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TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday f each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 22, 1879. DEAR ME. COFFY.—AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duity 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 it has been, thoroughly Catholle, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholle interests. I am agement that under your experienced man-agement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore enrestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Beilev me, your superselv.

Yonrs very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 1. 1880.

THE FALL OF DE FREYCINCT.

The resignation of the French Premier. M. de Freycinct, is the beginning of a new epoch in French Republicanism. Gambetta has given much time and a great deal of attention to the aggrandizement of his It is certainly on the eve of events own power in the State. He has thus far admirably succeeded, and the lead of anarchists who rule under M. Grevy, the nominal President of the name of Republicans, the day the Republic, is as much his creature as the head of the new administra- in European politics will be ne ther tion must be. Gambetta's present felt nor regarded. Spain once led design is to force on M. Grevy a all Europe. To-day Spain, with its ministry with a foreign and domestic policy opposed to the views of the latter and thus force his resignation. so with France. Its soil is not more Grevy once removed, the President fertile, nor its people braver than of the Chamber of Deputies sees no those of its peninsular neighbor. obstacle to his own elevation to the Should it not take warning before it rulership of the Republic. If such is too late? an event should come to pass, France would then own a ruler more despotic than the most autocratic of the Bourbons or Bonapartes. As presiding officer of the popular chamber, he has displayed an imperiousness subversive tion at Dulcigno, and will cede of free speech, representative equality and Parliamentary usefulness. He holds the rod in terrorem over Thessaly and Epirus accorded by the the whole Radical party, if we except | Berlin Treaty to Greece. The govthat small though growing element ernment of the Sultan perceives that which looks to Rochefort as its chief the European powers are neither in and spokesman. He has filled the earnest with themselves or with the chief executive, administrative and peoples whose cause they are asdiplomatic posts with his own creal sumed to have espoused. The Turk- the Eastern question at once final, to King Alfonso, and to the Spanish ples that have fallen under his own twelve years old, but she, after giving for tures. He controls the Republican ish Empire will abandon none of its machinery for the manipulation of present possessions till compelled by elections. No measure of import- force. Diplomatic intrigue and naval ple more immediately concerned and likely to prove loyal to a queen as to portance, and one which claims the she lives, who trusts her as Josep trusted in the house of Potiphar. ance can receive executive or Parlia- armaments have very slight influmentary sanction without his ap ence with the powers that be at proval and intervention. He exer. Stamboul. Whatever Turkey has cises, in a word, a sway more abso- ever given has been taken by armed lute and despotic over the affairs of (intervention. This the Greeks, the country than any constitutional Montenegrins and Albanians well monarch in Europe could dare as- understand. Long ago would the pire to, and as undisputed as any Christian populations of the East autocrat ever enjoyed. But he is have delivered Europe from the dis- net, betrays the handiwork of Gam- nation it was three hundred years tem. not vet satisfied. Nothing but the grace of Turkish misrule but for Presidential chair can satisfy his Russian and British intrigue. The longing for power. By driving M. support of Britain accorded for more de Freveinet from office, he has ad- than half a century to the maintainvanced a step nearer the object of his ing of Ottoman interests in Eastern ambition. If President Grevy were Europe has kept alive a system of liged to step down and bid adieu to ish coffers with gold to equip naval endowed with the firmness, the dis government degrading to humanity official life. We are not surprised and military armaments without cernment and the high purpose and subversive of public order. The when we learn that the French press parallel in the old world. In Gerbecoming his lofty position, we should willy schemes of Russian diplomatists, is almost unanimous in accusing many, Italy, and the Lowlands, the expect a speedy diminution of who have long contrived to use the Gambetta of having caused the crisis. Spanish Government wielded an in-Gambetta's power. But his influ- Christian tribes of European Turkey and thus disturbed the tranquility of fluence which gave it the first place ence has grown to its present alarm- to further their own selfish ends, the nation-and we are glad to no amongst European powers. ing proportions through the weak- have also indirectly contributed to tice such independence on the part after the death of Philip II. its ing proportions through the weak-ness and vacillation of Republicans of Republican in France always serves the continuance of Russian statesmen Republican in France always serves Republicant in France always serves the purpose of a main in waiting for the Radical. When his usefulness is past, he is mercilessly cast aside. It will, we fear, be so with President It will, we fear, be so with President for event the Russian peopurpose for which he was, through pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through <math>pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through <math>pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through <math>pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through <math>pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was througthe influence of the party led by Gambetta, placed in the Presidential chair. His abandonment of office is tretching from the White See table. And the weak of the system. These pupils are many of them above their teachers in Gambetta, placed in the Presidential chair. His abandonment of office is, therefore, only a question of time, Bosphorous, and from the bleak must give the latter the credit of the cred We can say nothing in praise of his shores of the Amoor to the fecund possessing many of the higher attri- removed at home. Good governexecutive ability. He proved him- valleys of the Danube. British butes of statesmanship. His cold- ment, wise, efficient and economical self, by his acquiescence in the re- statesmen seem to dread the day-a hearted quasi-philosophical attitude administration, religious adherence peated assaults made by the Radicals day which must, however, soon come on many vital questions leaves him to the principles which made Spain years. on religion, and in their recall of the -when the followers of the prophet open to the charge of pusillanimity. great in times past, are now required Communists, an avowed friend of re- must depart forever from Europe. But selfishness forms such a powerful to give the Spanish monarchy influvolution. It is impossible that a They look forward to that day as the element in the constitution of most ence and prestige. The young mon-

ernment. It is impossible that he dizement of Russia towards the Bosphorous, and the resuscitation of should overlook the multitudinous evils certain to result from measures the Byzantine Empire of old, with a policy and a purpose hostile to adopted to promote the cause of British interests in the East. We anarchy and social disorder. Yet, forgetting his manifest duty to the State know not what the future may have in store for Britain or for Russia, but

and to society, he raised no voice of warning and placed no veto on the action of the men who seem bent on accomplishing the ruin of France by promoting the interests of revolution The fall of the de Freyeinct Cabinet now brings him face to face with the real consequences of his lamentable cowardice. He may now plainly see the folly of his course. The party whose purposes he has so well served is now ready to discard him. The man whose fortunes he has built up is now prepared to supplant him. But what of the country? What of France, under the control of a new administration - an administration pledged to a foreign policy opposed to French interests and to a domestic policy truly suicidal? We can see but either one of two results certain to follow persistance in such a course-foreign invasion or domestic trouble. Ten years ago the French nation had a sad experience of both

in spite of bad government, from the consequences of that direful time. The recurrence of such disasters as ten years ago afflicted her could at this moment fail to bring her to humiliation more complete and hopeless than that of 1870-1. It then behoves the French nation to be on its guard. of lasting importance. If it follow must soon come when its influence fertile soil and brave people, is in the back-ground. May it not yet be

THE TURKISH MUDDLE.

The Turkish Government is taking a just view of the naval demonstraneither that place to the Montenegrins, nor abandon the portions of

this we firmly believe, that many

years cannot pass away till Con stantinople will become the metropolis of a great empire. The posi tion of that great city, the mistress it may be said, of two continents, overlooking the most fertile regions on the face of the globe, inheriting as the centre of those countries wherein humanity was cradled, the right of conquest and dominion-the character of the wonderful people that inhabit these countries-a people preserving their marked individuality amid centuries of war, car nage and oppression, bespeak for the empire of which the magnificent city of Constantinople is to be the capital. an influence and importance that must inevitably give a new turn to European diplomacy, and place the balance of power on a new foundation. The policy of Lord Beacons

field, in committing Britain to the support of Turkish misrule, has these evils. France is now recovering, placed the English people in a false position. The maintenance of a government incapable of referming abuses is incompatible with a profession of determination to secure such a reform as would place the unfortunate Christian populations of Turkey in a position of security and happiness. Lord Beaconsfield professed to have at heart the interests of the Christian tribes. He had, however, more at heart the defeat of to believe that the good sense of the Russian intrigue by the support he lent the government of the Sultan in the hour of need. We are no admirers of Russia. The day that witnesses Russian success in the direction of an extension of Russian sway to the Bosphorous, would, in our estimation, be an evil day for Europe and for the world, but we cannot see that the maintenance of Moslem power is conducive to peace, security

or progress. The present Turkish s held throughout the world. We Government is, with all its abuses, to ook forward to a revival in France be preferred to the more autocratic of that political wisdom which gave system obtaining in Russia, but the the country in the winter of 1871 a substitution of a new Christian govnational assembly devoted to French nterests and to Catholic unity. ernment for that of the Turks at Constantinople would, we believe, relieve Europe of the burden of one and the exactions of another system

The birth of the Spanish Infanta The result of the present attitude

M. Ferry resumes the reins of power the last session, Charles Stuart Parnell as with a domestic and foreign policy their leader, many were disposed to doubt the wisdom of their choice. There were both of a nature to excite France and many circumstances connected with the irritate Europe needlessly. In his elections which led patriotic Irishmen to domestic policy he will meet with disfear that Mr. Parnell should be unappointment of the very bitterest charable, under his leadership, to conacter. In his foreign policy he cansolidate the strength of the party. not fail to bring upon France re-Many also feared that his parliamentary peated humiliations. A policy of experience was too brief to permit him to violence and spoliation at home, of discharge the duties of the chieftainship menace and uncalled-for intervention with that proficiency and exactitude so abroad, ought not in these days to much required in a parliamentary leader. But as the session grew older all parties commend any ministry in any admitted that a better choice could not country to public favor. But there have been made. To dignity and self-posare special reasons why such a course session the new leader added a firmness should prove disastrous to France. which neither menace from the foe nor The mass of the people must view mutiny amongst his own followers could with horror the violence of the govaffect. He held every position he assumed ernment towards the religious bodies. with a tenacity that won respect from his and the neighboring nations look opponents and inspired confidence amongst his followers. Hence, before the close of with dread on a country ready to the session we see him treated by the leadplunge Europe once more into blood ers of the other parties with a marked conand disorder. A policy of fitful descension quite new in the relations be aggressiveness can now have no tween the Irish party and the two British other result but one of isolating parties. We do not ourselves approve France from the rest of Europe; her every vote given by Mr. Parnell. His hand against every other nation's vote on the admission of Bradlaugh did not meet with the approval either of the hand-and every other nation's hand people of Ireland or their representatives. against her's. The events connected His moderation, however, characterized by with the war of 1870 prove the folly firmness, proved his capacity for leadership. of such a policy. We cannot be lead He secured in a short time, respect and He secured in a short time, respect and consideration for his party which it is now the duty of that party to maintain. We are glad to notice a growing friendliness people of France will tolerate a ministry whose members are the creaare glad to notice a growing friendliness tures of a mere political adventurer. between the more liberal of the English We look to a speedy and universal members with the Irish party. This is a upheaval of public opinion against hopeful sign. The masses of the English people, if once roused to a sense of the inthe faction which during the past ustice under which the people of Ireland few months has, under the unscrupullabor, will no doubt assist the latter in ous leadership of Gambetta, distheir just agitation for a tenant proprietary turbed the domestic tranquility of and local government. These are the pre France, unsettled its foreign policy, sent pressing requirements of Ireland, and and lessened the respect in which it without these she can neither be happy or contented. We feel confident that Mr. Parnell will spare no effort to cement the good feeling between the masses in both countries, and thus promote the success of the good objects he has in view.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. R. G. White, who has already charged the public schools of the United States with failing in their has given much apparent satisfaction mission, has been called upon to furFRIDAY, OCT. 1.

feel assured that the Montaubin speech which drew upon M. de Frey-cinct the ire of Gambetta was largely inspired in its moderation by the far-seeing President of the Republic. The withdrawal of the late Premier must therefore have been to him a source of deep and lively regret. Since the resignation of Marshal Macmahon, no event has attracted more general attention to French affairs than the present crisis. M. Ferry resumes the reins of power illustrations, on most of the news-stands. The eldest positively refused to do any work or to learn any trade, but has anwork of to learn any trade, but has an-nounced his willingness to accept an ap-pointment on the police force, and mean-time waits upon Providence. The girls are worthy of their brothers. They are flimsy, hysterical creatures, lacking every good quality of mind, heart and person which made their mother respected and liked. They can neither read nor write well, nor can they sew. Their idea of happiness seems to be a whirl of excitement. Of duty they seem to have no notice. Of a desire to learn to do anything serviceable, and to do it well, with a pride were Champanzees. Yet their needs are twice those of their mother. She dressed always neatly, always becomingly and prettily. They are slovenly, vulgar and tawdry, and yet the cost of her clothes for a year would not dress one of them for a h. She works hard, but they are For their mother's sake they have nth. idle. been placed in good situations, but in vain. No one "could do anything with them." No one could do anything with them." Deference, respect for authority, subor-dination seem entirely foreign to their natures. Their only desire seems to be for what they call "fun," and for freedom from all restraint, even that of decency. Their mother having been taught by the nuns only to read and to write and to sew, and to do right and to respect herself and all to do right and to respectable, love-able women; they, the whole five of them, all public-school scholars, are utterly orthless creatures. Another case is like unto this. It is that

of a young woman, of perhaps not so fine and delicate a nature as the others, but She was, however, so faithful, so efficient, so pleasant in her ways, and so thoroughly so preasant in her ways, and so thoroughly respectable that she was always able to live in comfort, and she was happy until her children, of which she had three, be-gan to enter their "teens." They all went to public school, and they all have gone to ruin. The boy will do nothing. He will even sit still and not stretch out his finger to help as he sees his mother toil past him with the water with which she washes his shirts. He is not twenty years old, this public-school pupil, and he has been in prison. What need to say what the daughters are? They rival their rothers, in so far as their sex permits them to do so. And these children have not even the health and strength of their parents. Their mother was a fine, health-ly, handsome woman. They are flimsy bundles of nervous tissue.

In both these cases the families were Roman Catholic; but in that of a Protestant family known to me the circum-stances were in all other respects the same, and the issue was the same The stay of the family was a girl who, although she was born here, had had only enough of read, send Certa more the world neigh that be ta howe the . the hesi bor : ion. publ on w and have look C be s of t Cold He fect at a in (part pres

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THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

author of the now celebrated article betta. M. de Freycinet was not ago. Then Spanish influence conunscrupulous enough to further the trolled European politics. The vast interests of the party of aggressive possessions in America, added to the infidelity to the extent demanded by Castilian crown by the daring of the dictator, and was therefore ob Cortez and Pizano, filled the Span-

of the powers to Turkey will be to the friends of monarchy in Europe. nish proofs of his charge. In a public school to enable her to read a little, fraught with consequences to the The birth of a Prince would, no letter to the N. Y. Times he furnishes which was chiefly in her Bible, and to write meet difficult. world. We hope for a solution of doubt, have proved more pleasing proofs of his assertions, giving examjust and equitable to all concerned, nation. But a people that acknow-a solution full of promise to the peo-ledge monarchy in any form are as of youth is one of the most vital im-ledge monarchy in any form are as of youth is one of the most vital im-loved by the estimable lady with whom of far-reaching benefit to the whole a king. There is, therefore, cause earnest attention of Catholic par-human race. for rejoicing amongst the friends of ents. Wetherefore publish an extract family. Her brother, who has been for The reporting amongst the friends of monarchical government not alone in Spain but throughout Europe—for what is apt to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one who has abundant opportant. He will be the strengthen and the strengthen dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one who has abundant opportant. Now, are these children made what they are the strengthen are to be the activity of seeing the practical works. The selection of M. Jules Ferry, asty is now of a nature to strengthen from one who has abundant opporeverywhere the form of government tunity of seeing the practical workseven, as Premier of the new Cabi- it represents. Spain is not now the ing of the present public school sys-

THE SPANISH INFANTA

A wish had been expressed that I should A wish had been expressed that I should be more particular, and support my charges by evidence; and as the maxim, generalia non pungunt (which may be freely translated : generalities do not touch the

Ireland, and soon obtained a place as a nurse in a family where I first saw her. Her mistress, who was a woman of unusual But

as Joseph was She

Now, are these children made what they are by the public school ? Yes, in a certain sense they are. Of course, it need not be said that the mere learning of anything that is taught in public schools could not have a bad effect. Nothing is taught in the schembich is in itself domestic those schools which is in itself demoraliz-ing. It is the lack of what is not obtained ply. The cases I shall gladly com-within my own personal knowledge; but I choose them not for that reason only, but because I have reason to believe them A very young at public schools, of what cannot be ob-tained there under our present system ut because I have reason to behave them haracteristic. A very young woman came here from A very young woman came here from

Conducted as our public schools are now they are merely great force pumps to force knowledge of facts into the minds of boys intelligence and social culture, trusted her entirely, and well she might do so, for the boys and three girls, who are now between twelve and twenty years of age. They all were sent to public school at an early age, and continued their attendance for some years. Without an exception they are utterly worthless creatures, morally, ment-ally, and, almost, physically. What they learned at school would be of little or no to whom such talk as that would sound volution. It is impossible that a man of his exalted talents should not see the consequences of his actions in thus assisting to remove the basis of surety and prosperity from gov.