

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-parted type 12 lines to an inch.

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.

WALTER LOCKE, PUBLISHER.

288 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1878.

TO ALL AGENTS.

All our agents are hereby authorized to state that we will give the Record for the remainder of this year FREE to all who pay up their subscriptions in full, for the year 1879.

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.

Mr. Boon, 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.

Look out for the Christmas number of the CATHOLIC RECORD next week. There will be a special PUZZLER'S CORNER, with puzzles of peculiar interest, and additions to the prize list.

A BLACK CROW!

A BIRD THAT DOES THE "TRIBUNE'S" DIRTY WORK.

We call the attention of the proprietor of the Tribune to the following extract from a letter which we publish in full elsewhere, hoping that a stop may be put to the infamous conduct of this scurrilous blackguard who represents the Tribune as travelling agent.

Limerick, Ont., Dec. 10th. 1878.

"DEAR SIR,—I was always under the impression that 'live, and let live,' was the great maxim of the Saxon and Celt all over the world, but I have been mistaken. When a man calling himself an Irishman and a Catholic, stoops to falsehood and slander, it is enough to dampen the ardor of the strongest.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

We have often heard that the enjoyment of the freedom of the Press is one of the grandest features of our free institutions. By some, the great things which it has accomplished, as an institution, are greatly exaggerated; by others, but feebly recognized; and by many, totally or imperfectly understood.

and opinions of its projectors, or of the party, sect or clan whose ideas it reflects. It may be a medium which enables us to argue and counter-argue, to abuse, ridicule, slander and malign each others characters, without fear. Or, it may mean that the most immoral and debased minds have the right not only to publish, but also the right to obtrude upon the public their filthy, immoral and blasphemous emanations.

Again, what has the so-called Reformation accomplished? Has it broken down the most sacred chair of St. Peter? Go to Rome, and you find there in place of Leo X. another Leo, equally and most vigorously combatting both the tenets of Luther et hoc omne genus, as well as modern infidelity?

N. B.—The Russians being Greek Catholics, so-called, are not numbered with the Protestants since the Reformation; they number, 63,388,000.

LITTLE DOGMA, LITTLE FAITH.

The Protestant world goes crazy at the mere mention of dogma. It will allow you any amount of faith, if you will not ask for dogma. As Daltonism is an inability of the eye to see the color red, so Protestantism a species of theological Daltonism, cannot see dogma.

It is impossible to have a free Press where the truth cannot always be told and upheld, and falsehood unmasked and put down. If legitimate teaching, on all points of Christian morals, were recognized as it ought to be in this country, we should have a keener appreciation of the duties of the Press, and of its obligation to higher authority.

THE HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

And the Christian population of Europe A. D. 1878, i. e., 361 years after the great Schism, generally called "The Glorious Reformation."

Now what has this glorious Reformation accomplished? The Bible, and nothing but the Bible, has been the cry ever since, as it is falsely stated, Dr. Martin Luther drew the Word of God from under the bushel and gave it to the people. What a lie! Had he not himself been adorned with the title of D. D. by the Catholic University of Wittenberg for his learning and erudition in Holy Scripture, and were there not others equally as versed in the same as he himself? Witness Dr. Eck, of Jurgelstadt, in many respects superior to Luther, the great poltroon, and the tool of a princely faction, opposed to the ever-increasing power of the Catholic House of Hapsburg.

But what makes this theological Daltonism of our Protestant friends all the more remarkable is—that whilst they accept nay; exaggerate faith, they reject dogma. Such was Luther's deep reverence for faith—or rather we should perhaps say—such was his holy horror of good works, that by a species of ledgerdemain he slipped the little word "alone" into the Bible in order to exalt faith above charity.

But the fact is (and this explains the apparent inconsistency) Protestants like faith as little as they like dogma. Erasmus (whom Green quotes as the prime mover of the English Reformation, though it is hard to tell where he was) wrote: "never was the Christian faith purer or more undefiled than when 'the world was content with a single creed, and that 'the shortest creed we have.'"

Don Giuseppe, brother of the Pontiff, was born on the 15th December, 1807; he became a member of the Society of Jesus, but during the events of 1848 he withdrew from that community, remaining a secular priest and a learned Professor of Philosophy. At the University he continues to lead the life of a true philosopher, despising ease and positions of dignity.

all very good for the ignorant, but will not save the educated and intelligent man. The ignorant and educated may say "I believe what God has taught" and may be saved, not so the educated and intelligent man. He, if he would be saved, must not only believe what God has taught, but must know and instruct himself as to what God has taught.

That they do not share this love of short creeds with Almighty God is evident, or rather we ought to have said Almighty God does not share it with them. If Almighty God wished short creeds the Bible is a mistake; since it is the Bible undoubtedly that is at the bottom of all these creeds.

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THE FAMILY OF THE PECCI.

The historical, biographical, and genealogical review of the illustrious family of Pecci, to which his Holiness belongs, has recently been published in Rome. It is drawn up with considerable care and faithfulness. This ancient and illustrious family, from the Castello di Procena in Tuscany, of which it possessed the lordship, between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries came to dwell in Siena.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century one of the family of Pecci went to reside in the Pontifical States at Carpinate Romano. Here the branch from which the present Pontiff descends took up its residence, and its descendants still remain there.

Public attention is really only attracted by failures of a gigantic figure, for ordinary failures may be counted in dozens, and yet awake no interest save of course to those who are duped. The recent Manchester failure of Messrs. Hugh Balfour & Co. is important, however, in every sense.

OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, 28th, Nov., 1878.

A legal question of the greatest importance to Catholics and one showing the incalculable evils of mixed marriages, was decided on Saturday last in the Chancery Court of appeal. The successful party in the suit is a Mr. Agar Ellis, a Protestant who thirteen years ago married the daughter of Lord Canova, who is the head of one of the oldest Catholic families in England.

SACERDOS.

Public attention is really only attracted by failures of a gigantic figure, for ordinary failures may be counted in dozens, and yet awake no interest save of course to those who are duped. The recent Manchester failure of Messrs. Hugh Balfour & Co. is important, however, in every sense. This firm has been in the Manchester trade as shippers to the east for the last thirty years, and enjoyed a reputation second to none. It is said that in the year 1851 the firm possessed a capital of £1,000,000 sterling, and has since creditably increased one of the partners, Mr. George Balfour, died and left £250,000, nearly all of which he made in business. As he was not the founder of the firm, we may fairly assume that the co-partnership was a wealthy one. The amount of liabilities is near £400,000, the bulk of which falls upon Manchester merchants. The probable assets will only reach £50,000, and