Ehr Catholic Mecord

Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Riel mond Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what ithas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carneatly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and latty of the diocese.

Yours very sincerely.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

BISHOP' CLEARY.

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 182.

DEAR SHE-I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for Ushall be pleased if the Rev. Dec. Clearer in pure literature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1882.

In a few days a New Year will have dawned upon the RECORD and its readers. We are now in the fifth year of journalistic existence, and in looking over the brief period we have been before the public, have much reason to feel grateful to our friends and patrons scattered and true to the significance of this throughout every Province of the Dominion, from Vancouver to Cape Breton, for their steady, generous, and most encouraging support. Our purpose has been to give the Catholic people of Canada an Hark, a joyful voice is thrilling, And each dim and winding way of the Ancient Temple filling; Dreams, depart! for it is day. independent journai, prepared at all times to maintain and defend the rights of the Church, whenever, wherever, by of the Church, whenever, wherever, by whomsoever threatened or attacked. We have at all times fearlessly defined and upheld the privileges and prerogatives of upheld the privileges and prerogatives of the episcopacy, permitting, in so far as we knew, no consideration to intervene between our duty to authority and our fulfilment of it, in season, and, it may be also occasionally, in the estimation of some, out of season, by the affirmance of ful hold on the popular mind. In its undoubted rights. In the future we Catholic countries it has always exwell in this regard as we have done in the past. Untrammelled in our journalistic capacity by partisan alliances, we feel free to discuss all matters of public concern affecting the interests of the Catholic Church and its people from a standpoint essentially Catholic.

In this connection we may state it to be olics of Ontario for such further guaran- ter. Still the traditionary influence dom of education as will place them on footing of equality with the Protestant minority of Quebec. The Catholics of Ontario owe it to themselves and to their posterity to assist in this great undertaking. In dealing with questions particularly affecting the Irish people we have not failed to set forth our views in very plain terms. And it is our firm intention to defend the Irish race in the future, as we have defended it in the past, against all attacks prompted by injustice or inspired by prejudice. We hold now, as we have always held, that neither the Irish in America, nor the Irish in Ireland, can ever cease agitating for reform in the government of their unfortunate motherland, till a system of self-government in some satisfactory form be there inaugurated. Home Rule for Ireland will, therefore, have in us all the strength of advocacy we can command.

On questions of general interest affecting the people of Canada at large, we will be found on the side of true progress, and, while advocating every measure tending to legitimate advancement, strongly oppose demagoguism in all its forms.

The RECORD, aiming to be a Catholic family journal, as such will, we flatter ourselves, in 1883 possess many features of interest and usefulness. Its columns will contain contributions not only from well known writers throughout the Dominion, but be favored by occasional articles from promising Catholic writers in the neighboring republic. The RECORD can therefore safely lay claim to that continued support from its present patrons, of which it feels assured. On its behalf we venture also to ask the friends of Catholic extend the sphere of its influence and usefulness, by enlarging its circulation. one other, and thus render the principles signal and invaluable service. To all our which constitute the charm of a Merry friends we heartily wish a Merry Christmas | Christmas." and a Happy New Year.

CHRISTMAS.

The stars in the far-off heaven
Have long since struck eleven:
And hark! from temple and from tower,
Soundeth sime's grandest midnight hour,
Blessed by the Saviour's birth,
And night putteth off the sable stole,
Symbol of sorrow and sign of dole,
For one with many a starry gem,
To honor the Babe of Bethlehen;
Who comes to men the king of them,
Yet comes without robe or disalem;
And all turn towards the holy cass.
To hear the song of the Christmas feast.

Christmas is aga n at hand. comes as another year is about to

sink into the shadowy realm of the past. As we stand in the presence of this great festival with all its gladdening and soothing recollections, its suggestive and elevating influences what are the thoughts that animate us? If we look with scrutiny into the year whose spirit and life are so soon to leave it, what reflections does the coming of Christmas quicken into being? The year may have been for us, for to whom is it not to a greater or less degreeone of sorrow and affliction, and misfortune. The cold blasts of worldly cruelty may have pierced our very souls, the angry torrent of man's injustice overwhelmed our efforts, the dark shadow of blighted hope, and broken courage, offspring purchance of our own folly, hung over us. But now at the first twinkling of the Christmas star, at the first pealing of the Christmas bell these chilling blasts lose their bitterness, these angry waves their fury, and the shadows of misfortune and affliction their depressing sway. If the year has been one of tears, those tears are now wiped away, if it has been one of sorrow that sorrow is effaced, if it has been one of gloomy despondency, that despondency is dispelled. How grandly impressive

festival is the song of the church.

Once again He comes in light, Girding earth with fear and woe; Lord, be Thou our loving might, From our guilt and ghosily foe.

Viewed from the merely hu.nan stand point Christmas has a wonderwill endeavor to do at least as ercised a sway and influence over the masses of the people that has never known or suffered diminution. With other nations that accepted the yoke of the religious perturbation of the sixteenth century, the cases into total disuse, and in all lost our purpose to press the claims of the Cath- most of its purely Christian charactees in the all important matter of free of the festival remains, particularly the greatness things created. among English speaking races and fails not to manifest itself in one form or another at each recurrence

of the day. "I am sure," says one of the greatest English writers of fiction, "I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come roundapart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that-as a good time; a kind, forgivendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys, and, therefore, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my?pocket, I believe that it has done me good; and will do me good; and I say, God bless it!"

Washington Irving in a not less happy manner voices the regard of his countrymen for Christmastide.

"Stranger and sojourner" he says ". am, yet I feel the influence of the season beaming in my soul from the happy looks of those around me. Surely happiness is reflective, like the light of heaven; and every countenance, bright with smiles and glowing with innocent enjoyment, is a mirror transmitting to others the rays of a supreme and ever-shining benevolence. journalism throughout the Dominion to He who can turn churlishly away from contemplating the felicity of his fellowbeings, and can sit down darkling and We appeal to each of our present sub- repining in his loneliness when all around scribers to endeavor to procure us at least is joyful, may have his moments of strong excitement and selfish gratification, but whose promotion they have at heart a he wants the genial and social sympathies

ters, the most faithful of historians, as DEATH OF ALFRED G. JOHNSTON. well as most amiable of men, the immortal Irving, ever wrote anything more beautiful and touching in its tender simplicy, we have yet to see it.

But it is not from the human standpoint we desire to consider Christmas. In it we see a commemoration of the greatest of the works of God. viz., the Incarnation of the Word. In it we contempla.e a miracle of divine wisdom, a miracle of divine justice, a miracle of divine goodness. During these days we are called upon to contemplate the most marvellous and tremendous event in the history of the human race-an event wherein the Person of a God of Infinite perfection having assumed the finite nature of man comes into the world to rejoice, to redeem and We are called to regenerate humanity. upon to consider that mystery of Infinite Wisdom-which wisdom, the scripture tells us, reacheth from end to end mightily ordereth all things sweetly, that mystery wherein power immeasurable, wisdon unsearchable, riches inexhaustible, bounty infinite, knowledge unfathomable and mercy illimitable meet in a union of finite nature of man.

From where the sunrise had its birth, Unto the farthest bounds of earth, The Virgin Mary's Child we sing. With notes of gladness, Christ the King.

Blest Maker of the world, He came And clad Him in a servant's frame, Our flesh with His own Flesh to : id, Lest those should perish whom He n His Mother pure becomes the place Wherein abides celestial grace. She bears within her maiden breast A secret by herself unguessed.

Soon rises in that modest shrine The Temple of the Lord Divine: The stabless and unwedded one Within her womb conceived the Son

We have said that the Incarnation is the greatest of the works of God. The angelic doctor in reply to his own question as to whether God could create greater or better things than he has, answers that he could but makes three exceptions, (1) the Incarnation of the Word, (2) the divine maternity of Mary and (3) the beatitude of heaven. For as he declares God could not make a more perfect man than a man God nor a more perfect mother than the Mother of God, nor a greater measure of beatitude than the beatitude of heaven.

The Incarnation of the Word being the greatest of all divine works, the most signal of all divine mercies and having been accomplished for ends so vitally and essen tially concerning us it should be for us a cause of undivided love for God through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The splendor and harmony of Creation both animate and inanimate daily force upon our minds the consideration of the illimitable vastness of God's power. The sublimity of the heavens above, the gran deur of the ocean beneath, the magnificence of our lakes, the majesty of our rivers-the gentle loveliness of our streams -the verdant richness of our fields, the silent but expressive stateliness of our forests-the variety, brilliancy and usefulness of the products of earth-but above Christmas festival fell into some all the wonderful endowments of the human soul embodied in the innumerable and superb works that proceed from the hands of men, do indeed give us an idea of the greatness of the first cause of all

But, wonderful as are the things, they sink into comparative insignificance when apprehended in connection tion of our Blessed Lord and Redeemer. For in that marvel of divine love, the omnipotence of God is made manifest in that he unites himself to the very slime of earth-unites himself thereto by a union essentially and necessary indissoluble-his supreme wisdom in that by as suming a body and soul like ours God the Son became susceptible of suffering ing, charitable, pleasant time; the and was thus enabled to redeem us from only time I know of in the long cal- the yoke of sin-his justice in that the dignity of the Person of Christ gave an infinite value to the suffering of His human nature-His bounty in that he made himself one of us to overwhelm us with his blessings. In the words of St. Aug ustine the Son of God became man, that men might become sons of God, or as St. Gregory affirms, God was born on earth that man might be born in heaven. "O Lord renew thy signs and work new miraclesglorify thy hand and thy right arm."

Christmas being the festival of divine love for man, recalls to mind the remarkable expression of St. Paul when he declared that the "kindness and love of God, our Saviour, appeared, not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us.' (Tit. iii., 4.) Animated by firm convictions as to the truth of these words, we cannot better give echo to the belief that is within us and make this a bright happy Christmas, than in the old sweet hymnal of the church:

Remember, Lord, that heretofore, When Thee Thy Virgin Mother bore, Thou from her womb didst breathe our air, And human nature for us bear.

To Thee, this present solemn day,

The joyful heavens, earth and main, With whatsoever they contain. With whatsoever they contain, In new, harmonius accents sing New life restored by the new-born King

We, ransomed by that bloody tide, If the greatest of American prose wri-

JOHNSTON—On the 15th ult. at 120, Commorcial-road, Portsmouth, Alfred German Johnston (late of the Bank of British North America London, Ontario), fourth son of the late Commander Henry Johnston, R. N., aged 31.

We copy the above obituary notice from the "Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette" of the 18th of Noyember last. The announcement of the death of Mr. Johnston will be sad news for the many warm friends of that gentleman. Mr. Johnston, who was connected with the Bank of British North America in London, Ontario, succeeded within the few years that he lived in our midst, in endearing himself to many of our citizens by the noble qualities both of mind and of heart which distinguished him Feeling his health gradually failing Mr. Johnston by the advice of his physician, determined to return to E: gland, his native country. Previous to his leaving Canada this genidentification the feeble suffering and tleman spent some time in carefully examining the grounds of the Catholic fairh, and studying the doctrines of the church. The result was an entire conviction of the unquestionable claims of the church of his fathers. Yielding to the dictates of his conscience, Mr. Johnston felt it his duty, as he valued his eternal salvation, to renounce the so-called Reformation, and join the Catholic Church by an open and sincere profession of her doctrines.

He was admitted into the church

in St. Peter's Cathedral on the 15th day of April, 1880, by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, Vicar General of the diocese of London. After further preparation Mr. Johnston received his first Communion and the sacred rite of Confirmation, at the hands of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, in the chapel of the Sacred Heart. This was the last solemn act of religion performed in Canada by Mr. Johnston. A few weeks after, this gentleman whose health had been failing for some time past, resolved to seek in his native land a climate more congenial to his weak constitution. He left our Canadian friends soon to return, in improved pised and described by his own entirely in their demands. At midnight health and strength. But God, whose designs are always wise and merciful, though inscrutable to us, had ordained otherwise. A few weeks ago letters received here from a member of his family brought the sad news that all hopes of recovery were abandoned by the patient and his relatives. For this last trial of his mortal existence, the earnest and ardent faith of Mr. Johnston did not fail him. Seeing that the world was about to pass away from him, he turned with Christian confidence to the consolations which religion infernal regions, the ex-monk Hyaalone is able to inspire. With earnest piety he asked and received those consoling rites, Extreme Uncwith the miracle of miracles, the Incarna- tion and Holy Viaticum, which the church administers to her dying children. Thus comferted and strengthened, this fervent convert to the Catholic Church expired calmly in the hope of a blessed resurrection.

In connection with the death of to make an extract from a letter addressed by him shortly before his demise, to a Catholic lady in this

things as they are, pains and aches included, for I have hope of a happy future after the great change. My knew that the end must come in time, which of course no one can exactly tell, than it ever was at any period of my life. One of the priests calls here frequently, and has administered the Holy Sacrament to me. and can put my trust in his guidance and advice. I find it a great comfort in a sick room, where, of course, the inmate finds himself craving for some one to talk to, exchange ideas with and so on, to be visited by my priest, with whom I have nice little talks, cheerful conversation being peculiarly acceptable, and one might say invigorating. In fact I feel much better in the mental part of much better in the mental part of my being, since I discovered the fact deacon by His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

that my physical being is doomed to oon go the way of all flesh. I don't think I can write any more. . .

"May the Almighty shower down on you and yours his choicest bless-

FATHER HYACINTHE.

Pere Hyacinthe was driven from the chapel in which he made his debut, after casting off his religious habit, with a debt of 44,000 francs, which his English friends of 44,000 francs, which his English friends subscribed to pay, and he is now in London to get them to come again to the rescue and subscribe for an allowance of \$5,000 a year for the support of his new church. For the present he is very poorly lodged in the Rue d'Assas, and the French papers say that the cares of matrimony begin to tell on his temper, and that the nce magnificent Pere Hyacinthe is geting sour and disappointed The above, which we copy from the columns of one of our contem-

count of the degradation which has fallen to the lot of the once famous preacher of Notre Dame in Paris, but at present better known as the renegade ex monk, Father Hyacinthe. So long as he owned himself the dutiful son of the Church which baptized and reared him, crowds of terests of the people for generations to eager listeners stood around the come." great pulpit of the cathedral of Paris, electrified by the bursts of eloquence which fell from the lips of the farfamed preacher. The large cathedral of the capital of France could not contain the multitude of French attracted by the fascinating talents But the moment that, by the sacri. ligeous violation of his religious vows, Pere Hyacinthe broke off from the mooring which kept him fast to sealed. From that moment his Loyson, the reputed husband of a divorced American woman.

The terrible retribution usually countrymen, whose natural instinct lowing resolution : abhors hypocrisy and fraud, the noted ex-monk, Hyacinthe, has lately crossed the English channel between the Faculty and ourselves, and the assurance that in future the Faculty with the wattel of the pauper on his shoulders and the staff of the mendicant in his hand. Hyacinthe is, at present, a beggar on the streets of London, soliciting the crumbs which Londor, soliciting the crumbs which fall from the table of the English aristocracy, to support himself and his household. Like Lucifer Hyacinthe has fallen through pride; but, whilst Lucifer is still reputed a king in the

AUTHORITY.

Our contemporary, Le Canadien, makes some very just reflections on the criticism to which a circular of Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, has been subjected The Quebec journalist says that there is now a rather general discussion on a Mr. Johnston, we may be permitted circular issued by the Bishop of St. Hya cinthe wherein he forbids his clergy to contribute to the foundation of a paper to be called L'Etoile du Matin, the intended publication of which has been for several months announced. The groundwork of "I don't know what the future the circular is that the Bishop of Montreal may have in store for me in the being decidedly opposed to the starting of shape of pains and aches and general the new journal, the clergy of St. Hyasickness, but if I could get back to cinthe should not so far overlook his strong health now I would not ac- authority as to promote it. This docucept it. I am quite satisfied with ment, Le Canadien rightly maintains, is an act of episcopal administration. Through it the bishop speaks to his clergy. The press, therefore, has no right to pronounce on his conduct. The only competent trimind is, I think I can say with bunal to take cognizance of episcopal adtruth, more quiet and easy since I ministrative acts is the Holy See. There is no other. If, therefore, the Catholic press loses sight of this fundamental principle it denies and destroys authority in the Church, while its mission is to make that authority respected. To act other wise is to demolish the edifice. If Catholic writers set at naught the episcopal dig I am always delighted to see him, nity in such circumstances what respon can they make to openly avowed adversaries, when they oppose it in some other circumstances. Mgr. Moreau's circular was addressed to his clergy alone. The papers have published it without authori zation and in this action were certainly not only not within their right, but guilty of a deplorable act of indiscretion.

Ordination.

Rev. Donald McRae was in this city on

CO-EDUCATION A FAILURE.

We have never hesitated to express our pinions freely on the impractability and inadvisability of the co-education of the sexes. Nearly two years ago, in reply to an article in our respected city contemporary, the Advertiser, on the subject of female education, we took strong grounds on the subject. We then pointed out to our contemporary that with Catholics "it is not taken for granted that woman needs not know as much as man ; that girls should leave school earlier than boys: and that while at school their course of study should have regard to their filling an ornamental rather than useful position in society. Holding, as we do, the opinion that that nation is happiest wherein the status and influence of woman is highest, we will be always found in firm advocacy of the most thorough education of the female sex. By all means let women be well poraries, is a sad and correct ac- educate. Le the state make liberal grants for the maintenance of establishments for the higher education of women. But let there be no such thing as a forced system of co-education similar to that obtainin in the high ar I normal schools. An extension of the co elucation of the sexes into a university training, would, in our opinion, be disastrous to the best in-

Since we gave expression to these views an incident has occurred to justify the tant subject. An attempt at co education made in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, has ended in a disastrous failure. Trouble having arisen citizens and of foreign nationalities between the male and female students attending the college lectures-the forof the celebrated Carmelite monk. mer laid before the faculty an ultimatum which proved the thoroughness of their purposes and convictions on the matter. They declared their intention to leave the college unless separate education were provided for the female students, and the rock of Peter, his doom was that in future no female student should be received in the college. The college downfall into the mire of infamy was authorities at first assumed a dignified atconsummated. Father Hyacinthe titude towards the remonstrances of the ceased to be the great preacher of male students, but the latter were not to Notre Dame. He became Monsieur be put down. Matters proceeded to such lengths that the citizens of Kingston, through ex-mayors Gilderslieve, McIntyre and Pense, and Mayor Gaskin. thought it fit in the interests of the city awarded to the apostate has fallen to intervene between the faculty and the on the head of the once famous Lov- male students. The result of their interson. He has reached the lowest vention was that the faculty withdrew depth of the abyss of infamy. Des- from its first position and acquiesced

"Resolved,-That, having heard the gentlemen who have acted as mediators agree to give an education to the male and female students separate and dis tinct in every particular, and that it not their intention to admit females in

This action on the part of the students lrew from the faculty the following

of the Royal College—Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of this morning, enclosing a resolution passed at a meeting cinthe is now writhing under the mer- of the students last evening, and desire to iselves in have interested themselves in the present college difficulties. The faculty agreed to give in future to the female students now attending college a medical education separate and distinct in every particular from the male students, and as the faculty believe that under existing discounts. under existing circumstances co-education in medicine is a failure, there is no inten tion of admitting female students in t I am, yours faithfully, Fif future. I am, ye Fowler, Registrar.

Thus, as far as the Royal College Physicians and Surgeons is concerned the problem of co-education of the sexe in universities is solved. Though decid edly in favor of subordination amon students in such institutions as essentia to their success, we must say that we admire the firm and manly stand taken by the male students in the Royal College in their recent communication with the faculty. Some of these students may have been guilty of indiscretion and in subordination in precipitating the diffi culty. It is, however, as a body we mus judge them, and as a body they have re flected great credit on themselves at done the college no little service.

Enough of its glory remains on its sword, To light us to victory yet,

The fifth volume of Donahoe's Maga ZINE (Mr. Donahoe is the founder of The Pilot) commences in January, 1883. is devoted to the Irish race at home an abroad. Only \$2.00 a year. \$1.00 fc six months. Sample copies sent fre Address Patrick Donahoe, 21 Boylsto St., Boston, Mass.

We have received a copy of the Hera'd new journal, published in Winnipeg, the Catholic interest, with the approbation of His Grace Archbishop Tache. The Hera'd presents a very creditable appear ance, and gives promise of doing excelle service. We wish our contemporary even success.

A magnificent assortment of Cathol Christmas Cards at the Catholic Recon

THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of the build of St. Peter's Cathedral will week. We have often called th of our readers and the public ge the praiseworthy character of the taking, and desire to say a las commendation of a work the gaged the attention and enlisted port for several months of so n ted and painstaking Catholic this city and elsewhere. Than generosity of friends here and places, the ladies in whose hand agement of the Bazaar has be will be enabled to present all them with a visit in the City week a rich and varied col articles, useful and ornaments the city of London has never b nessed on any similar occasion. pect to see the hall crowded ex during the continuance of the eager and menerous patrons, ea to outrival the other in furt good purpose in view. Wi spirit animating the Catholics and their friends of other dend such a large and respectable st rolled up to the credit of the will make it the most may of the kind that has ever take Western Ontario, if not in all

THE CANADIAN CLE

The archdiocese of Qu the diocese of Montreal of Archbishops, two bishops hundred and twenty-two Of this number Quebec of Grace, E. A. Taschereau, A and Metropolitan of the tical province with two hu fifty-six priests. Montre His Lordship, E. C. Fat of the diocese, His Gra-Bourget, formerly bishop cese and new Archbishop apolis, in partibus, and I ship P. A. Pinsonnault bishop of this diocese and of Birtha, in partibus, and 4 In the diocese of Montres eight colleges, four sen branch of Laval Univer normal school. In the there are two colleges, Laval University and school. The Catholic cl Dominion number about s

EDITORIAL NOT

The Cologne Gazette states feature of the Austro-German that if either empire is attack sides the other shall render as

Several important change place in the British Cabinet. becomes Secretary of State f ies: Lord Kimberly, Secre for India: Lord Hartington State for War; Hugh Childe of the Exchequer.

According to the North Go it appears that in view of t tion of the French to purch German manufacture, Gern maintain the present moder French goods, and will par ject sparkling wines and arts higher duties.

A dispatch from Paris, d states that at a sitting of t Ministers yesterday, Admi berry submitted a draft 11,000,000 francs for the To tion. M. Grevy and severa said to have opposed th others supported it. M. indignant at the opposition,

his resignation. Marshall Serrano's prog form in Spanish politics fallen through. At the Cortes, on the 14th inst., S. of the Marshal's leading su an unexpected declaration members of the dynasti accept the constitution of called to power would ref eral sense on the lines of t of 1869, but without cons This is a complete abando shal Serrano's original which the constitution of 1 stone. The declaration i the greatest excitement i

There was a meeting or committee of the Irish N held in Dublin on the 13 in the chair. The receip amounted to £826 and 25 been formed. The propo Home Rule Association, £700, in the National Leag It was resolved to form a of which the officers of the are to be ex-officio membe were adopted, condemnin the Government to alle