THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Catholic Mecorb mond Street.

Annual subscription.....

ADVERTISING RATES.

cents per line for first, and five cents ne for each subsequent insertion. Ad-ements measured in nonpariel type, 12 vertisement lines to an ments measured in nonpariel type, 12) an inch act adve-isements for three six or months, special terms. All advertise-should be handed in not later than

TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday

h week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Old as well as New Address, and thus insure the prompt delivery of the paper. We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper both will be answered. Thelabel on your paper both will be answered. Thelabel on your paper both will be answered. Thelabel on your paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or to the publisher, at the time owing more or the stors cubscription, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the vay ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper each week is the only way by which a publisher can tell who very awkward it becomes for the proprietor of a newspaper to keep his business in pro-jest, Subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should in all cases remit the request.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. Dondon, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COPEY, -AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIG RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to onfdent that under your experienced man-mens and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly ommend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me.

Heve me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. st. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. 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 diocese.

HANNAN, Archbishop of Halifax.



LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1881.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another year has flown by, for so swift is time in its passage that, standing now at the termination of the old year, it seems short indeed. We are entering on another, with its duties and cares, and we will be pardoned if we pause to look back upon the work which we have been doing. All our efforts have been devoted to our task and we have honestly endeavored to make the RECORD worthy of the patronage which has so generously been accorded it. The proof that we have to some extent suc- crimes have been exposed to the ceeded, we gather from the words of encouragement which we have during the past year received from both clergy and laity. It is true that it is a difficult task to please all, but we fain would flatter not restore Ireland to its proper ourselves that to the great majority of place amongst the nations. It is

our subscribers the RECORD is a welcome

The urgency of the land agitation caused the question of legislative independence to be momentarily lost sight of, but the Irish people, though afflicted by famine and sorely dis-

THE HOME BULE QUESTION.

We adverted last week to the

question of Home Rule for Ireland.

large classes of people in Ireland. while corresponding sections of population in Great Britain enjoy its turbed by landlord oppression, never advantages. We do not propose toswerved from their fixed determinaday to discuss at length the question tion to secure Parliamentary autonof Irish manufactures as affected by omy. There can be no doubt that the loss of Irish Parliamentary indeas soon as the present agitation loses pendence. We will content ourits intensity, the question of Home selves by stating that so long as the Rule will take foremost rank in interests of British manufacturers con-Irish politics. 'The success which flict with the establishment of indehas already attended the land agitapendent industries in Ireland, the tion-a success which is but the latter country cannot have such in-

harbinger of complete triumph for dustries. To promote the founding the Irish in their efforts to secure of such industries and secure their the soil they till-must prove an ingrowth in that country would recentive to vigorous and unanimous quire special legislation which a action on the part of all classes in British Parliament will never accord. Ireland to win parliamentary inde-But we will be told that if the Irish pendence. Recent investigations people themselves had enterprise into the state of Irish manufacturing they could easily bring about the es industries, before and since the tablishment of manufacturing instiunion, incortestably prove that since tutions. This we deny. There are that unhappy event Irish manufacthree principal factors required to tures have decayed and perished bring about success in such underwith a rapidity truly appalling. takings-enterprise, capital, and Had Ireland, by the fostering care legislative protection, enterprise to of a national legislature, been enabled inaugurate, capital to sustain, and to preserve the many growing inlegislative protection to guard dustries which enriched her people against undue competition. The previous to the destruction of her Irish people are possessed of enterlegislative independence, she would prise and inventive genius, but of not now have to mourn over depopcapital they have little, for legislaulation and anarchy. Lord Dufftive protection they cannot look. erin, in his expression of views on How then are they to have manufacthe land question, suggested emitures? Even that industry upon gration as one of the most efficacious which they now almost solely relycures for Irish discontent. If the noble lord had not been hampered by landlord tyranny, is threatened by self-interest, as a land owner and by a new and formidable danger. The seeker for official promotion, he had Irish tenant farmer has now to comnever expressed any such opinion, pete with American products which for no one knows better than he. are rapidly driving the fruits of Irish that Ireland's misery arises not from agricultural industry from the marover-population, but from over-taxed kets it so long held. Nothing but agriculture and dearth of manufacthe earnest attention of Parliament tures. If Ireland had its agriculin the direction of saving Irish tentural industries freed from the exant farmers from the effect of undue tortion and rapacity of landlordism, competition can save Irish agriculshe could sustain by these industries ture from utter ruin, for the Irish alone a much larger population than tenant farmer cannot pay rent and she has to-day. But her agriculmeet American competition. The tural population is ground to the Imperial legislature cannot deal with very earth by a system of land-tenure the most unjust and tyrannical

manufactures or of agriculture, in a he that ever obtained in a civilized way to promote Irish prosperity. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. country. Landlordism is now, how-Eighty-years of Imperial rule have ever, on its death-bed. Its monstrous not given the Irish either tranquility or prosperity. No wonder then that view of an indignant humanity the Irish people demand the restorwhich has vowed its doom. But its ation of their legislature-and that destruction and disappearance can. with nothing less can they be satisfied.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

principles diametrically opposed to spectators hungry for an opportunity to listen to him. This is a very great nuisthose which underlie the legislation ance, and means should at of Great Britain. As an instance, once b the British Parliament has again adopted to put a check on it. Of course speeches must of necessity be made, but and again during the past few years it is extraordinary how many persons refused to extend the franchise to there are who know so little as to the time when they should be delivered, and also who say so much and do not really know what they are talking about. There are men in our present Board whose conduct would have delighted the heart of Charles Dickens were he in search

of a subject upon which to found a novel. We know one who possesses nearly all the weaknesses of Pickwick and none of his good qualities. Now, on the eve of another election, we trust the citizens of London will return honest, practical men, and leave the incapables and stump ora-

GOOD TIDINGS

To those of our readers who may hap-

tors at home.

pen to be cognizant of the unhappy state of feeling which has existed for some years back between certain sections of St. Patrick's Congregation of Quebec citythe cause or causes of which it is not necessary further to refer to-will read with pleasure the following paragraph clipped from the Quebec "Chronicle" of the 19th inst. It is "meet, right and just" that it should be in our power to convey these "good tidings" at a season when, more than any other, "peace and good will among men" should prevail. The incident referred to in the excerpt

alluded to, although seemingly trifling in itself, is possibly but the harbinger of a better state of things. "United, we stand: divided, we fall ;" is an adage trite as old, and amongst none more than Irishmen is its practical application advisable and even necessary at the present moment. We congratulate all concerned on an event which, we have good reason agriculture-already almost ruined to believe, has been brought about without the sacrifice of dignity or amour propre on one side or the other : we congratulate the present worthy Reverend Pastor of St. Patrick's on his action in the premises, and we felicitate our friends of the Institute on what, to all appearance, promises to be the forerunner of increased prosperity and success. Nor must we forget our friends the members of the congregation at large at a moment that seems presage a restored harmony amongst all classes. St. Patrick's congregation of Quebec has an old-time glorious record of one-mindedness and singleness of purpose; that such will again be the case must be the hope and wish of all rightminded and right-thinking Irish Catholics Irish interest, either in regard of both at home and abroad. So mote it

> Yesterday at High Mass in St. Patrick's, the Rev. Father Lowekamb, C. SS. R., Rector of the parish, referred in a few impressive words to the fact that the St. Bridget's Asylum Association had reached the twenty-fifth year of its existence. He said that these years covered a period of which the congregation of St. Patrick's

had every reason to feel proud and thankful in view of the prosperous condition

apprise the Liberals that if they offer a persistent opposition to his measures, thus indersed by the Emperor, he will dissolve the chambers and frighten the people into sending him such a majority as he wants, to enable him to extend the militarism upon which the safeness of the Empire depends.

It is asserted that owing to the disturbed state of Ireland, Lords Donoghmore and Inchiquins will quit their residences. Doubtless he disturbed state of the consciences of the noble lords has more to do with their departure than the disturbed state of the country.

THE cable advises us that while a number of men were repairing the

Protestant Church at Aghaballogue, which was wrecked a few months ago, they were attacked and took to flight, and that they were pursued and took refuge in a house which the assailants attacked. Irish papers of all shades of opinion have brought us no details of the wrecking above referred to and consequently we may look in vain for particulars of thi

attack. People generally have lost confidence in the honesty of the management of the English end of the cable, and it will take many years to restore this confidence. In stead of being furnished from day to day with simple facts, we are treated to a reflection of the opinions of Government officials and land-

WE are informed by cable that the Queen will ask Parliament for a grant of money for the Duke of Albany on the occasion of his marriage. In this practical age most people will deem it strange that this person does not endeavor to earn a living for himself. If he is endowed with the average quantity of brains and is blessed with a pair of hands we do not see why other people should contribute their hard earned shillings for the purpose of giving the young gentleman an opportunity of revelling in luxury, and condescending to gaze on his benefactors as though they were made of totally different material. Mr. Gladstone's 'progress of civilization" should be

A PRISON, designed for females, i being prepared for the reception of members of the Ladies' Land League. The arrest of several prominent members of the Dublin branch of that organization is expected. This is not at all surprising. There is not, we regret to say, much consid-

eration felt in the mother country, in certain circles, for the fair sex and therefore we could not reasonably expect a different feeling as regards governmental sentiments towards Irishwomen. The course of gards events demonstrates more fully day by day that England is in the posDECEMBER 30, 1881.

heading of "The Condition of Ireland," and substituted Ballybog for Ashantee. Nobody would have taken the trouble to enquire into it then. I am told, and I have some reasons to believe the story is true, that a sensational writer, whose success in penny fiction was enormous, has been permanently engaged by a well-known Press Association to

supply the dailies with Irish intelligence. There can be no reason for doubting any of the exciting details with which we are matutinally favored. English reporting is remarkable for its accuracy. The ex-ecution of Lefroy furnishes a splendid instance of this. The special of one London paper states that he walked firmly to the scaffold with a smile upon his lips; the special of a second that his features wore a ghastly expression, and that Mar-wood had to give him a Scotch run

to the gallows. Gentlemen who are so strictly accurate concerning something which takes place under their very eyes are not likely to deviate one hair's breadth while describing a few homicidal eccentricities in the wilds of Ireland.

PRINCE BISMARCK has asked the Emperor to relieve him of routine official duties, but permit him to re-main the nominal head of the Government. He said, as the "Post" reports, that he is tired of being the butt of every malice, slander and envy of forty-five millions. The unity of Germany, which he had considered the work of his life, could no more be furthered by him. The

paper speaks also of "ingratitude of the Nation." This, indeed, sounds very strange, as upon no man were ever heaped honors of millions as upon the Chancellor. No body believes that he ever thought of retiring, although the whole may be intended for letting the Reichstag feel that in case it be too contrary, it can be dismissed. The fight against Bismarck's plans has begun. Hoenel, Progressist, declared that the Chancellor had thrown suspicion upon his party, as disloyal, before the Emperor, and had represented them as Republicans. Bismarck replied he had connselled the Emperor as best he knew, and he had done his duty in that affair. The Emperor, he said, is not to be overlooked in the Government of the country. The rulers had always personally influenced the State affairs, which was apparent by the difference of the present rule, and that of the Emperor's brother. Germany can-not be ruled as England. The Emperor is the supreme ruler of all affairs, and his counseilors are responsible to him. The Reichstag voted down a bill for establishing a Permanent Committee on Public Affairs, with 196 to 83 votes, although Bismarck had spoken for the introduction of it with all his energy. He said the Government was not animated by political reasons, and if the plan would be rejected, he would finally be forced to call upon the Governments of the different session of a veritable Poland. A masterly hypocrisy kept this fact in States to send delegates to the Prus a cloud for many years. But the sian Committee. cloud, thanks to the intelligent and

DECEMBER 30, 1881.

New Year.

REV. ABRAM J. RYAN. Each year cometh with all his days, Some are shadowed and some are bright ; He becknos us on until he stays Kneeling with us 'neath Christmas night.

Kneeling under the stars that gem The holy sky o'er the humble p Vhen the world's sweet Child of Rested on Mary full of grace. Bethlehen

Not only the Bethlehem in the East. When the Gloria of the first great Feas Rings forth its gladness on the air.

Each year seemeth loath te go, And leave the joys of Christmas day ; In lands of sun and in lands of snow, The year still longs awhile to stay.

A little while, 'tis hard to part From this Christ blessed here below, Old year ! and in thy aged heart I hear thee sing so sweet and low

A song like this, but sweeter far, And yet as if with a human tone, Under the blessed Christmas star, As thou descendest from thy thro

"A few more days, and I am gone, The hours move, swift and sure along, Yet still I fain would linger on In hearing of the Christmas song,

"I bow to Him who ru'es all years. Thrice blessed is his behest; Nor will he blame me if, with tears, I pass to my eternal rest

"Ah me to altars every day I brought the sun and the holy mass; The people came by my light to pray, While countless priests did onward pass

"The words of the Holy Thursday night To one another from East to West; And the Holy Host on the altar white Would take its little half-hour's rest.

"And every minute of every hour The mass bell rang with its sound so sweet While from shrine to shrine, with tireles pcwer, And heaven's love' walked the nailed feet

"I brought the hours for Angelus bells, And from a thousand temple towers They wound their sweet and blessed spell Around the hearts of all the hours.

"Every day is a day of grace For those who fain would make them I saw o'er the world in every place The wings of guardian angels glow.

"Men ! could you hear the song I sing, But no, also ! it cannot be so :

But no, also 'it cannot be so : My heir that comes would only bring Blessings to bless you here below."

Seven days passed ; the gray, old year Calls to his throne the coming heir. Falls from his eyes the last, sad tear, And lo ! there is gladness everywhere.

Singing I hear the whole world sing, Afar, anear, aloud, alow. "What to us will the New Year bring? Ah ! would that each of us might know

Is it not truth ? as old as true ? List ye, singers, the while ye sing ! Each year bringeth to each of you What each of you will have him bring.

The year that cometh is a king, With better gifts than the old year gave, If you place on his fingers the holy ring Of prayer, the king becomes your slave. a-Rest, Bilexi, Miss

CHRISTMAS DAY IN LONDON.

The ceremonies attending the celebra tion of the great festival of Christmas were carried out with even more than or dinary pomp in St. Peter's Cathedral. The ornamentation of the Altar and Church surpassed without any doubt, that of former years. The Sanctuary was beautifully decorated with evergreens and choice flowers, whilst the altar was ablaze with lights. The choir, too, deserves the great-est credit for the manner in which it rendered the select and difficult programme chosen for the occasion; its efforts were ably s-conded by an orchestra. It is a custom prevailing amongst Catholics that, regardless of any inconvenience, they will assist at mass at the earliest possible hour on Christmas morning, and this is particu-lary remarkable in London. Indeed, it would be hard to find a congrega-tion on the continent so scrupulously

lords.

directed in the way of supplying these royal individuals with a good trade or a respectable profession.

visitor. In this age, when the country is deluged by a literature spreading broadcast the seeds of infidelity and immorality, the duty of the Catholic press is an all-important one. As far as lay in our power, we have endeavored to counteract the evil influence of the one by defending and upholding the doctrines of the church, and opposing that of the other by giving to our readers good, wholesome, Catholic reading matter, which was calculated not only to entertain, butalso to instruct. Nor have we been unmindful of the current news of the day, but whilst doing our best to win for the RECORD a place in the first ranks of Catholic journalism, we must confess that, though we have met with a measure of success far above our expectations, the Catholic RECORD is not yet up to that standard which, in accepting its control, we had proposed to ourselves. The work of building up a journal is necessarily a tedious one, and the public are always slow to patronize a paper unless they are convinced that it is a good one. Taking, then, our increasing subscription list as a fair standard by which to judge the merits of our work, we are inclined to think that the CATHO-LIC RECORD has steadily been winning its way in public favor. We feel grateful to our friends of the clergy and laity for their patronage in the past, and we assure them in the coming year we shall endeavor to erous but unfortunate race. If the continue improving our work, and making it still more worthy of their support. We hereby tender our thanks to all those given Great Britain since the union who, in aiding us, have been associated with us in our work, and wish one and all were applied to Irish legislation durthe very happiest of New Years. ing the same period, the Imperial

Parliament would not to-day be so THE Irish Times, an Orange paper, unpopular in Ireland. British statesmen have time and again declared it says a new party of great strength is their purpose and desire to see the springing up in Ireland. The name two countries really united, to see of the party is "Law and Order." There is not a people on the face of the earth furnished with such an the connection by participating in abundance of law as the Irish. What is wanted most is a little justice, English freedom. But when these and then the "Order" will follow.

same statesmen come to deal with The thread of life becomes weaker with each passing moment. The longest life can be reckoned by minutes.

idle for any one to claim that with anything less than national inde-In a few days the people will be called pendence Ireland can be satisfied. upon to make choice of persons to fill the The Irish people cannot be ruled position of Aldermen for the government with justice from London. The Imof our municipalities. For years past perial Parliament is over-burdened the conduct of men holding this title in with the necessities of legislation various cities and towns of the Dominton for the whole empire, and can give has been such as to cause grave fears to exist that our cherished system of munibut little attention to the local wants of large and important sections of cipal legislation is to a very great extent a failure. If we look about for a cause to the people. It is monstrous to think which might be attributed this condition that representatives from Scotland can fully understand the requirements of Ireland or vice versa. Besides, it is useless to deny that British legislators are in their dealings with Irish subjects usually governed by prejudice, to the almost entire exclusion of considerations of right and justice. The records of the Imperial Parliament for the past

of things, it must at once be conceded that the electors themselves are those on whose shoulders must rest the major part of the blame. In three cases out of five. we venture to assert, the person who drops his ballot into the box does not stop to inquire what are the qualifications of the man in front of whose name he is about to make a mark. In numbers of instances, too, he votes for a candidate because his vote has been solicited. If eighty years place this statement electors would ask themselves this quesbeyond contradiction. How often

tion: "Do I believe the person for whom during that time have not the repre-I am about to vote is an honest, and a sentatives of Ireland, in their efforts practical man?" and allow his conscience to have extended to their people the to guide him in the manner of marking very principles of legislation obtainhis ballot paper, there would be an end to ing in England and Scotland, been the mismanagement and unseemly conduct which are justly laid to the charge voted down by an inconsiderate of many boards of Aldermen in the Domajority, heedless of their injustice minion. Apart from mismanagement and callous to the wrongs of a genand the jobbery of rings, we might here refer to an abuse which has lately been principles guiding British statesmen developing itself. A large amount of in the legislation which they have gas is consumed, much valuable time lost, and the newspaper reporters as well as a few patient spectators are oftentimes

seen yawning and restless, while the average alderman is delivering himself of a speech in which there is neither pith nor point. Many of our representatives take it for granted that to be an alderman, it is necessary to be a public speaker. Oftentimes one may witness an hour Ireland enjoy all the advantages of spent and a dozen speeches made over such a matter as remitting the dog tax all the benefits of English laws and of a poor widow woman. The very slightest cause will serve to bring a dozen tors return to their ancient subseraldermen to their feet like so many jacks

which had attended the Asylum, for which all had made so many sacrifices a id in which all took so deep an interest. To mark the occasion, a celebra-

energetic mode of procedure adopted by Irishmen, is being fast swept tion consisting of a grand concert and at which an address setting forth the princi-pal events in the history of the institution would be delivered -and to which he inaway.

vited all the members of the congregation -would be held in the Victoria Hall, (St. Patrick's Literary Institute), St. Anne street, on Thursday, the 29th instant. He trusted to see this celebration a perfect success, and to that end again expressed the hope of seeing all the congregation giving their assistance.—Quebec "Chroncle," 19th Dec.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

GARIBALDI writes that he will come to Paris to try and reconcile the French and Italians. He is a most suitable associate for the present rulers of both countries.

THAT two such different men as beloved: "We next meet the grave Dean Stanley and Sir William Heathof Rev. William Henrion, O. S. D. cote should each, in making his will, who died in Baltimore Feb. 14th, contemplate and provide for the 1872. He made his religious propossibility of changes of creed" is fession at St. Joseph's in 1855, regarded by The London Globe as was there ordained priest in 1861. He was the child of wealthy parents symptomatic of the religious restssness of the times. "The Dean," of great religious fervor, and resi-"looked to the contingency dents of Dublin, Ireland. His Fasays, of Westminster Abbey falling into ther was a Frenchman and his mother was a member of the family the hands of the Church of Rome as possible, though not probable. Sir William Heathcote disinherits in of Henry Winston, Baron, of Waterford. Father Henrion was remarkable for his great humility and patience in his long continued sickadvance any tenant for life or tenant intail of his estates who may become a Jesuit or join any other Romness. No one in the Order knew ish order. until the last few years of his life

KAISEB WILHELM, nettled by the considered an aristocratic family in aniversal criticisms of the German Ireland. He was 33 years of age when he died." press, consented to the unimperial

rocess of an interview to make THE individuals who have taken known to his subjects that he had upon themselves the task of slandernot been led by the nose in putting ing Irishmen are now receiving his sign manual to the recent auda cious manifesto of Bismark to the hard knocks even from some of the Parliament. He says that in his English newspapers. The Referee soul he believes the doctrines therein thus refers to the subject :- The set forth, and that unless the elecstory of a King of Ashantee murdering two hundred girls, in order to vient attitude the Fatherland will use their blood in repairing his pal Ireland they forget all such declara-tions, and make laws for her on integration to take down every word he says and the chancellor, who means probably to be a newspaper fiction. Editors

法无语

BOSSUET'S LETTERS TO A KING'S

Considerable interest has been excited by the discovery in a French chateau by M. Auguste Menard of the manuscripts of the On Thursday, December 1st, an classical lessons given to the son of Louis X1V by Bossuet, Huet, and Montausier. event of sad and solemn interest took place at St. Joseph's, Perry Manuscripts possessed by the Paris libraries have supplemented this discovery, and MM. Firmin and Didot are about to County, Ohio. On that day the young men of the congregation came, M.M. Firmin and Didot are about to publish the first of two volumes, viz., "Juvenal," with the introduction and com-ments given by Bossuet to his pupil and taken down as he spoke, by the amanuenses of the Louvre. Bossuet's comments, far from inculcating Divine right, abound in such sontiment, as these, "Under the by invitation of the Very Rev. Father Lilly, to remove the remains of the Dominican Fathers and Brothers from the place in which they had lain for years, immediately at the entrance to the new convent, to ansuch sentiments as these: "Under the most glorious empire subjects are born to be free." "Know and never forget that the other cemetery some distance north of this, near the road to Somerset. The following item in the report Divine laws equally bind the shepherd in his hut and the monarch on his throne." "By nature you are on a perfect equality with other men." "A prince cannot be will be read with interest by the people of London, where the detoo sparing with the revenues of the State; he is only the manager of them." "All men are brothers." Those who have ceased was well known and greatly men are brothers." Those who have regarded Bossuet as the flatterer of despotism will see reason in the forthcoming volume for modifying their opinion.

Love for the House of God.

and

The holy king Edward had a great de-votion to building and enriching churches. Westminister Abbey was his latest and noblest work. It occupied his last six-teen years, during which he spent on it the tithe of his revenues. He fell in the which of the last vacantitous for its dedi the title of the last preparations for its dedi-cation, and even on his deathbed would make ready the sacred vessels and ornaments, and write the deeds for its endow-ment. He just lived to see the completion of his work of love. God rewarded him by making the glorious church he had raised the shrine of his relics; and, amid all the destruction of sacred things in Facthat he was a member of what was the destruction of sacred things in England, the saintly body has remained un-disturbed within it to this day.

It is a fact worth noting that Mother Catherine McAuley, the foundress of the Sisters of Mercy, and Mother Mary Aikenhead, foundress of the Sisters of Charity, were both Irish ladies, born in the same year, the former on the 29th of September, and the latter on the 19th of January, 1787; both were under early Protestant influence—both were strength-ened in the Catholic faith by Archbishop Murray of Dublin, and the sixteenth year of both their lives is marked with a white stone in the history of their spiritual progress.

exact in their attendance at the services of religion as that of St. Peter's Cathedral. It was, therefore, not surprising to see the different streets leading to the Cathedral crowded on Christmas morning by fervent worshippers making their way to the house of God, to join in the chant and praise which the church offers to the Most High of the feast of the Nativity. Long before six o'clock the Cathedral was crowded, and a large number were obliged to return to their homes, there not being a vacant seat in the building. As the Angelus bell ceased tolling, the acolytes, neatly dressed in red and white soutanes, and surplices, entered the sanctuary whilst the organ and orchestra poured forth the strains of the entrance march Immediately after them came the clergy followed by his Lordship the Bishop. followed by his Lordship the Bishop. After kneeling for some time before the altar in prayer, his Lordship advanced to the Episcopal throne, and, assisted by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere and Rev. Father O'Mahony, proceeded to vest for the grand pontifical Mass. The Rev. Fathers Walsh and Cornyn acted respectively as deacon and subdeacon, whilst the entire ceremony was under the *habile* direction of the Rev. Father Tiernan, rector of the Cathedral. The sight was indeed an Cathedral. The sight was indeed an Cathedral. The sight was indeed an edifying and a grand one. The cere-monies of the Catholic Church, always beautiful, are doubly interesting when the chief pastor of the diocese officiates. The magnificent vestments of the bishop and his clergy, resplendent under the light of hundreds of tapers, the solemn chart of the divine service, the solemn chart of the divine service, the carnest and devout attitude of the congregation, all was calculated to impress. But it was not until the more solemn part of the mass was coming to a close that the arduous and efficient work of the priests arduous and efficient work of the priests during the past few days could be seen, not less than five hundred persons having approached the holy table. At the end of the holy sacrifice his Lordship the bishop turned towards the people, and preached a most touching and eloquent sermon on the festival of the Nativity. We could not, even if we tried, give any thing like a just synopois of his Lordship's discourse. That it was deeply felt by his hearers was plainly visible. At half-past ten the edifice was again filled, when high mass was sung by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, the vener-ated Vicar-General of the diocese. The day would have been incomplete without hearing his familiar voice, which so correctly renders the solemn chant of the sarectly renders the solemn chant of the sa-cred service. Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Walsh acted as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop, in cope and mi-tre, assisted by Rev Father O'Mahony, occupied the throne. At the conclusion of the mass, Rev. 01

Father O'Mahony ascended the pulpit and preached, taking for his text, "For, behold I bring you tidings of great joy, which gi

there a God? Christians and 1 say yes, young mores. In their puncepty of attack, but really I have nothing so say. dreggists