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THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Publisher and Proprietor.

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 its one 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 management the Records will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of l Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,

Catholic Miccord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1880.

DR. CLEARY.

The news of Dr. Cleary's consecration in Rome on the 21st ult., the festival of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin will be received with heartfelt satisfaction or this side of the Atlantic, particularly in Kingston. The death of the late Dr O'Brien, who during his brief but brillian episcopate, did so much for the diocese o Kingston, filled all classes of the popula tion confided to his care with such deep regret that nothing but the appointment of a prelate of eminent talent and truly apostolic zeal could give them that ardo and courage so necessary to the maintenance of Catholic institutions and the promotion of Catholic interests. A man cast in such a mould is Dr. Cleary. He brings with him to Canada commanding ability, profound learning and the apotolic devotedness so worthy his high office. We have ample room in this country for the exercise of these noble attributes. Bishop Cleary comes to a devoted clergy and a faithful people, who will share his burdens and lighten his responsibilities. We welcome him to Canada. He will be no stranger here. His spiritual children are mainly Irish, and of the Irish Canadians of Kingston it may indeed be said that they are Hibernis Hiberniores. Dr. Cleary's mission amongst such a people will be crowned with such success as to benefit not alone his diocese but the whole coun-

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Wednesday last was observed by to the devotion of Catholics. The Church from the earliest times commemorated with more or less solemnity, according to times and Virgin. In many places, from an early period, the festival was honored Conception. The Church, in fact, having always held the doctrine of from the stain of original sin, looked upon the feast as one calling for mulgation and solemn definition tion. This fidelity and devotion are ministered to the sickly spirit of in-

wherever an Irish population exists, to see even greater fidelity and devotion in the observance of the festivals dedicated to the honor of the Blessed Virgin than are shown at present. We trust it may be so in a particular manner in regard of the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

GROSS ILLIBERALITY.

The manner in which certain

Canadian and American journals

enter on the discussion of the Irish

question reflects no credit on journal

sm in the new world. The Irish

question has long since ceased to be

one of mere local concern to the

people of Ireland. It is to-day a

question of world-wide significance.

On its solution certainly depends not

only the welfare of Ireland but the

stability and endurance of the British

Empire. A question of such impor-

tance naturally enters within the

sphere of intelligent journalistic discussion. It invites attention and earnest reflection. Its bearings, ocal, imperial and international, deerve very serious consideration. A journalist as far removed from the scene of events now transpiring in Ireland, as the journalist on this continent necessarily is, should, in an especial manner, guard against emerity in pronouncing judgment on a question of such varied and intricate bearings as well as of such world-wide magnitude. From what we have read of the reflections of certain Canadian journalists on the Irish question, we are regretfully forced to the conclusion that the greater the ignorance, and the leeper the prejudice of the writer, the more easily does he fall into gross mis-statements concerning the interests and attitude of the Irish race Some journals, in discussing Irish affairs, indulge in vulgar diatribe and stupid mendacity. These have but one purpose to serve, the feeding of prejudice at so much per pound. The proprietors of these journals are mere creatures of the fanaticism hey inwardly despise, but, through se f-interest, promote and propagate. From them we expect neither hones criticism nor intelligent discussion not to speak at all of just discrimina. tion. But from journals animated as are, we must in justice admit, several secular organs with a spirit of fair dealing; from journals enlightened by intellectual guidance of no ordinary calibre, we expect in the consideration of the grievances of the moderation All such festivals are held in the justice. We do not pretend to claim his intention of dealing with Ireland conclusions, drawn from study and our mind, fail in their duty if they do highest reverence by the faithful for the public men of Ireland in the in a "thorough" manner, and his reflection of such a nature, met with not keep it before the public. Moderachildren of the Church, who on these present agitation complete immunity days abstain, as on Sundays, from from the errors into which the greatest servile work and assist at the Holy statesmen from time to time may fall. Sacrifice of the Mass. The festival The leaders of a people long ground people of the land, and robbed them his arduous labors, been enabled to solemnized on Wednesday last is one down by barbarous laws have very that in an especial manner appeals | much difficulty in repressing violent upheavals of popular discontent. Their duty is to control and shape all such movements in a manner to advance and strengthen the cause places, the conception of the Holy they have at heart. Nothing tends so much to weaken popular agitation as ill considered and senseless comunder the title of the Immaculate motion. The people have the undoubted right to express their views and formulate their grievances in the the immunity of the Mother of God plainest and strongest terms. They have also the right to consider every | timely and judicious encouragement | with a ready response. Landlordism, legitimate means of freeing themspecial observance since the pro- selves from injustice. In the exercise of these rights, they naturally trations under the reign of Charles can never, and will never forget him. of this dogma in 1854, a dogma ac- look to their leaders for firm but cepted with joyous unanimity by prudent guidance. In the present the whole Catholic world. The festival Irish land agitation the public and another opportunity of dealing with cerely trust that he may be spared of the Immaculate Conception has their leaders have, we claim, from been everywhere observed with the very beginning, acted in a spirit marked fidelity and edifiying devo- of manly torbearance. In the presence of famine itself, their course of the severest rebuke that could be ad- action has been characterized by an admirable spirit of subordination. fidelity pervading our times. We We feel no difficulty in alleging that feel happy in testifying to the faith- no other people in the world would ful observance of the day by the en ure with equal submissiveness Catholics of London. If ever there the wrongs under which the Irish confirmation of the treaty of Limer- made by English journals to fasten on the was a time when Catholics should in race labors. Is it not then painful ick, gave its assent to laws prohibitwas a time when Catholics should in all things prove themselves obedient and exact in the fulfilment of duty, and exact in the fulfilment of duty. it is the present time. They could not better assure themselves of success judicious in their reflections, dealing return for the complacency of the Munster and the Holy Father sets at rest in their combats for holy faith than with the Irish land question in a

he arm niful of their obligations to religion, and history. We must ed their hold on that unfortunate that there was nothing revolutionary in her. We expect that in years to come, admit that we have been at times country. Deprived of all other disgusted with the tone savoring of means of employment, the men of the lowest moral delinquency in the Irish people were forced to which the utt-rances of certain wrench a miserable livelihood from Canadian secular organs on Irish a few perches of willing but exhaustaffairs have been pitched. We expect in this new world, free as it is from the bane and blight of landlordism, that public writers would, in discussing the misfortunes of a generous people, exercise some measure of sympathy based on the justice of the claims of this people. The course pursued by many writers on this matter has been to us a source of disappointment. We condemn the intolerance of these men in the very severest terms as dishonorable to journalism and discreditable to a manly sense of justice so essential in a new community like ours.

IRISH TRADE.

The union between Great Britain and Ireland was rightly and justly characterized as a union between the shark and its prey. Britain. with sharkish voracity, swallowed Ireland's logislative independence and Ireland's commercial activity. We do not now propose to deal with the injustices beaped on Ireland by means of the destruction of her Par liamentary autonomy. But of Irish commercial inanition caused by British injustice we propose to say a little. From the acknowledgment of Irish Parliamentary inde pendence in 1782 to the union in 1800 the trade and manufactures of Ireland grew to proportions of surprising magnitude. Under the fosering care of a home parliament. which, with many defects of constitution, was Irish, and in a certain sense, subject to the control of Irish public opinion, Ireland acquired a position in the world's commerce that the most ardent free-trader could hardly have anticipated. By the concession of free trade in 1780 the British government gave to Ireland a grand opportunity for the development of her immense internal resources. But Ireland had scarcely entered on the work of development when England snatched from her the legislative protection, without which that development could not arrival in the country he applied progress. The policy of England himself with a spirit of honest and towards Ireland in the matter of fearless determination to study trade has ever been narrow, selfish, the Irish land question. To reach and oppressive. The viceroyalty of this purpose he visited himself the Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who, estates of the landlords and the domto Ireland's misfortune, ruled her joiles of the tenants. He gave the from 1632 to 1639, witnessed the rules governing the relations beactive inception of this policy of tween landlord and tenant the benlliberality. Wentworth word he kept. His admini-tration a most gratifying approval on both tion, exactitude in statement and was one of fraud, violence and stern- sides of the Atlantic. The American est persecution. He despoiled the people have, for the first time, through of their rights, and sought to crush form a just and exact idea of the true out what little of commercial life position of helplessness and distress that remained after ages of civil occupied by the Irish nation. Mr. strife and internal disorder. The Redpath unfolded to the gaze of the woolen manufacture then the most reading public, the world over, the flourishing in Ireland, he almost wickedness of the Irish land system, utterly destroyed. Wentworth pur- and the consequent misery of the sued this policy for the purpose of people. He invoked in terms of making Ireland in all things subser stirring and feeling humaneness the vient to Britain. For twenty years assistance of the patriotic nation of after his departure Irish trade and which he is an honored citizen, on manufactures languished, and had, it behalf of Ireland struggling for free-tion. is to be feared, perished, but for the dom and justice. His appeals met given them by the Duke of Ormond thanks to Mr. Redpath, has few, if during his first and second administ any, friends in America. Ireland II. The triumph of William of He has acted the part of a noble Orange gave the British Parliament and generous man, and we do sinlish Parliament to discourage by dealt such heavy blows. every means in his power the woolen industry in Ireland. He kept his word. The servile assembly known as the Irish Parliament, which had dishonored the plighted faith of the the present agitation in Ireland has ex-King himself, in the matter of the cited a good deal of surmise. The attempt Irish legislature, placed heavy prohiany hope the friends of landlordism might begging tour once more. He ap-

ed soil. Kept in enforced idleness for several months in the year, is it surprising that the Irish race contracted vicious habits to which generous reople are prone? "We are apt," said Dean Swift most truthfully, "to charge the Irish w th laziness, because we seldom find them employed, but then we don't consider that they have nothing to do." The poverty and degeneracy caused by their promises. The Holy Father, in the British oppression in the matter of unite in 1780, and secure for their whole world. For twenty years after, Irish trade flourished, but again the blighting hand of Britain fell on her nascent industries, and from 1800 till the present day, the stosorbing interest for Ireland, and for the empire, it is largely due to the he holdings are small and the rents excessive. In the cities and towns of landlord tyranny. there is idleness and destitution because of the utter absence of profitable employment for the people. When the urban populations are thus impoverished the rural districts must feel the effect of their destitution and distress. Give Ireland an opportunity to build up her trade. Do not hamper her industries with American public. The Catholic body in mented by an emigration commis restrictions that tie down her energies, and the country, blessed as it is with a rich soil, magnificent streams and majestic harbors, must soon

acquire weal h and content.

MR. JAMES REDPATH. Mr. Redpath, the able and honest orrespondent of the New York Tribune, has we learn, left Ireland for America. We know of no man, not excepting Mr. Parnell himself, who has done Ireland more signal and lasting service. From his first

IRELAND AND ROWE.

The attitude of the Holy See towards

the character of the movement, such agitations being the mode adopted both in England and Ireland to bring about any great reforms. The Irish people, we have often said, do not look to rebellion, but to just legislation as the remedy for the abuses of landlordism. True, many Irishmen, with what seems good reason, after the action of the Lords last year or the Compensation Bill, almost despair of any such remedial legislation from the British Parliament as will give Ireland freedom and content. But English statesmen have pledged themselves to secure happiness for Irish tenants by legislation, and the Irish people are quite willing to give them every opportunity to redeem interview with the Munster prelates, ex-Irish trade caused all Irishmen to pressed himself heartily auxious to see the union between priests and people pre country freedom of trade with the served, and counselled the prelates against tolerating any revolutionary principles amongst the Catholics of Ireland. Com munism has never found an abiding place in Ireland, and we venture on the prediction that it never will. Until it does, the Irish leaders and their friends in both ry of Ireland is one of retrogression, hemispheres need have no fear of a conecay and discontent. If the land demnation of their efforts to alleviate the question is to-day one of such ab- miseries of Ireland, from Rome. Ireland is the most devoted child of Rome to-day in the world. The Holy See, solicitous for want of Irish manufactures to give the taint of revolution, has ever its wants employment to the people. The and sufferings at heart. Its influence oil of Ireland is indeed fecund, but will never be cast in favor of the preservation of an effete and corroding system

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. The display of narrow and ungenerou

feeling evoked in New York State during

the recentPresidential contest by the nomination of Mr. W. E. Grace, for Mayor of the city of New York, has again brought the school question prominently before the the United States will now be only doing its duty by keeping the matter before the public mind. Nothing can be done to injure the cause of Catholic education by earnest and lively discussion. The church has never been afraid of discussion. Her position on the school question is so strong that discussion must be of incalculable benefit to the cause of free and Christian education. The American people are, we admit, earnestly devoted to the public school system. They were just as earnestly devoted for many years to the maintenance of slavery. Yet slavery has been abolished. How was its abolition effected? By earnest and persistent discussion. The early advocates of abolition met with every discouragement. Public opinion was in almost all parts of the Union overwhelmingly against them - but they relaxed not in their efforts. They gave themselves, heart and soul, to their work, and actually forced success to come to them. From an insignificant minority with a murder in it." Our friend they grew into a powerful party which very properly condemns this sort of even to this day rules the Republic. The school question is now a liv declared efit of thorough investigation. His the Catholics of the United States will, to earnestness in argument, will in this matter, as they have in others, be felt in due time. The frothy declamation of ignorant bigots should not discourage the advocates of Catholic education. They should, on the contrary, be nerved by such opposition to a firmer adhesion to duty. The public school system is certainly a failure. Writers such as Mr. Richard Grant White admit and expose its deleterious effects. Their condemnation of the system could be utilized by Catholic writers with great effect. We hope this question, in which the Catholics of generations yet unborn are interested, will soon be made a test political ques-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is said that the Quebec government has posted regulations for the observance of its clerks which are on-idered restrictions on their perand liberty. They are prohibited Ireland as a conquered country. The Prince of Orange promised the Enginiquitous system to which he has been supported by the will not likely cause them any very could erious loss, either morally or physi-

THE County Grand Orange Lodge Montreal has placed the Witness newspaper under the ban of its dis- the others were prevented from acunends for all the evil deeds of the British Courts only by courtesy, but

in their combats for holy faith than by placing themselves under the protection of the Blessed Virgin. Irish Catholics especially, in view of the signal favors recently shown their noble Lat anfortunate country by the Mother of God in her wondrous Mother of God in her wondrous at Knock will nover a listic libellers of Ireland's race.

Irish legislature, placed heavy probibition duties on Irish woolens exported to England. Thus struck down by both legislatures, the Irish of Munster, through their spokesman, the venerated and patriatic Archishop of Cashel, haid before the Holy Father the present agitation in favor of a just land system. They showed to lower of a whole of the present agitation in favor of a just land system. They showed to lower the spirit of intolerance, of flippancy, or of mockery? Is it not likewise humilating to reflect on the depth of that popular prejudice against every-thing Irish and Catholic which secures support for the blatant journalistic libellers of Ireland's race.

Irish legislature, placed heavy probibition duties on Irish woolens exported to England. Thus struck down by both legislatures, the Irish have entertained of a disapproval by the Sovereign Poutiff of the just course now pursued by the Irish people. The bishops of Munster, through their spokesman, the venerated and patriatic Archishop of Cashel, haid before the Holy Father the true nature of the present agitation in favor of a just land system. They showed the friends of landing them specified at some of our Protestants of the divorce traffic Sovereign Poutiff of the just course now pursued by the Irish people. The bishops of Munster, through their spokesman, the venerated and patriatic Archishop of Cashel, haid before the Holy Father the true nature of the present agitation in favor of a just land system might have entertained of a disapproval by the Sovereign Poutiff of the just course now pursued by the Irish people. The bishops of Munster, through their spokesman, the venerated and patriatic Archishop of Cashel, haid b

him countenance and supply him with funds are endowed with a greater degree of bigotry than com-

Toronto is showing a remarkable degree of lunacy as regards Hanlan. No doubt he is a good rower, perhaps the best in the world, but it is rather out of order to witness the great ado that is made about him by the people of the Queen City. A homestead. the freedon of the city, appointment as collecter of the port, and many other distinctions are talked of Hanlan himself is a sensible fellow, and likely enjoys a good laugh at the expense of the over-enthusiastic Queen Citvites.

A most contemptible libel on the Irish people appeared in the cable news of this week, to the effect that the Land League had invited Louise Michel, the French communist, to show himself at a land meeting at Galway. It is scarcely worth while contradicting such an atrocious assertion. The people of Ireland have never shown any sympathy with or affection for persons of their class and in the present exciting times they will certainly not descend so lew. This is a sample of what desperate expedients will be resorted to in order to change the current of public opinion as regards Ireland.

Col. Gordon, who has been on a tour through the whole West of Ireland, writes that the condition of the people is worse than that of any other in the world. A gulf of antipathy exists between them and the landlords. He proposes that the Government buy out all the landlords west of the Shannon at a cost of \$80, 000,000, of which the greater part would be repaid by the tenants, the lands thus acquired to be administered by a land commission supplesion.

A FORMER Londoner has been getting into trouble in the United States. We will not go into particulars, nor indeed would we make mention of the fact at all were we not constrained to point out what we consider the propriety of saying as little as ssible about these matters in paprs placed on the breakfast table pectable people every morning. Our dailies are becoming altogether too sensational. We know some nen who will not permit certain of them within their houses, and they

ONE OF OUR city dailies recently contained an article setting forth its views on the evils of flash literature. It mentions the case of a boy who not long since entered a bookstore and asked for "A book for ten cents literature, but he should not forget umns fairly bristle with an array of horrible deeds. As far as our youth are concerned, the average daily paper and the dime novel are alike injurious.

AT the weekly meeting of the local branch of the Irish Land League, held in Montreal on Saturday last, a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary to send a message by cable to tl parent Society in Dublin to the effect that if necessary able council in Canada would be sent over to assist in the defence of Parnell and his associates in the State trials. This was intended to mark the confidence which the meeting had in the desire of the prisoners to benefit the Irish people. Mr. Quinn, an advocate, was authorized to e branches of the League in different parts of the Dominion. There were \$1,000 in subscriptions handed in, and 700 new members joined the League.

A MOVEMENT to send American council over to Ireland to assist in defending the Land League leaders has originated in Boston. Gen. Butter expressed himself strongly in f the scheme, but thought he could not get away from his business at the time the trials would come off. The plan agreed upon was to send Butler, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Jere. Black and Emery Storrs to Ireland. Matt. Carpenter was mentioned as a substitute in case Black or any of To call forth such an act cepting a retainer. The project was started in consequence of a rumor that all the leading council in Iroland had been retained by the Government. American lawyers could practice in it is thought the British Government would not refuse to extend such

manufestations at Knock, will never nalistic libellers of Ireland's race, over Ireland, and have not yet relax-favor of a just land system. They showed sort of work, and those who give to Iowa and there obtained a divorce