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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

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 it tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has 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 manness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880.

THE LONDON PRESBYTERY.

Parson—"I cannot marry you, my pretty maid."
Milkmaid—"Nobody asked you, sir, she said."
—Nursery Song.

The London, (Ont.,) Presbytery has been discussing the question, "Should Romish priests be reordained into the Presbyterian church?" and has decided, nineteen to thirteen, against re-ordination. We regret the decision; though under the circumstances we do not quisition would have given him a see how any other could have been arrived at. We say under the circumstances, because viewing the Presbytery from an outside standpoint, and judging from the published speeches of the occasion, we eannot help coming to the conclusion concerning it, which the French principles of "No surrender," "Prohistorian Thiers arrived at concerning a certain individual more or less illustrious in Gallic story-"of tion has ceased to exist for upwards party had retired from office. His an elastic conscience, with no principles worth mention."

mistake, for many reasons. In the man), and would exist still if Presfirst place, the small number of byterian Ministers such as Mr. a Parliamentary dexterity of the Romish priests asking admissionhighly suggestive of the milkmaid's answer to the parson: "Nobody asked you, sir, she said," renders any discussion superfluous. One clunique find it a vast improvement in point 1872, 1874, and 1878. In 1871, he a century is hardly worth providing of efficacy and dispatch upon the contested the centre division of for. Nor would the moral worth of Spanish. In fact, the thoroughness of Montreal for the Local Legislature those asking appear to warrant any the Scotch Inquisition is perhaps of Quebec, and succeeded in winning serious consideration of the subject. A degraded priest is hardly worthy of Presbyterian ordination, if that intellect under the vivifying in excited the public mind of Great ordination be anything else but a sham. It is not until he has become thoroughly degraded and outcast that a Popish priest ever asks admission into other folds.

We consider the discussion a

But, if we regret the discussion, we regret also the decision. By all means, gentlemen, re-ordain Romish priests when they do ask admission. Their ordination in the Catholic church can avail them little for Presbyterian purposes. In the Catholic church they were ordained to offer sacrifice; in the Presbyterian they will find no sacrifice to offer. In the Catholic church they were ordained as dispensers of seven they will find but one. In the Catholic church they were ordained to make that awful change, in which the bread becomes the real body of Christ, and the wine His real blood; should they make this change, in the Presbyterian church, by virtue of their ordination in the Catholic, that sacred body would be present to the damnation of the people not discernto teach; in the Presbyterian they will find their pupils claiming private judgment as against all teaching. By all means, then, gentlemen, re-ordain these men. We should as soon expect to see a camel pass through the eye of a needle, as to see Catholic ordinations cramped and squeezed into the narrow needle eye of Pre byterianism.

We have said that we have been led to look upon the London Presbytery as "of an elastic conscience our Lord into Jerusalem. with no principles worth mention."
We formed our opinion from the utter want of all fixed dogmatic teaching in the speeches of the speeches of the those who had not as yet mode that the fixed pointed out the many lessons to be learned by this practice, and said it showed the fickleness of man—to-day it was hosannas, to-morrow it was crucify him. His Lordship closed an excellent discourse by exhorting different reverend members. One with God to do so during the remaining gentleman thought the church of week of the holy season of Lent.

Rome was not a Christian churchanother thought it was. One gentleman thought ordination was one thing-another thought it was another. One gentleman, quoting Old and New Testament, proved that the Church of Rome, though guilty of idolatry, persecution and immorality, did not cease to be a Christian church, another-using the same quotations, "drew entirely different conclusions." Evidently, Presbyterianism has not yet arrived at any very definite conclusion on the all-important question as to what is and what is not a Christian church. When it has settled that, it will be time to take up the ordination of Romish priests question. Elasticity of conscience and want of principles are evidently not drawbacks to membership in the Presbyterian church. Why, then, boggle at ordination?

The Rev. Mr. Malloy led off the discussion with two strong assertions-"The Church of Rome was worse to-day, as to doctrine, than she had ever been before. If the Inquisition was not in full blast to-day, it was because the church dare not continue it." Of what he meant by the first we are altogether ignorant; of what he meant by the second we think we have some idea. The rev. gentleman is evidently not deep in the philosophy of history. He has heard tell of the Spanish Inquisition, but not of the English and Scotch Inquisitions. This is to city of Montreal, securing that be regretted, as a very slight acquaintance with the Scotch Inproper appreciation of the Spanish.

Perhaps he is better acquainted bayonets, has carried out so successtestant ascendency" and "Catholic disabilities." The Spanish Inquisiof 200 years, the Irish Inquisition was "in full blast" within our own continue it."

its victims first, and then to put Commons a series of resolutions for them to death. This, to the Scotch an address to the Queen approving Presbyterian mind, was altogether the course of Mr. Gladstone's too slow a process. Hence it altered government in its proposed disall this, and first put its victims to establishment of the Irish church. death and then tried them. When These resolutions were not con-James Russell, of Kettle, and Hack- curred in by the Canadian Parlia stone, of Rathillet, and other good ment, but the very fact of the late (Presbyterian) men and true, after Mr. Holton's making so just and wrestling with the Lord in prayer generous a proposal on behalf of the for six hours!! murdered Bishop rights of Catholic Ireland entitles Sharp in the presence of his daugh- him to the lasting remembrance of ter, just 201 years ago, next 3rd of our people. That remembrance will, May, on Magus-Muir, they went we feel convinced, cling round his sacraments; in the Presbyterian further than all this, and doubtless, name and his achievements, for his in the interests of progress, Presby- was: terianism and the Scotch Inquisition dispensed altogether, even after death, with any form of trial. We commend to the Rev. Mr. Malloy's prayerful consideration the history of Scotland from the time of John Knox-Presbyterian apostle-Grand Inquisitor of the Scotch Inquisition in his time, and "Ruflian of the ing the body of the Lord. In the Reformation," as he has been appro-Catholic church they were ordained priately termed by a Protestant writer, down to the other day, when Scotland.

PALM SUNDAY.

day morning to attend the services in connection with the blessing of the palm. His Lordship Bishop Walsh delivered a very instructive sermon after the blessing of the palm, showing that the custom was practiced in the Catholic Church since the days of the early martyrs, and was held in commemoration of the triumphal entry of

DEATH OF MR. HOLTON.

We noticed in our last issue the sudden and wholly unexpected death at Ottawa, on Sunday, the 14th inst., of the Hon. L. II. Holton. Not since the death of our brilliant countryman, Mr. T. D. McGee, has there been such a feeling of universal sorrow evoked from all classes. Mr. Holton belonged to that distinguished school of politicians which has given Canada its Baldwins, its Hinckses, its Dorions, and its Lafontaines. He was a statesman who traded not on prejudice, trafficked not in corruption. In him the rights of the Catholic body ever found a ready, earnest, and untiring advocate. Representing a constituency overwhelmingly Catholic, no measure or movement affecting the privileges secured by the Treaty of 1763 to the people of Quebec escaped his keen observation, and if found hostile to these privileges, his sharpest criticism and sternest opposition. To Irish Catholics in particular, his memory will ever be held dear. He was their friend in the best sense of that much abused term, and throughout his career enjoyed their confidence and support. That confidence and that support he won and retained, By justice, truth and probity of mind.

In the general elections of 1857-8 ho generou ly sacrificed his Protestant support by allying himself with the late Mr. McGee in contesting the gentleman's election and losing his own. But though he was by his own generosity temporarily excluded from Parliament, Mr. Holton was afterwards unanimously returned by with that Irish Inquisition called the whole city of Montreal to the Orangeism, which, with the aid of Legislative Council. He was Minis an armed force of 100,000 British ter of Public Works in the Brown-Dorion government of 1858, and fully in a Catholic country the Finance Minister under the late Mr. Sandfield Macdonald in 1863-4. He was opposed to the coalition of 1864, formed some time after his own criticism of the scheme of confederation, as proposed by the Quebec Conmemory, (and we are not an old ference, was marked by moderation and sound judgment, combined with Malloy and Irish Orangemen "dare highest order. At the general election of 1867, he was returned to the As far as the Scotch Inquisition is | House of Commons for Chateaugay, concerned, the rev. gentleman will and re-elected for the same seat in wonderful progress of the human When the Irich church agitation fluences of Protestantism. It is a Britain, Mr. Holton, with that well-known fact that the Spanish perspicuity characteristic of the true Inquisition was accustomed to try statesman, proposed in the House of

supreme, in each hard instance

tried,
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride;
The rage of power; the blast of public
breath,
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death." The testimony of esteem borne to his memory by men of all parties in the House of Commons was a faithful echo of the feeling of every class of our population. The generous eulogy of the Premier, and the unutterable emotion of the leader of the opposition, were the fitting the Scotch Inquisition took fire at parliamentary requiem of the most the idea of a Catholic heirarchy in disinterested of public men. The whole country looks on the demise of Mr. Holton in the light of a national calamity. His loss will St. Peter's Cathedral was crowded Sun- long be mourned, because generations may pass before his place be filled. But keen as is our sorrow, and great our loss, we may dignify the one and relieve the other by the beautiful

reflection: "From God's own hand descend our joys and wees, These He decrees, and He but suffers those."

Pere Hyacinthe is preaching against divorce, but abstains from condemning Americans and English who practice it He says, however, he cares no more for their example than for that of the Turk. He ought to say a little too about other vows as sacred as those of marriage.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

For sickly efforts to advance truth according to its lights, Protestantism merits recongnition. Revivals and camp meetings have, it seems, done their duty with the result, as unpreindiced observers sadly notice, to bring contempt on religion and ridicule on the sacred name of Christ We are now, bless our stars, to be tayored with an invasion of "Salva tion Armies," recruited from the ranks of young men awfully devotional, and maidens severely unsym

pathetic. There are, we learn, to be religious meetings held in public places under the "command" of these serious young men and austere maidens. Wrapt up, no doubt, as the latter must be, in considerations wholly celestial to the total oblivion of personal charms, claims or advancement their ministrations will, it is expected, result in much prayerfulness on the part of the dames and dam sels who already, "chastened with coy Diana's pensive air," will almost certainly enjoy the benefit thereof.

The ministrations of the serious young men will not, we fear, be as successful in evoking a spirit of prayerfulness amongst the countless hordes of sinners of their own sex. The assa ilts of the Salvation Army on the citadels of sin will be viewed with some interest from a strategetic point of view, exciting, we may be sure, a good deal of comment amongst male sinners and a vast amount of gossip amongst female devotees. But what significant or permanent good will result from the movement of the new army? None that we can see.

What was the result of the Moody and Sankey revivals? Just this, that the whole affair proved a paying speculation for those concerned in organizing the revivals, and-nothing more. Our lunatic asylums may possibly-but we trust not-receive several accessions to their already over-crowded wards as a result of the new preaching. The Salvation Army will disband and disappear, leaving, no more trace than the pebble which bubbles to the bottom of the streamlet whose surface it has momentarily disturbed. Whatever little of effect it may produce, will, we fear, be total mental alienation to those unfortunates already intellectually weakened by fanaticism, and an increase of that cynic contempt of religion worthy an age of dollars and

The true Army of Salvation, the priesthood of the one living Church, has alone the divine commission to teach mankind. That commission it is seeking bravely and faithfully to execute-for with it the Spirit of Truth does now abide and will abide till the end of time. The prayers of all who follow the leadership of this glorious army should ascend to the throne of mercy, beseeching the Ruler of all things to extend His graces and blessings to all who sit in the vale of the shadow of deaththat all men may, in the one fold, know the true Shepherd.

A NIHILIST EMIGRANT.

Hartmann, the Nihilist conspirator, is, it appears, to favor America with a visit. We do not know what the object of the conspirator is in visiting this continent. But it may be that he comes to commune with Brother Kearney, in which case he will doubtless, as a friend of human rights, enjoy the sight of a few anticoast. Or it may be that he comes to As every ism has its partizans in this new world, we shall not be surprised to know that Nihilism will, upon the arrival of Hartmann, receive some accessions to its ranks from Those gentlemen who voted nay the many communistic elements at work in the American Republic.

That he will by some be made a folly, extravagance and crime have were members of the Council when rica with a reputation certainly not Our friends on the "nay" side may poses of that party have been creditable from a Christian point of not have voted as they did because should have had the sort of courage like it, notwithstanding,

or desperation required to conspire against the life of an emperor, will of itself, commend him to favor with men who profess belief in assassination as the best mode of removing what they are pleased to call tyranny. But it may be, after all, that Hartmann, disgusted with European Nihilism, comes to America to lead the life of a law-abiding citizen of the American Republic. If so, we trust his life will be one of great usefulness to mankind at large, and greater happiness to himself than it has yet been.

ELECTION PROBABILITIES.

The election campaign in Great Britain is calling forth an unusual amount of excitement, even for election time, on the part of politicians and electors.

probable Conservative less at fifty- St. Patrick's day, which we hope six seats. But this calculation would seem to include gains made as well and keep for future reference. by the Home Rule as the Liberal party, and would, if the Conservatives either by pulling their noses, or imwere thus defeated, render it necessary for the latter to rely on the Home Rulers for support. Such a contingency would certainly give the Irish party great influence in the Imperial Parliament, but would not necessarily or even probably lead to Home Rule. It is when Parliaments are nearly evenly divided that strong governments demanded by some particular exigency arise through a combination of parties. British members would, it is almost certain, east aside their traditional party feelings to combine against the grant-ing of Home Rule. But one thing is proverb which says that anyone certain, the advent of a Liberal administration with a just and progressive policy on the Irish Land Question would bring about a union between the Irish and British members of liberal views, and thus secure for Ireland the passage of a measure of vast importance from every point of view. We entertain the hope that from the pending election much good will result. The discussion of Irish questions will, during the campaign, engage even a larger share of attention than similar questions received in the campaign of 1868.

The open adhesion of Lord Derby to the Liberal cause will do much in the northern counties to strengthen candidates of that party, and may serve in many quarters as an antidote to Mr. Cowan's tamous "Jingo" speech.

vigorous campaign in Scotland. He stands for Midlothian and Leeds. He will, without doubt, be returned for Leeds, but he has terrible odds to overcome in Midlothian, and may fail of election there.

The Marquis of Hartington is contesting Lancashire, and will receive the support of Lord Derby, whose influence in the constituency is very great. The leading politicians on both sides will all likely find seats. In Ireland the leading Home Rulers will be returned with little or no opposition. From present indications, with some few exceptions, the elections in that country will be conducted with a quiet determination, tully expressive of the popular will.

THE RELIEF VOTE IN SARNIA.

The following are the names of the persons who voted yea and nav on the motion to grant the sum of \$300 for the relief of the distressed in Ireland, in the Sarnia Town Chinese demonstrations on the Pacific | Council. Nays:-A. C. Pausette, M. D., George A. Proctor, Andrew America to establish branch organi- Dalziel, Wm. Luscombe, Robert zations in the interests of Nihilism. Witmarch, James Foulds, John Hoskins, J. G. McCrae. Messrs. Watson and Keyes, the mover and seconder of the resolution, were the only persons who favored the grant. may have acted in the most conscientious manner. We do not wish to impute unworthy motives to hero of, we cannot doubt. Fraud, them, but if they or any of them for a long time constituted, with cer- similar appropriations were agreed tain of our neighbors, the very to, and if they voted yea on these strongest titles to distinction, if not occasions, they are most certainly renown. Hartmann comes to Ame- open to the charge of inconsistency. creditable, from a Christian point of not have voted as they did because view, but the Christian point of view it was for Ireland the money was is one now rarely heeded. That he wanted, but it does seem very much chosen a good way to do it. He is

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Religious instruction is entering again into the Prussian schools, and the parish priests are going to superintend it.

REV. JOHN A. WATTERSON, D. D., President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, has been appointed Bishop of Columbus, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the beloved Bishop Rosecrans.

A Mormon missionary, from London, named McIntosh, is agitating his cause in Huron county, but is not meeting with much success. We hope some of the good farmers of the county will lend Mr. McIntosh a gun and a dog, and show him where the squirrels "most do con-gregate." This would perhaps shake the "Joe Smith" out of him.

THE Essex Record of last week The Daily News estimates the total contains a paragraph in reference to our friends in Windsor will cut out There are only two ways of punishing the impertinence of the ill-bred. poverishing their pockets. interests of peace, we would recommend the latter method. It is also the most effective.

> "We are firmly of the opinion that an impartial jury cannot be got in Middlesex, and that the community will not be satisfied with the result of a trial in London. The prisoners could neither be con-demned nor acquitted there without causing a great many people to suspect that justice had been disregarded."—Globe.

This Globe man imagines that the Dominion of Canada is a suburb of Toronto, and that Toronto is entirely controlled by the Globe Pubwho is curious to know how the world could get on without him can find out by sticking his finger into a tub of water, then withdrawing it and looking at the hole. We would recommend our friend to try this experiment when he wishes to find out how Canada could get along without either Toronto or the Globe

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

On the 26th of this month the Church commemorates the crucifixion and death of our Divine Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It is fitting that, on that day, Christians should leave aside the avocations which usually engage their attention, and devote themselves to prayer, fasting, alms deeds, and other good works. Nothing can be done unless a beginning is made. On Good Friday all Catholic merchants should close their places of business. and all Catholic e Mr. Gladstone has entered on a and who can afford to do so, should obtain leave of absence from their work. If they would do this, their example would soon be followed by devout Protestants, and, in a short time, the great anniversary would be properly observed everywhere.— Catholic Mirror.

> WE would like to send the following to old John, and if not uncomfortable, stand by and see him read it: Brother Philip, one of the early pioneers of education of Notre Dame, has in his possession a curious looking snuff-box, which at one time belonged to John Knox, founder of the Brother Presbyterian Church. Philip is one of the last lineal descendants of the so-called reformer, and the box has been handed down in his family as an heirloom from generation to generation. It is made of black horn, with silver mountings, and bears a plate inscribed with the initials of the first owner. Brother Philip is a convert, and he has taught with marked success at Notre Dame and other institutions of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in the United States and Canada. But maybe John has modified his views, and thinks his box is not the worst off. The last of Luther's line, too, ended in the Church, prefiguring the course of his sect .- Richmond Visitor.

THE spirit in which Ireland has taken up the gauntlet so insolently thrown down by Lord Beaconsfield. in his crafty letter to the Duke of Marlborough, is brave and encouraging. The heartless old schemer, excellent type of the Government he controls, arraigns the representatives of Ireland on a charge of endeavoring to create "a danger scarcely less disastrous than pestilence or famine" -the disintegration of the so-called United Kingdom. This is a gross exaggeration of the aims and purposes of the Irish Party, so far as the aims and purto raise a cry against Ireland, and he doubtless considers the was he has not the man to hesitate a cut lying sain faith Pop of o a pe day, once tion

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