THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as soon as they conveniently can. Where we have a local agent all monies can be paid to him, thereby avoiding the trouble and risk of sending them by mail. Care should be taken when making payments to obtain a receipt, and subscribers are hereby cautioned against paying money to any person except our duly authorized agents. Our St. Thomas subscribers should pay money to no person except Mr. John Doyle, Merchant, or ourselves.

Mr. Boone, 186 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, is our authorized agent for St. Catha rines and district.

Mr. Dan'l. Fisher is our appointed agent for Stratford.

OUR PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPHS.

Some of our subscribers have neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of procuring one of our grand Premium Photographs, by paying up their subscriptions in full on the 1st of January. Had they been aware of the excellence and real value of the pictures, they would not have hesitated about forwarding their subscriptions in due time. We know, however, that many may have been prevented by the force of circumstances, and therefore deem it a duty of ours to extend the time, in order that all his Dublin speech he is reported to have said those who were first to come forward and as- that "he might come back to Dublin again sist in establishing the RECORD, and to whom we owe such a deep debt of gratitude, may have an opportunity of obtaining one of these be no mistaking the meaning of this. Protime to January 31st, 1879. Remember, can tell the Irish American electors that he then, that all subscribers who pay up their was all through old Ireland and was welsubscriptions in full, on or before the above date, will receive their choice of a Cabinet- length and breadth of the land, and from Sized Photograph of His Grace Archbishop Mizzen Head, in Cork, to Fair Head, in An-Lynch, or their Lordships the Bishops of London and Hamilton, mounted on fine cardboard, making a picture 8x10 inches, executed in the best style of the art by Edy Bros., London, and value for \$1.00. All those who have paid up their subscriptions will please notify us by postal card, or otherwise, which picture they prefer, and we will forward it without delay. We would request those who can conveniently call at the office, to do so.

BRAVO! CORK. The cable informs us that, at a meeting of the Town Council of Cork, on the 3rd inst., after several bitter speeches by Catholic members, a motion that the letter of the U. S. Consul at Queenstown, announcing General Grant's coming, be simply "read" was carried without a dissenting voice. A previous motion to give General Grant a pro per reception was ignored.

The despatch was dated from London, where, of course, it was worded in such a way as to make it appear that Cork's refusal to give Grant a public reception was due to the antipathy of the Catholic body alone. However, it appears there was not a dissenting voice at the Council Board, and we presume there were several Protestants there. They have a wonderful faculty in London for life just ended. manufacturing news that would be in any way likely to reflect discredit upon the Catholics of Ireland. Of all people in the world the Catholics of Ireland are the most liberal, and the most indifferent about the religious qualifications of a man to whom they wish to of divinity. But delicate health obliged him pay a tribute of honor or respect. Religious honor they give where religious honor alone is due; national honor where real morit deserves it, or the nation's gratitude demands it. From a religious point of view Gen. Grant deserves nothing, either one way or the other, from the Irish people. He de clared in one of his Presidential messages that he would never sanction the voting of one dollar for Sectarian education; and under him away in advance of his class; and as he his administration every obstacle was thrown in the way of Catholic missions to the Indians, while those of the denomination to which he belongs were fostered and encouraged. Nevertheless it must not be supposed judgment of singular clearness and force, and that it was religious sentiment, or the love of a taste of rare delicacy, enabling him to one sect and the hatred of another that actu- throw off, almost without effort, compositions ated him to declare himself against Sectarian of a high order of literary merit. When we education, and to deny the poor Indians the add to these qualities a humor that was inexprivilege of having the missionaries they liked best, and in whom they could trust, without fear of being robbed and afterwards betrayed and butchered. Not at all. It was only a part of the policy of one of the most corrupt administrations that has ever directed the affairs of a great nation. It was only a sedative to those who were becoming restive threw less gifted minds into despair. And under the yoke of "whiskey rings," "Indian then his disposition was so genial and kindly, agencies," &c.

The real cause of Cork's refusal to give Gen. Grant a public reception is based simply upon national pride, and nothing else. He snubbed Ireland once, and he contemptuously ignored her in his present tour, until such time as he heard that he was likely to be nominated for the Presidency in 1880. In " and run for Mayor against Barrington and 'for Parliament against Butt." There can beautiful pictures. Lest any of our subscrib-beautiful pictures. Lest any of our subscrib-perly interpreted, it signifies that he is going ing them in richest plenty, and then withers should be without one, we will extend the to Washington to run for President, and he holding the power to use them. So it was in comed everywhere he went throughout the trim, every mother's son of them had said that if they were only in America they would put him in the Presidential chair in spite of all the Democrats in the Union. The Dublin affair, however, can not properly be called a public reception. A public reception in Ireland means a spontaneous demonstration of welcome by the whole populace of any city, town, village or hamlet, that the person to be welcomed may visit. There was nothing of the kind in Dublin. The ridiculous formal ity of presenting the freedom of the city, and a few after-dinner speeches constituted the whole affair. In 1876 the Irish nation sent a delegation to Washington charged with the mission of offering Ireland's felicitations to America upon the hundredth anniversary of her independence. President Grant refused to receive the delegates or to accept of any address from Ireland, except it came through the British Minister at Washington, and he has now the cheek to expect that a people whom he snubbed and despised, and whom he has never lost an opportunity of insulting, should welcome and feast him. It is to be regretted that the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. Butt should have condescended to acknowledge him even as they did, but we presume it was more on account of respect for the American nation than through any personal feelings of admiration entertained for Gen. Grant.

As the old year was just going out, that is As the old year was just going out, that is Life, I may have offened in word or action. about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st ult., Mr. Michael O'Gorman, for the last five years Professor in Assumption College, Sandwich, breathed his last in that institution. He had been confined to bed since the 13th November, now sinking, now rallying, but always patient and resigned, and careful-

ly using the weary moments of enforced rest in preparing for the great summons. It would be a pleasure, or at least some alleviation of the distress his death has caused us, to tell how beautifully he made this preparation. But such things are difficult to state rightly, and we pass themover in order to have more time to say a word upon the

The deceased was born in Toronto, in September 1846, we think, and after making his course of humanities in St. Michael's College, in that city, he went to the College of St. Sulpice, in Montreal, with a view to the study to interrupt his labors, and after a year of rest he returned to teach amongst his old friends at Clover. Hill and Sandwich, till death called him. It was a brief career, and a hidden onc; and yet, humanly speaking, it deserved to be long, and well-known, for Mr. O'Gorman was gifted with rich endowments both of head and heart. Almost in childhood he exhibited in school such abilities as kept grew older, and essayed more difficult studies, the early promise was more than fulfilled.

To a memory that let nothing slip he joined -and it is by far too uncommon a union-a haustible, and a wit as refined as it was free from all bitterness, it is easy to understand how high were the hopes his friends entertained of his future prospects. He had, besides, a talent for the exact sciences that frequently bordered upon genius, and made it a mere pastime for him to master matters that his affections so large, his views of things so hopeful and generous, that a shrewd friend described him by saying, "He had sunlight enough in his nature to keep himself ever bright, and cheer up a whole community besides." There is affection in these words, we freely admit, a deep and now weeping affec-

tion, but surely no flattery, nor even half the truth. And if so much that was admir able did not force itself upon public notice, the reason is not far to seek. It is a history illustrating what somebody has said that God sometimes shows how little in His sight are the highest natural gifts, by first bestowour dear friend's case. The morning rose

2. I myself ask pardon of all those whom in my

now regret it sincerely and disavow it with all my

heart. 3. Finally, if, contrary to my intentions, and the feelings of respect and filal obedience which I have always entertained towards the Holy Catholic Church, my mother, there has escaped either in my words or writings, anything that might be construed derogatory in the least to that spirit of submission which a Christian ought to cherish for her whom he considers the guardian of truth, and its sole organ on earth. I entirely repudiate it, and publiely express my earth, I entirely repudiate it, and publicly express my desire that it should be regarded as if it had never existed.

In the position in which I find myself to-day in In the position in when I find myself to day in presence of an approaching eternity, man is better able to judge the value of human things. If he feels any regret, it is to have paid too much attention to the affairs of this world, and to have pursued with too much ardor, that, which for a Christian ought always to have been been interests, of always to be subordinate to the great interests of May then, my friends and all those who were my eternity.

political opponents, intercede for me with the com-mon Father of Christians; and should God call me to Hinself, I hope they will not refuse me the chari-ty of their prayers. P. A. TREMBLAY.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

"Whilst refusing freedom of worship, therefore Cecil, like Elizabeth, was ready to concession we can hardly doubt that the bulk vol. ii., p. 292.)

What rare notions of religious worship ome people have! Here are Cecil and Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen of reformation times granting "freedom of conscience," but refusing "freedom of worship" to the world, and expecting nobody to be astonished at their conduct. Nor were Cecil and Elizabeth and the bulk of Elizabethian Englishmen the only ones who appear to have held this most curious of doctrines and deemed it a Reformation. Oliver Cromwell carried it out later on in Ireland. In January, 1650, whilst overrunning the three counties of Limerick, Tipperary and Kilkenny, he everywhere held out promises of life and liberty of conscience to those towns and castles which should submit. Being asked to define terms, for he was known to be trickster, it was found that with Cecil and Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen of Elizabethian days the would-be democrat Cromwell understood liberty of conscience to be the "liberty of internal belief, not of ex-'ternal worship." (See his letter in Phil. Iren. i., 270.) This is a strange kind of liberty of conscience. "You need not believe in my church, but you must conform at least outwardly to it." And what this outward conformity meant every one at all acquainted with reformed England's penal laws knows full well. It amounted to the payment exactly of the noble sum of £250, or if we are to believe Cobbet, of £3250, per annum of our modern money, for the privilege even during sickness, of staying at home. The law was precise upon this subject; there were to be thirteen months in the year, and sickness did not excuse if it could be proved that the sick man was a recusant both before and after sickness. This was certainly a refinement of law worthy of so enlightened an age. We have often asked ourselves the question, can a Protestant be tolerant? We think not. At any rate as a matter of fact Cecil, Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen of her day, and Oliver Cromwell in his day, as holding this doctrine, were not; and they are representative Protestant Englishmen of their several periods. To say the least of it, this freedom of external worship which these men refuse is a fractional part of liberty of conscience, historian Green, Cecil, Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell and the bulk of Englishmen of Reformation days to the contrary notwithstanding. To refuse it, therefore, whilst granting the liberty of internal belief, is to grant only a fractional liberty of conscience. In fact such a liberty of conscience as the debased Hottentot would we suspect, reject with scorn. Protestantism professes to be a return to primitive Christianity, as if Christianity could be one thing at one time and another at another. Be that, however, as it may, Protestantism, if it is not a return to primitive Christianity is nothing - it has no locus standi, no raison detre. Now if there is one thing more than another which primitive Christianity discloses to the world, it is its rejection unto death of this Pagan doctrine of conformity in external worship. "Sacrifice to the Gods, if only outwardly, but sacrifice, and we are content," said the Pretors to their Christian captives. And from tottering age and budding youth, from shrinking maiden and courageous boyhood, there went up to heaven that sole response, "We will not damn our souls." "Then must you to the lions." ,'So be it," was the calm but firm reply. It is evident then that primitive Christianity did not believe in conformity of external worship, whatever quaint notions Cecil, Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen may have held concern-

[FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.]

spiritual things, and if their is the slightest emblance of connection between them, what If, in the heat of discussion and excitement of the moment 1 have sometimes allowed myself to be car-ried beyond the bounds of moderation and charity, our inward faith, how can any but a hypocrite hold the one and consent to discard the other ? For a man to be a Christian inwardly and a Jew outwardly, or to be a Jew inwardly and a Christian outwardly is certainly not an edifying sight. Ordinarily, that is to say in any society at all above Fiji-dom, it is called hypocrisy, and is held the meanest of all crimes. Even from a Protestant standpoint one is tempted to ask how any civilized beings like Cecil and Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen of their times could for a moment hold such an evidently absurd doctrine? Cromwell we can understand holding any doctrine however absurd. He was a monomaniac, and therefore not to be held accountable for his acts. But Cecil and Elizabe'h were at least educated personages, supposed to act according to some system of ethics. They were moreover supposed to be Protestants, and Protestantism is, or pretends to be, private judgment, and private judgment, as we should take it, presupposes the right not only to believe as one likes, but also to worship as one likes. But this is precisely concede freedom of conscience. And in this what Cecil and Elizabeth, firm believers in the absurd doctrine, " Cujus regio hujus religio." of Englishmen went with him." (Green, would not allow to any man. Truly as an intellectual logical movement this English Reformation of ours does not shine to much SACERDOS. advantage.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From Our Special Correspondent.]

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Dec. 19th, 1878. At the present moment the one theme above all thers which fills the minds and mouths of men-is the sad death of Princess Alice. The press of the Continent equally with our own is full of regrets for the loss sustained. The English people were remarkably fond of this member of our Royal family for the devotion she displayed during the illnesses of her father and brother the Prince of Wales. As a devoted and fond mother, she has again proved her worth in her late home at Hesse. The Earl of Beaconstield in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, in moving an address of Condolence to the Queen, spoke highly of the virtues and talents of the late Princess, his sentiments were excellent and most gracefully expressed. One of his points was the following "there is something wonderfully piteous in the immediate cause of her death. The Physicians who permitted her to guard over her suffering family enjoined her under no circumstances whatever to be tempted into an embrace. Her admirable self-restraint carried her through the crisis of the terrible complaint in safety, and she remembered and observed the injunction of the Physicians, But it became her lot to break to her son, quite a youth, the death of his youngest sister, to whom he was devotedly attached, and the boy was so overcome with misery that the agitated mother clasped him in her arms and received the kiss of death." Addresses to the Queen from all the cities and towns of England testify to the love borne by the country for the departed Princess.

Another subject of present anxiety is the general distress which is prevailing in the many districts. From my previous letters relating to stricts. From my previous feature relating to strikes, you will have gathered that I prognosticated much suffering this winter by the working classes. I regret to say that my anticipations are receiving a sad verification. Poverty and distress of all kinds are growing with remarkable strides. For the last forthight winter has been with us in great severity. a cannot remember when the intense frosts and snows here made so early an appearance. Besides which we have had dense fogs almost daily. Gloomy as the weather is we know it is but one of the troubles afflicting thousands of poor people around us. So widespread is the distress that numerous journals are referring to it, and on Tuesday the secretary for the home department had his attention called to it in Parliament. His reply showed that called to it in Parhament. His reply showed that the poverty existing in many places, among which were named, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh, was very great but did not call for special, that is to say, Imperial legislation. He founded his conclu-sion on the replies received from the Mayors of the various towns, who all said that local efforts would be affected to meet all demands for the present. be sufficient to meet all demands for the present. As regards Manchester many exaggerated reports As regards Manchester many exaggerated reports were circulated in the London press, in consequence of which some warm hearted people pressed upon the Lord Mayor to open a subscription list at the Mansion House and appeal to the county for sup-port. Before doing so he communicated with our Mayor, who wrote in reply that though the distress was undoubtedly great he felt sure that the people of Manchester were able and willing to cope with all present difficulties. In this he was only speaking present difficulties. In this he was only speaking the truth for if money be required for charities of any kind the wealth of Manchester flows in continany kind the weath of Mathematical \pounds 5,000 in various sums have been sent in to the Manchester, Salford bistrict, Provident Society, who have enlarged their sphere of labours to meet the present great emergency. The committee belonging to this old charity, numbering amongst them many prominent men, have been most assiduous in their labours during the last fortnight and are trying to grapple with all the difficulties of the present situation. It is not intended by this movement to relieve the guardians of the poor of their duties in any way as assistance will not be given to those who are in receipt of parish relief. Numerous cases are being brought to light of persons who have been comfortably off who are now disposing of the most ordinary articles of the household in order to keep off starvation. They are people too, who it is found will not obtrude their condition before the eyes of their townspeople, but silently and surely are descending to th It is to such people that the depths of poverty. Provident Society offer assistance, though in the first instance, application must be made by the per-son seeking relief. Within twenty-four hours each case will be enquired into, as a staff of gentlemen have undertaken such duties. Every endeavour will be made to prevent imposture though a hard line will not be drawn where real destitution exists. The reports already published of visits to many of ing it. And primitive Christianity was in the right. For if worship and belief are indeed famine was very 'great here and though we hope

It has been found necessary in Berlin to publish a kind of official explanation of the extraordinary and detestable measures which the Government have seen fit to take with the ostensible excuse of crushing Socialism. It is glibly declared that these steps were not taken in the German capital without the most ample grounds. There is no doubt, it is said, that seeret ramifications "of those narrower circles which are connected with one another through confidential agents, and follow the concerted watchwords of known leaders, after the fashion of the old Mazzini Associations," are spreading over the whole State, and especially in Berlin. As if this truly alarming and most comprehensive declaration were not enough, it is further stated that there are distinct signs that the agitation in Germany stands in close connection with the leaders of the International Society, and in view of these facts it is declared to be the duty of the Government to use the weapons granted to it for the protection of society before it is too late, and in order more especially to tear asunder the network of the International agitation, which, according to positive indications, has made Berlin one of its chief centres. If, after all this, the Berlin people are not content to entrust their liberties to a Government which takss such an affectionate interest in their welfare, the

chances are that they never will be happy. Meanwhile, the National Gazette gives readers the comforting assurrance that they have by no means seen the last of the measures prepared by the Government for their safety and general well-being.

He richly deserved the rebuff which he reeived, and Cork is to be congratulated on having been afforded such a splendid opportunity of teaching Grant and men of his ilk that they cannot always insult Irishmen with impunity.

It has been a noticeable feature that during the the storms the Grand Trunk has managed to keep open its connections, while other roads particularly those in New York State, have been completely blockaded. During the last five days no New York papers have reached this office, while Montreal, Kingston, and other eastern papers on the Grand Trunk have been delivered with wonted regularity.

gloriously bright, but only to be immediately overcast with clouds that would neither break nor lift till evening and night had come.

From his twentieth year he was the victim of an incurable malady. The bodily frame, as too often happens, was unequal to the support of the mind, and such was the state of his health all the way through that nothing but his wonderful courage could have enabled him to do anything at all. But alas ! neither courage nor energy could make him strong enough to advance to Holy Orders, or even to complete his novitiate; and he died with only the merit of his good intention. His many friends will, we are sure, punctually comply with the only request he made at death, that they would all pray for the repose of his soul.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. TREMBLAY A Telegram informed us a few days since of the death of the Hon. Mr. Tremblay, late member of the Dominion Parliament for the county of Charlevoix. This gentleman, as most of our public men, has been frequently made the object of violent attacks on the part of those who differed from him on political grounds. Mr. Tremblay in the heat of public discussion may occasionally have made free use of the weapons which a free press placed in his hands. The presence of death, and the remembrance of approaching eternity have produced their salutary effects. All that was human gradually disappeared from Mr. Tremblay's noble heart, and gave place to feelings and sentiments worthy of a Christian of the primitive ages of the Church. We take great pleasure in publishing in the columns of the CATHO-LIC RECORD the last address of the dying statesman, as a sublime monument of Christian charity and for-

The following is the address to which we refer : TO THE PUBLIC.

In the presence of the Eternity to which God very In the presence of the Eternity to which God very probably shall soon summon me to enter;—Re-membering the precept of charity which obliges the Christian to have no enemies, and commands him to pardon the injuries which he may have re-ceived, as well as to repair those he may have been guilty of towards others, in order the better to obtain the grace and maxy of God, at the solemn obtain the grace and mercy of God, at the solemn moment of death, I desire in all Christian humility moment of death, I desire in all Christian humility and sincerity, to make the following declarations : 1. I heartily forgive all those who may have of-fended or injured me by word or action, in my public or private life or who may have caused me any ill-feeling whatever.