England has declared war against the Ameer of Afghanistan, and political feeling runs high and bitter in that country. The Liberal party most vehemently oppose the war policy of Beaconsfield, but on every occasion on which a vote was taken the Ministry has been sustained by large majorities. Even though Lords Derby and Carnarvon resigned their offices in the Government, it did not retard the policy of Beaconsfield in the least. The pretext for declaring war upon Afghanistan is said to be the evidence of an unfriendly disposition on the part of the Ameer towards England—as was manifested by his refusal to receive an English embassy—and a strong suspicion that he has been hobnobbing with Russia, against which Power England deems it necessary for the safety of her Indian Empire, to strengthen its frontiers by defending the approaches thereto. There are some indications of a political reaction in England, and great preparations are being made for a general election.

Ireland still hopes on, and despite dissensions and wrangling, still clings to the belief that the great boon of self-government will not much longer be denied her. Disagreements arose between Mr. Butt and some of his colleagues with regard to the mode of action to be pursued by the Home Rule Party in the House of Commons; however, he has received the confidence of the majority, and at the next session of Parliament we may expect something from him. Socially, the condition of Ireland is much better than that of the sister kingdom, and we hope the day is not far distant when her legislative independence will be an established fact. The last of the incarcerated Fenian prisoners has been released, and it is to be hoped that the Irish people will now devote all their energies to obtain by Constitutional measures the privilege we enjoy in Canada.

In France industry and prosperity reign supreme. The country has made one steady march of improvement in financial, commercial and military matters; and by holding the greatest international exhibition the world ever saw, she has again asserted her pre-eminence in Europe, and recovered in a peaceable manner the glory that was trampled at Sedan. Never did a country make such improvement under such unfavorable circumstances as France under the administration of Marshal Macmahon. The Radical party under the leadership of Gambetta, is in the ascendant, and no doubt it there were any possibility of success Gambetta would make

an attempt to drive Macmahon from power, or force him to accept a ministry composed of the most Radical elements. Catholic interests in France—except in so far as the Senate can protect them—are at the mercy of the victorious Left. Perhaps before the great struggle of 1880 the Left may have, by its conduct in power, alienated its more moderate supporters, and restored the majority to the Right.

In Germany Socialism has become so powerful that Bismarck finds it more dangerous to the existence of the Empire than the Jesuits, whom he banished, could ever have been. A severely repressive law has been enacted against them, and the utmost vigilance is exercised throughout the Empire. There is an immense deficit in the public revenue, caused principally by the enormous expense necessary for the maintenance of a large standing army. Attempts have been made on the life of the Emperor, but without success.

In Italy Prince Humbert has succeeded his father, Victor Emmanuel, on the throne, and narrowly escaped assassination while driving in an open carriage with the Queen and his Prime Minister, Signor Cairoli. The country is said to be in a very unsettled state, and poverty prevails to an alarming extent. From the Vatican Leo XIII. calmly watches the storms that are gathering round the son of the Robber-King and the fiction that drove him on to the spoil of the Holy See.

In Spain, King Alfonso had a most gorgeous and happy wedding, which was soon followed by the pain and sorrow occasioned by the premature death of his amiable consort, Queen Mercedes. Subsequently an attempt was made to assassinate him, but without effect.

Throughout Europe there is the most palpable evidence of International Societies, whose aim is the dethronement of sovereigns, and the setting up of a Communistic régime, or universal republic. The governments and sovereigns of Europe encouraged and fostered infidelity and now they have to pay the penalty. Turning to the Western world, we find the United States still suffering from the effects of the great financial panic. Politics are so exciting that the best interests of the country are suffering on account of the jealousy and rivalry of the different parties, and to such an excess have things been carried that the occupant of the Presidential chair is said to retain his seat by fraud. The November elections gave evidence of the growing strength of the Republican party; and at the next Presidential election it is confidently expected that General Grant will be put forward as the candidate of that party. The Government has arranged for the resumption of specie payments according to act of Congress; and a new silver trade dollar has been issued of which the actual value is only 93 cents. The government has recently paid to Great Britain the award of \$5,500,000 as decreed by the Halifax Fishery Commission.

In Canada, the greatest event of the year has been the general election, the result of which was the overwhelming defeat of the Mackenzie Government. The issue upon which the Opposition appealed to the country against the Government was that of Protection versus Free Trade. After Mr. Mackenzie's resignation Sir John Macdonald succeeded in forming a Ministry. Lord Dufferin's term of office having expired, he retired from the Dominion after having received a unanimous testimony of the high estimate in which he was held by the Canadian people. His successor, the Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by his royal consort, the Princess Louise, were greeted with the most brilliant and enthusiastic reception that has ever been accorded to a Canadian Governor-General. In the Province of Quebec the Conservative Government was defeated and gave place to a Liberal Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Joly. The harvest has been most bountiful, the yield of wheat being so great that the supply is far in excess of the demand. Compared with other countries Canada at the close of 1878 is in a most prosperous condition, and her people contented and happy.

There have been many deaths of important personages during the year. The Church had to mourn the loss of His Holiness Pope Pius IX, who was succeeded by Cardinal Pecci as Leo XIII. Next in order on the death roll were Cardinal Franchi, Cardinal Cullen and Bishops Dupanloup, Galberry and Rosecranz. Royalty lost Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, Queen Mercedes of Spain, Ex-queen Christian of Spain, the Grand Duke of Hesse Drammstadt and the Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. Many deaths have taken place amongst the nobility; and upon the fields of arts, science and literature, many have also fallen. Altogether 1878 has been a most eventful year, and in wishing it good-bye, we should thank Divine Providence for His mercy and protection during the past twelve months, and implore Him to aid and direct us in the year to come.

**ROME.**

**AS DESCRIBED BY  
 RT. REV. MON.  
 BRUYERE.**

**HOW THE LOSS OF THE POPE'S  
 TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY  
 IS REGARDED.**

A large congregation gathered in St. Peter's Cathedral last Sunday evening, it having been announced that a lecture on "Rome" would be delivered by the Right Rev. Monsignore Bruyere, who has recently returned from a trip to Italy. He spoke as follows:

There is a city in the world whose name is dear to every Catholic heart. It is the centre of Catholic unity; it is the residence of Christ's viceregent on earth. That city of which I am going to speak this evening is Rome; that city has been twice the mistress of the world; it has special claims to the love of every Catholic. By the special providence of God the viceregent of Christ from Peter to Leo XIII. was to reside in the city of Rome. There the martyrs of the primitive church shed their blood in testimony to their faith. The city of Rome is well known to every reader of the history of the past; still, it will not be amiss to give to you some of the most striking features of so famous a spot. This city has a population of 250,000 inhabitants, and has a circumference of about twenty-five miles. It is divided into fourteen districts. Rome, like all ancient cities, is surrounded by a wall, which is entered by fifteen gates. There are in the city 360 Catholic churches, and forty-six piazzas or squares. It is supplied with twelve fountains, which give the people pure water from the best of sources. Though Rome has gone through many changes and vicissitudes, and has passed through many forms of government, it is to-day the most remarkable city of the world, as we may judge by its numerous churches, obelisks, public monuments, &c. To the precious remains of the palaces of the Caesars may be added the stately palaces both within and without the city, and numerous galleries rich in paintings, and sculpture by the most eminent masters. Libraries containing the largest collections of books in all the known languages and manuscripts. In the reader of history it is well known that the foundations of the city were laid in the year 753, before the Christian era. Though its beginning is much mixed with fabulous story, it is certain that its first King was Romulus, who invited adventurers from the neighboring nations to assist in forming the new kingdom. The Government established was a monarchy, which lasted about 200 years. After that period Tarquin, having proved himself to be a tyrant, his subjects established a new form of Government, and appointed two consuls, who were elected by the people, to rule the nation for two years. The Roman people were brave and warlike; they insistively felt that they were called to rule the world, and indeed within a few years they succeeded in bringing under their sway Sicily, Carthage, Spain, Greece, Macedonia and the two Gauls. But at this period the discord which arose among the chief rulers of the State resulted in overthrowing the Democratic form of Government, and an empire was established under Augustus Caesar, who reigned for forty-four years. During his reign was born our Blessed Lord, who came to redeem the world. The successors of the Caesars were men better known for their vices than for their virtues. In that early period of the existence of the Church, the Christians were compelled to worship God in caves, known to-day by the name of "catacombs."

The first Christian Emperor, Constantine the Great, after overcoming his competitors, gave peace to the Church. From that period to the year 800 Rome passed through many changes and revolutions. In order to end this condition of things and to secure the peace of the Church, Pippin, King of France, gave a donation to the Pope, Rome and the territory adjacent. This grant was confirmed by his son Charlemagne. From that period the Popes became the temporal rulers of the Roman States, as they had been from the beginning, and by divine appointment the spiritual rulers of the Christian world. This transfer of temporal rule to the Pope was made with the consent of Europe, as well as Roman citizens themselves, and to the great satisfaction of the Roman subjects, who had frequently themselves felt the necessity of the Popes' protection against invaders. They were also recognized by Catholic nations as the arbiters between Kings and their subjects. During the thousand years which followed, to the beginning of the present century, the rule of the Popes was universally recognized by both his own subjects and by the civilized world. In the beginning of this century Napoleon I. was the person who attempted to deprive the Pope of his sovereignty. He annexed Rome to the French Empire and declared his son King of Rome.

It is well known that fourteen years after the Pope had restored to him his temporal sway. The revolutionary spirit which broke out in Europe in 1849 did not spare the head of the Church. The Pope was his first victim. He had to flee into exile. He found an asylum in the Kingdom of Naples, in the city of Gaeta. Again he returned to Rome after about one-and-a-half years absence, but he was not allowed to enjoy long his possession of St. Peter's patrimony. It is the memory of all that the Savilian King led an invading army in 1870 into the Pope's possessions and deprived him of all temporal power. Of this attack it is not necessary to speak lengthily; suffice it to say, that it was a violation of the most sacred promise to protect and respect and the dominion of the Pope, but his doom as a temporal ruler was sealed for the time being. King Emmanuel was resolved to become the sole King of Italy, and proclaimed the temporal power of the Pope at an end. Pretences were easily found. The Popes were charged that their rule was not in accord with the spirit of the age, that priestly rule, as the Papal government was called, was not in accordance with the spirit of the nineteenth century. What are the facts of the case? More than two-thirds of those employed by the Pope in the government of his dominions were laymen. No nation in the world was ever less oppressed by taxes than the Romans. During my stay in Rome, only a few weeks, I frequently heard Italian gentlemen of the highest standing say, that under the Pope they had plenty of money and plenty of work; but now they had nothing to eat, very little work, and no money. Yes, they would say, we have heavier taxes, crushing us to the earth, worse than any nation in the world. This is what I heard from Romans with my own ears. Now, what is the direct consequence of the spoliation of the Supreme Pontiff? He is now not a ruler, but a subject, and of course does not possess complete freedom in the government of the Church. Deprived of the means which his former