The Catholic Mecord

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSE.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. Copfery.—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 ilhas 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 me cause of the Church and confident that MRCORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carneally commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Eishop of London.

Mf. TROMAS COFFEY

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.

The following letter was given to ou gent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, adminis rator of the Archdiocese of Halifax. st. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 20, 1882.

Dear Mr. Walsh,—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work.

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

I have had opportunities during the last
two years or more of reading copies of the
CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London,
Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship
the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that
See. I beg to recommend that paper to all
the faithful of this dlocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1882.

THE LATE FRENCH CRISIS.

It is extremely difficult to arrive at the real significance of the vote in the French Chamber of Deputies by whose operation M. De Freycinet fell from power. Many explanations are given of the extraordinary strength of the majority which disapproved of the attitude of the late government on the Egyptian question, but none seem to us quite satisfactory. For the majority comprised men of every shade of opinion on this and other important subjects. It appears to us that there was general dissatisfaction amongst the Deputies with M. De Freycinet and his government upon his whole foreign policy, and on the part of many with his domestic policy. The dissatisfied eagerly awaited some opportunity to condemn him and by some strange motion, without any seeming concerted action, seized upon the Egyptian question as that most suitable to meet the ends of their hostilradical element for support. M. De body without fundamental laws, Freycinet, personally a respectable without established maxims, withgentleman, could not endorse the out respected rules of proceeding, views of these political fanatics, but was too weak-minded to offer them system whatsoever. Their idea of vigorous resistance, and therefore incurred on the one hand the displeasure of the ultra-liberal groups petency, and their examples for without inspiring confidence in the common cases, from the exception friends of order. Upon the fall of Gambetta, a death blow might have been given the radical factions in France, but M. De Freycinet was not ing Chamber of Deputies the body to sustain a minister courageous enough to attempt it. Had M. Grevy at his disposal any statesman of really sound principles ready to formulate a programme of justice, order and moderation, he should Gambetta the reins of administrative rule, and brought about an apany such statesman, while none of government, says: the various monarchical factions, each one hating the other as intenstrength required for such an occa-

ment, but especially the constitutional, he was no friend of disorder or irreligious destructiveness, which seems to be a mania with so many of the deputies in the present chamber. Indeed, it is a sad thing to reflect on the fact that almost every popular assembly selected in France since the Revolution for legislative purposes has been infected with that same spirit of anti-national, because anti-Christian, hatred of social order and solid progress, based on sound morality, that prevails in the present Chamber of Deputies. To this body may well be applied the words of Burke, speaking of the first national assembly of France: "I am convinced," said he, "that there are men of considerable parts among the popular leaders in the national assembly. Some of them display eloquence in their speeches and writings. This cannot be without powerful and cultivated talents. But eloquence may exist without a proportionate degree of wisdom. When I speak of ability, I am obliged to distinguish. What they have done towards the support of their system bespeaks no ordinary

men. In the system itself . . . I confess myself unable to find out anything which displays in a single instance, the work of a comprehensive and disposing mind or even the provisions of a vulgar prudence. Their purpose everywhere seems to have been to evade and slip aside from difficulty. Difficulty is a severe instructor, set over us by the Supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator who knows us better than we know ourselves.

. . . . Our antagonist is our helper. This amicable conflict with difficulty obliges us to an intimate acquaintance with one object, and compels us to consider it in all its relations. It will not suffer us to be superficial. It is the want of nerves of understanding for such a task, it is the degenerate fondness for tricking short-cuts, and little fallacious facilities that has in so many parts of the world created governments with arbitrary powers.

. . Is it in destroying and pulling down that skill is displayed? Your mob can do this as well at least as your assemblies. The shallowest understanding, the rudest hand is more than equal to that task. Rage and frenzy will pull down more in half an hour, than prudence, deliberation and foresight can build up in a hundred years."

With very good purpose might we borrow from the same author the remarkable impeachment of the first which nothing can keep firm to any their powers is always taken at the utmost stretch of legislative comof the most urgent necessity.'

The present Chamber of Deputies is, if anything, inferior to that so sharply criticized by Burke, inferior the minister to do it, nor the exist- in talent, inferior even in legislative capacity and power of initiation, equal to it only perhaps in point of ability to uproot and destroy.

"This beclouded assembly," says a French journalist speaking of the present Chamber of Deputies, "will figure in history as a type of parliahave entrusted to him on the fall of mentary incapacity, governed solely by its destructive instincts, no sound political idea, no noble inspiration peal to the people. But there is not, directs it." The same writer, speakit appears, in the republican ranks, ing of the fall of the De Freycinet

"Ministerial crises have become a chronic malady in France. This sely as they all hate the republicans, | means the permanency of disorder, no man of that commanding political chaos and embarrassments, a state meddlesomeness on the part of the of affairs which leads to national desion could be found. The President cadence." With this latter view we tion. The Times never hesitates to took M. De Freyeinet, who formed a quite agree, and on that account alone advise either the colonies, or any cabinet of men who held, on nearly regret the fall of the De Freycinet other portion of the civilized world every question of great national in- government, more especially as it as to what it considers their duties. terest, opinions quite diverse, and in has given way to an administration We have no fault to find with that or to have a visit from our esteemed friend, some instances irreconcilable. No which must also soon perish. France any other journal for an honest exsuch Cabinet could endure, especi- needs above all things administrative pression of opinion upon any subject London, but for some years past carrying ally in a legislature so very un- stability, but that stability she can- of general interest to the world at steady, turbulent and loving of not have while her government and large, but we do take issue with it or change as the French. For the late | legislature are actuated by those | any other paper that would attempt Premier it must, however, be stated anti-Christian sentiments which to do an injustice to an important Press Association excursion to Winnipeg. that though wanting in that firmness have, especially of late years, char-country and a respectable legislature, Mr. Higgins is one of the pioneer journal-Minister under any form of govern- French politicians.

NOW AND THEN.

Time there was when the British

ress, now so severe on Canada and

Canadians, because our Parliament

aw fit at its last session to offer

some sensible and much-needed ad-

vice to Britain on the subject of its relations with Ireland, scrupled not o interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations. A quarter of a century ago, that press, now so eager o condemn and malign us because we have done a noble duty, took active part in inciting the masses in these journalists to point out to other Italy and elsewhere against their countries and governments what ruling powers. Whenever the friends of order in Italy and other fare of the people under their concountries protested against this in- trol. Now these same organs of terference on the part of English British public opinion deny the writers, they were told that it was right of even British subjects to set in the interest of liberty, progress, forth to the imperial government a and happiness that these existing systems of government on the continent, especially in Italy, should be made give place to others. How times have changed! Englishmen who would, strangers as they were to all matters affecting continental peoples, insist upon dictating to them | tion to the fall elections. There will, the forms of government and course of course, be no presidential contest of legislation they should adopt and this year. The Congressional elecfollow, now tell us Canadians, tions will, however, be very keenly whose rights they often bartered to secure themselves some temporary the coming elections will centre in advantage, that we have done wrong the contests in New York and Pennin pointing out to them the necessity sylvania. In the former state there of some change in their course are serious divisions in the demotowards Ireland. Canadians, not cratic ranks and in the latter only in the sense of their being col- amongst the republicans. In Pennonists of Britain, but also in the sylvania Mr. Cameron, the stalwart sense of their being Irish to the ex- leader of the state, has been losing tent of about one-fourth of their en- more ground than he seems to think. tire population, have a great deal of His party has grown tired of his interest in Ireland, and have unques- rule, and will, unless we are greatly tionably the right of giving Britain | mistaken, show their disapproval of and the world their views on the his dogmatic and absolute personal system of government followed out rule by throwing in a great portion in regard of that unfortunate coun- of their strength with the indepentry. The Parliament of Canada, at dent republican movement. In New its last session, in deciding on ad- | York Mr. John Kelly seems still out dressing the sovereign on the subject of Irish grievances, did that which it was perfectly entitled to do. It nowise interfered with the special rights and inherent privilleges of the Imperial government. It gave expression to opinions prevalent not only in Canada but throughout the civilized world. All thinking men outside of Britain, in Europe and America, felt that the entire course of British legislation since the land agitation took hold of the Irish people, was out of place with those ideas of good government now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canament now pre dressing the sovereign on the sub- of accord with the other leaders of ity. His government was a weak one from its very organization, and largely dependant upon a wicked impeachment of the first one from its very organization, and largely dependant upon a wicked largely dependant upon a wicked impeachment of the first one from its very organization, and largely dependant upon a wicked impeachment of the first ing to Ireland. The noble lord of many earnest democrats them selves that the committee appointed to centrol the committee appoin relating to the interests of any por- elections in the interests of the demtion of the people of the British empire, Canadians have a right to express their views. We might push our assertion further, and in doing so act on British precedent, by stating that any legislature in the world has the right of expressing its opinions in all matters relating to human happiness and progress. For the present, however, we will not go so far. We will content ourselves with expressing our surprise and indignation that British journalists should attempt to deceive themselves and contradict their own clearly expressed views by holding up the Canadian people to ridicule and condemnation because our chief legislative body had the courage and honesty, if not to condemn the iniquitous course of Britain in regard to Ireland, at all events to point out some measure of justice and clemency tending to remove the ill-feeling and effects of misgovernment prevalent in that country. The Times especially has shown itself particularly offensive in its absurd and ill-grounded complaints of undue Canadian people on the Irish ques-

not offensive or ill-founded, such as hearty. Amongst the other gentlemen those most frequently employed by who formed part of the excursion were the Times in dealing with matters of European continential interest, but in language though expressive just and moderate. Times have indeed changed since the leading English journalists thought fit to condemn the internal and domestic policies of governments as good as, if not better, than any Britain ever

Our American neighbors are all

ready bestirring themselves in relacontested. The greatest interest in ocratic party has not shown that good judgment and activity required in the face of the important issues at stake. If these complaints have any real ground of existence, the party cannot hope for the success necessary to secure a majority in the whole to secure a majority in the whole house. The elections, no matter how keenly contested, are not likely to arouse the bitterness prevalent on previous occasions. The American people, being now in a prosperous condition, are not apt to rush into excitement in their electoral contests. They will not, however, fail, wherever the despotism of party organization will permit it, to select the very best men available for the positions open to popular vote. The next congress will have many important duties to perform. It will be the first Congress elected since the late apportionment of representatives, and will, therefore, prove to be the largest body of national legislative representatives elected in the United States. The election will be watched with interest in Canada, as many questions of international importance depend for solution on the composition of the next Congress.

PERSONAL.

We were very much pleased last week Thomas Smith, Esq., a former resident of on business in San Francisco.

We had the great pleasure and privilege of meeting our friend Mr. W. H. Higgins, of the Whitby Chronicle, on the of purpose so essential to a first acterized the course of leading by denying that country and legislatists of the Province of Ontario, and is, ture the right of expressing, in terms | we were glad to perceive, quite hale and |

Messrs. Young and Creighton, M. P. P's, and Mr. McCraney, M. P. A number of Quebec journalists also formed portion of the party. We noticed among them Mr. J. Tasse, M.P., E. Pacand, N. LeVasseur, Oscar Dunn, and Cyrias Pelletier, Q. C.

THE NEW URSULINE MONASTERY AT LAKE ST. JOHN, P. Q.

not better, than any Britain ever onjoyed. Then, and the days are are not out of the recollection of this generation, it was thought right by these journalists to point out to other countries and governments what should be done to promote the welfare of the people under their control. Now these same organs of British public opinion deny the right of even British subjects to set forth to the imperial government a great national disgrace and suggest means for its removal.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

AT LARE SI. JOHN, F. Q.

The solemn inauguration and benediction of the new Ursuline Monastery of Notre and the Monastery of Notre and the Provincial than the John Jook place with great ceremony of the thinst. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Lelectre, P. P. of Hebertville. After mass a procession was formed from the church to the monastery, composed of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, the Children of Mary, the Clergy, including His Lordship Dr. Dominion polyment of the religiouses, followed by an immense crowd of people of the parish and neighboring points. The benediction of the new buildings was performed by the Bishop, who had the happlness of assisting. The Rev. Mother St. Catherine is sister of Mr. T. D. Tims, Fresident of thest. Patrick Society, and Accountant of the Provincial than the provincial than the provincial transfer of the provincial transfer of the new buildings was performed by the Bishop, who had the happlness of assisting. The Rev. Mother St. Catherine, Superioress of an optimize of the paper of t

RRANTFORD NOTES.

The following letter arrived too late for The following letter arrived too late for last issue:

The contract for plastering the church has been given, Mr. Patrick Griffin's tender for plastering and Mr. Jas. Sinon's for the wood work having been accepted. It is encouraging to see members of the Congregation able and willing to do the work in competition with all comers. The work will be well done, and we hope to see one coat of plaster on before cold weather sets in.

On Sunday evening an Altar Society was formed, nearly all the ladies in the congregation giving their names for membership. The Sodality received a Lumber of new members on Sunday afternoon. After the reception the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given.

Mr. James McGregor was elected President of the Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at its last meeting. He has acted as Secretary for the past three years.

Mr. John O'Grady, who died in Stratford last week, was for many years a resident of this city. Mrs. Dayd Shannahan was buried on Sunday. Her death was caused by paralysis. Mrs. Alexandria McNeil died last

last week, was for many years a resident of this city. Mrs. David Shannahan was burled on Sunday. Her death was caused by paralysis. Mrs. Alexandria McNell died last week, aged 72 years.

Miss Waller, of Port Huron, Mich. was in NAYE.

NAYE.

Advantad himself to tell it to others. He days tall the service of Alexandria himself to the service h

PORT LAMBTON.

The annual picnic of the R. C. Church, Port

Picnic at Blythe.

It is the intention of the Catholic people of Blythe, Morris and surrounding efforts of the popular pastor, Rev. Father O'Connor, and his parishioners, to attain this object, will be crowned with success. Parties from London may leave at ten

LOCAL NEWS.

The Grand Trunk passenger station will not be used any more. All trains will now come down to the old Great Western

station. On Tuesday night the store of Wm. Mills on Burwell Street was broken into and the safe was blown open. About forty

dollars was all the burglars got. Herr Wilkens, a well-known sculptor of Hamilton, has just completed two fine plaster of Paris medallions of Miss Fannie Cooper and Mr. W. Glass, who were drowned in the ill-fated Victoria disaster. On Thursday last a farmer named Jas. Judge, residing on the 3rd con. of West Nissouri, was driving into the city with a heavily loaded wagon, when he off the load and the wheels pass his body. He was carried to Dr. Eccles office where his injuries were attended to

On Friday afternoon the body of an aged man was found in the water near the Cove Bridge. The body was that of a man about 60 years old, about five feet eight inches in height, hair quite gray and heavy and gray beard below the chin. The body brought to the city and an inquest held, but no clue has as yet been obtained

Dean Swift once met a Catholic priest at a friend's house, and in his own witty, sareastic way, asked him: "Why do you in the Catholic Church use pictures and images, while the Church of England does not?" "Because we are old housekeepers and you are only beginners," retorted the priest; and it so nettled the Dean that he

There are thirty-nine Catholic churches n Philadelphia, and it is estimated that the Catholic population is about 200,000.

SERMON BY FATHER BURKE. St. Columbkille-His Life and Labours.

The Cork Examiner of July 29, says : On Sunday week the Very Rev. Thom as Burke, O. P., who is now engaged in the task of collecting funds for a new Dominican church at Tallaght, near Dublin, preached in behalf of that object at the parish church of Swords. The village of Swords is remarkable as being the site and containing the ruins of a monastery founded by St. Columbkille, and at present it is the centre of an extensive Catholic district. This was shown by the large congregation which crowded congregation which crowded the sacred edifice in response to the invitation to meet the eloquent preacher. The church, a handsome structure, has recently been painted and decorated, and a new altar has been supplied. High Mass was celebrated, and after the first Gospel the Very Rev. Thomas Burke preached a powerful and effective sermon from the text: "At that time Jesus said to his disciples. All power time Jesus said to his disciples, All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have com-manded you; and behold I am with you always." (Mait. xviii. 20). More than four hundred years, said the

reverend preacher, after those words were spoken by Christ to an island far out in the sea, possessed of a quick, irascible, but generous race, a man came from Rome. The land was almost unknown to Greece and Rome, though it possessed civilization and tradition older than either. He came and preached to them who were pagans and baptised them in the rivers of this ancient island. Its king, its statesmen, its bards, its Druids, were baptised by Patrick and the light has never been for an instant quenched since he kindled it upon the ancient hills of Tara, on that Easter eve, fifteen hundred years ago.

And before St. Patrick died the land

was holy among nations. And from Ire-land the faith was spread into savage, strange and foreign lands. About half a century after the faith was brought into Ireland by St. Patrick a man was born Ireland by St. Patrick a man was born away in far Tyrconnell in the north. He came from a race of kings, and he was called by the name of Columbkille of the Cell. His figure was strong and His figure was strong and and he was further devoted himself to the service of Almighty God, and he became the most wondrous of preachers. Men even beyond the sight of his face heard thunders of his voice as it resounded the Gospel. He founded over a hundred monasteries throughout the island, and amongst them this very one which you see in ruins outside—the ancient and sanctified Monastery of Swords. Olden writers tell us that on account of some rash act the great and holy priest left his rash act the great and holy priest left his native land. He crossed the sea and landed in Scotland to preach the Gospel to the wild and savage Picts. What Patrick was to Ireland Columbkille was to Scotland. He went to the lone Island of Iona, and he covered it with one large monastery. He was the light amongst lights. And is it a wonder, when it is called to my memory that the "Dove of the Cell" once stood upon this very spot, that I should lift up my voice with fear and trembling in this holy place? But though he has gone to his heaven his spirit remains and must for ever remain in the Church. About six hundred years after St. Columbkille's death a man was born away among the olive-groves of Spain. This man was St. Dominic, the founder of the Domini-can Order. He also was of noble if not imperial birth. He was filled with the love of God. He found the Church dismen trying to enforce the heavenly truth with arms of flesh, while they were injur-ing the cause by the immorality of their lives. He restored peace in the Church by preaching, a feat that was impossibl to all the forces in Christendom. while the Order of the Dominican Friars spread to Ireland, and the Irish people took the white robed missionaries to their hearts. Three hundred years after a persecution gathered over the island. nationality was taken from her, and the sword was drawn to make her give up her religion, to give up Mary, and to blasreligion, to give up Mary, and to blas-pheme God. Martyrs were found all over the land, and the holy island was sanctified by the blood shed for the true faith. In that unhappy time what did the friars of St. Dominic? Did they quit the land and return to Spain, where they could practise their religion without danger to them-selves? No; they chose to remain, and rather mingle Dominican blood with Irish throughout the sanguinary reign of Elizabeth. In ten years one hundred and fifty Dominican friars suffered martyrdom in Ireland. After an eloquent exposition of the services of the Dominican Order to the cause of religion, the Rev. Father Burke concluded with an earnest appeal to the congregation for aid towards the erection of his new church at Tallaght. ion subsequently taken up realized a considerable sum.

An Excellent Composition.

Dryden was once spending the evening with a party of brilliant noblemen, it was suggested that they should all write some piece of poetry or prose and place it under the candlestick, the office of judge of their merits being assigned to the poet.
The man who finished first, but who seemed satisfied with his performance was Lord Dorset. When Dryden began to read he seemed much pleased and amused with several of the pieces submitted, but at length, reached one which evidently gave him extraordinary satisfaction. Presently he said that while satisfaction. Tresency he said that while he had before him an abundance of good things, the palm must be unhesitatingly assigned to Lord Dorset, whose compositions that in tributal transfer and the said that while said th tion both in style and subject, revealed not only the essence, but the quintessen of excellent language, brief as it was. It ran: I promise to pay John Dryden, Esq., on order, or demand, the sum of five hundred pounds, Dorset." The company all concurred in the poet's decision.

The To which shall it be, d To which home sha The grand old castle Or the little brown

Which shall it be, do A tiny, plain gold r Or wealth of gems an That would ransom

"My child your hear Choose with your he Let pride be swept Flowers are fairer th Gather them while

Often glittering diam Conceal but an act And the chill heart's Bear record of false Truth is the brighter That womanhood This world is not all

Remember this life Must have some thor Among its fairest But thorns, and tear

FATHER SHE

On Monday even St. Michael's, Birn following lecture of

My dear fellow-

Having learned sojourn of three or you are anxious t found things there is a singular and d Irish character—nater of any other p tense and undvin ssigned for this their own green isl be its old faith, pure patriotism,-faith, and its cent gle for political may be enumerat country, the beau agreeable cheerful manners of society for her faith; we her sufferings; we grounds of your a from the old land comply with your fail to gratify so an aspiration? from Ireland, and people are conv the nations of Ch eminent degree dispensation by once received—be nation to the wil by her love of p learning—by he her zeal for the g house—by her re kingdom of Goo hearty obedience unbroken submi

> of faith, hope, the standard of Cl would either aba insulted for "a the Irish excel because, God and possessi do otherwise. A with religion. S must suffer from things that has You will be glad is the truth. I lin and elsewher week days as we to stop in a I Mission was bein can Fathers. S our o'clock in had to be opene for confession. asked to be all church all night to get their turn reach the sacred from six o'clo eight or ten think, then, we religion has suff ordeal through ing. With reg of affairs, I hav and while pass

its Supreme Pon

practice of these -virtues. Yes

n the new law,

THE EXAM

INJURE THE CA by the breach o what they ma the Land Leag by persons who the Land Leagu zation is of no into the hearts that the numbe large, and that creased and rer severity of the

everything seen and orderly as

I was there, an

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