

### The Catholic Record

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 THOS. COFFEY,  
 Publisher and Proprietor.

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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 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 Record 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,  
 Yours very sincerely,  
 JOHN WALSH,  
 Bishop of London.

### Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

Office of the "Catholic Record,"  
 FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAH.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 20, 1882.  
 I have had opportunities during the last two years of more or less 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.

### LETTER FROM MR. POWER.

The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 20, 1882.

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

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

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

I am, sincerely yours,  
 PATRICK MUR. POWER,  
 Administrator.

### Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1882.

### BISHOP WALSH'S RETURN.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, arrived in New York on Monday last and reached London on Thursday evening. His Lordship was the recipient of a hearty welcome not only from members of his own flock but citizens of every class.

### THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

In deadly hostility to religion, the Ducle administration differs not from its predecessors. They were active and avowed enemies of Christianity—so is the ministry that has lately assumed the control of French affairs. It has asserted indisputable claims to this distinction by its late expulsion of a body of nuns from Mont St. Sulpice, in the department of Yonne. At the time of its formation some were inclined to think that its policy towards the church and its institutions would be governed by equity and moderation. Now, however, the minds of all are disabused of any misconception as to the attitude of the Ducle administration towards religion. Its policy is identical with that of M. de Freycinet and that of M. Gambetta. The French republicans have always held themselves up as the friends of religious liberty, but prove their friendship by the persecution of that religion to which France owes whatever of greatness and renown she has achieved. The expulsion by armed men, acting under government orders, of a peaceful body of nuns, whose only crime was piety and zeal in the service of God, is of itself a sad commentary on the boasted advancement of modern France. France has indeed advanced, but not as becomes a great Catholic nation. It has been driven by radicalism into ways that are unjust, cruel and irreligious—ways that know neither honor nor true glory. These the French nation cannot achieve while ruled by an administration such as that led by M. Ducle.

### PEACE FOR IRELAND.

Earl Spencer is reported to feel satisfied with the evidences which his recent tour afforded him of returning peace to Ireland. We very much wish we could believe as the Lord Lieutenant is reported to think. We have always maintained that so long as the British policy of coercion is pursued there can be no peace for Ireland. Coercion means nothing more nor less than war on the people. Under its operation they are deprived of all civil and constitutional rights and privileges. What respect or devotion can they have for a government that uses them after this fashion? Is it possible to have a nation loyal that is treated by its rulers as disloyal and rebellious?

Even in well-governed countries it is, we admit, possible to have rebellions—but such a thing as never ceasing discontent it is utterly impossible to find in any state enjoying the benefits of good government. Every step taken by the present administration in its government of Ireland results in embarrassment and increased ill-feeling. The forcing of the repression act through Parliament at a time when the people of Ireland were led to expect a cessation of administrative hostility was one of the very worst of the many bad measures adopted in regard of Ireland. Coercion had so egregiously failed that the government itself was forced to admit its failure. But an unfortunate event having aroused a bitter hatred of Ireland amongst the British people, the government falls into line and adopts a policy of coercion more merciless than ever before devised. No, there cannot be peace for Ireland so long as the land is governed under a system of brutal repression. Then the administration of justice seems to have fallen into the hands of men determined to make its very name odious to all honest and right minded citizens. The execution of Hynes will long be remembered by the Irish people in the light of a judicial murder as execrable as any that darkens the annals of that unfortunate country and seriously retard the advent of that peace spoken of by Lord Spencer. We would like indeed to see Ireland enjoy the blessed fruits of peace, but there cannot be peace for her no more than for any other country without liberty secured and promoted by self government.

### THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Elections for the Italian Parliament will be held towards the close of October, or in the beginning of November next. The mass of the people view the approaching electoral contest with the most supreme indifference. The only symptom of activity displayed anywhere is shown on the one hand by Ministers and their friends, on the other, by the leaders of the radical party, who are busily organizing their forces for the fray. The ministerial party, composed of men of decidedly anti-christian opinions, can only hope for success through a union of all men of moderate views and friendly to the moralarchical system of government. But such a combination is not likely to be brought about. Catholics will take no part in the contest and the struggle will lie between men who, professedly monarchical in opinion, have sacrificed every principle upon which monarchy is based. To conciliate the radical element they robbed the church and initiated legislation so subversive of justice, morality and order that has never obtained even in pagan times. But the radicals would not be conciliated and are to-day as aggressive and determined as ever to take into their own hands the government of the nation. They make no concealment of their purpose, which is the destruction of the monarchy itself, and the establishment of a socialist-republican form of government. Their agents are everywhere busy. They are to be found in every part of the peninsula, and display a zeal and enthusiasm worthy a better cause. Their press is outspoken in its opposition to the monarchy and the few real friends of the latter look on the coming electoral struggle with misgiving if not dismay. The radicals will command an immense support, especially in the large cities and towns which virtually control the country districts in elections on the continent. They may not succeed just now in obtaining a majority. But they will send to Parliament a solid and determined phalanx before whose renewed assaults the monarchy founded on rapine and injustice will assuredly crumble to pieces. What will then follow no man can now say.

### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Father Nugent of Liverpool, England, one of the sincerest and most earnest friends of the Irish race, was in this city on Tuesday last, and left on the same evening for Chicago to attend the meeting of the American Catholic Colonization Society held there on Wednesday.

### AMERICA AND IRELAND.

Never before did the case of Ireland against British misgovernment and landlord tyranny receive the same attention from the American people. The Americans have, it is now clear, arrived at a just comprehension of the position of Ireland, and pronounce themselves emphatically in favor of the rights of Ireland being acknowledged. As an instance of American feeling on the subject, we may quote the eighth resolution adopted by the republicans of Indiana at their late state convention. The resolution reads thus:

That we join with our Irish fellow-citizens in sincere sympathy with the efforts of their brethren in Ireland to break up by means of just legislation, the large landed estates in that island, and to introduce upon these lands, for the general good of the people, peasant proprietorship. We join with them also in the hope that their efforts for Home Rule in all matters of local concern will prove successful.

This resolution will, no doubt, be denounced as a trap designedly set to catch Irish votes. But to anyone acquainted with the relations subsisting between the republican party and the Irish electors of Indiana, any such statement must appear so ill-founded as to be ludicrous. The republican party of Indiana has never yet received, and is not likely to receive, for years to come, any large measure of support from the Irish people of that state. There are indeed many deserving Irishmen in Indiana who support the republicans, but the vast majority of citizens of Irish origin in the state are firmly allied to the democracy, and not likely to be moved from their allegiance to that party by the resolution adopted at the republican state convention. Besides, there is no difference of opinion between the two great parties in Indiana or elsewhere on the Irish question. They are fully in accord in their condemnation and detestation of the misrule so long inflicted on unhappy Ireland—misrule from which her people now suffer more acutely than ever.

### MGR. LORRAIN.

On Thursday, the 21st instant, as announced in our last issue, took place in Montreal the consecration of the Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, bishop of Cytherea, i.e., and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac. The ceremony took place in the church of Notre Dame, and was one of the most solemn and impressive ever witnessed in Canada. Besides nine bishops and three hundred priests, there were more than 15,000 persons present in the church. His Lordship Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, was the consecrating prelate. The Gazette thus speaks of the ceremony and consecration.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame contained one of the largest congregations which has ever assembled within its capacious walls on the occasion of the consecration, yesterday morning, of Mgr. Narcisse Zephirin Lorrain as Bishop of Cytherea and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac. The ceremony began at ten o'clock, long before which hour the immense congregation, numbering some 15,000, had assembled. At a few minutes to the appointed hour all the clergy present, numbering between 300 and 400, in their surplices, formed in procession at the Seminary next to the church and proceeded to Notre Dame, accompanied by chorists carrying crosses. On the procession entering the edifice, the organ, at which Professor Labelle presided, pealed forth the imposing strains of Beethoven's Consecration March. In the choir to the left of the altar a magnificent dais, resplendent with silk, satin, velvet and gold, and embellished with the Papal arms, was occupied by His Grace Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, and on either side of him sat Rev. Father Rousselot, Parish Priest of Notre Dame, and Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial Director of the Oblate Fathers of the Immaculate Conception. Immediately opposite, on the right of the altar, was also another similarly beautiful dais, at which sat His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, having on his right His Lordship Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, and on his left His Lordship Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. The other Bishops present were: The Right Reverend Bishops Lalliche, of Three Rivers, Lacine, of Sherbrooke, Racine, of Chicoutimi, Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, Langevin, of Rimouski, and Gosselin, of Burlington, Vermont. Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, officiated, wearing his golden mitre and richly embroidered robes, and carrying the pastoral crozier. His assistants were: Vicar-General Maréchal (the new Bishop's successor), First Deacon, Nantel, Bishop of Ste. Therese Seminary; and Second Deacon, Leblanc. Father Lauzon of the Oblate Fathers, was First Deacon of Office, Father Ethier being the second. The choir under the direction of Father Desrosiers, numbered some 400, comprising the choir of the Montreal College and the pupils of the Christian Brothers. The Bishop-elect, Mgr. Lorrain, was assisted by Rev. Father Parent, Vicar of St. Joseph, and Rev. Father Racine, of Sherbrooke, delivered a most impressive and eloquent sermon, in which he referred to

the high functions of the Episcopacy and the responsible duties incumbent on a bishop of the Catholic Church. The ceremonies were opened by the reading of the Papal bull appointing Mgr. Lorrain a Bishop of Cytherea in partibus, and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, by Mgr. Duhamel. The oaths of office were then administered to the new Bishop, including the promise to be faithful to the Pope and teachings of the Church, to visit Rome and the tombs of the Apostles at appointed times, and a general acceptance of the Catholic faith. The remaining part of the ceremony comprised the placing of the mitre on the Bishop-elect's head, and the handing to him the diamond ring, as an emblem of the alliance he has contracted with the Church. The service was concluded about noon. Mgr. Lorrain was born in Montreal, received his education at St. Therese College and afterwards acted as curé of a parish in the United States. Returning to Canada in the spring of 1879, he took the office of vicar under the cure of St. Henri, but eighteen months ago, on the death of Vicar-General Moreau, Father Lorrain became Vicar-General for the diocese of Montreal. Now he has been raised to the episcopate, and, though he is hardly forty years of age, his great learning has given him a very high reputation amongst his colleagues.

On Friday morning His Lordship Bishop Lorrain arrived in Ottawa, accompanied by many priests and bishops. The Free Press gives the following account of his arrival in the Dominion Capital, and his departure for Pembroke:

Mgr. Narcisse Zephirin Lorrain the newly-consecrated Bishop of the new diocese of Pontiac, arrived in the city this afternoon from Montreal shortly after one o'clock, and was met by the St. Anne's brass band. Bishop Lorrain was accompanied by Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec, Bishop Fabre of Montreal, and Bishop Duhamel of Ottawa, and immediately retired to the hospitable roof of the Rev. Father Croteau, P. P., Le Breton Flats. Here he and the prelates mentioned, with a retinue of some thirty priests, were entertained to a sumptuous lunch. Bishop Lorrain is a Montrealese by birth, and was educated at Theresse College.

He is Apostolic Vicar of Pontiac and Bishop of Cytherea (Cergio, the ancient Cythera) the latter being a rocky Greek island in the Ionian group, which is now reckoned in the Roman Church as in partibus infidelium.

Archbishop Taschereau, Bishops Lorrain, Fabre and Duhamel, and accompanying priests, left by special train for Pembroke, where the new prelate will be given a grand reception this evening.

The newly erected Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac comprises the counties of Renfrew and Pontiac, with adjacent territory, running far northward and westward. By the last census the Catholic population of the counties of Renfrew and Pontiac is stated as follows:

Renfrew S. R. .... 6,947  
 Renfrew N. R. .... 8,014  
 Pontiac ..... 11,343

There is also a very considerable Catholic population in the districts adjoining the counties named. The total Catholic population of the new Vicariate cannot fall very far short of 35,000. The following places in the Vicariate have now resident pastors, nearly all of whom have other churches and stations to attend. Arrprior, Rev. A. Chaine; Brudenell, Rev. J. McCormac; Douglas, Rev. H. S. Marion; Eganville, Rev. M. Byrne; Gower Point—Mount St. Patrick, Rev. J. J. Collins; Osceola, Rev. W. H. Sheehy; Pembroke, Rev. R. Faure, D. D.; Renfrew, Rev. P. Rongier; Allumette Island, Rev. J. C. Lynch; Calumet Island, Rev. Chas. Ouellet; Mattawan, Rev. P. Prevost O. M. I.; P. Simonet O. M. I.; H. Mauroit; Onslow, Rev. J. Cadigan; Portage Du Fort, Rev. A. Brunet; Sheenboro, Rev. M. Shalloo; Temiskaming, Rev. I. M. Pian, O. M. I.; N. Laverlochere O. M. I.; P. Gerggen O. M. I.; A. Mourrier, O. M. I.; Vinton, Rev. Vincent Ferreri. The religious institutions of the Vicariate of Pontiac comprise convents directed by the Grey nuns at Pembroke, Eganville and Mattawan, also hospitals managed by the same sisters at Mattawan and Pembroke. There are also excellent Catholic schools established throughout the Vicariate, which has, beyond a doubt, a bright future before it. The town of Pembroke, which Mgr. Lorrain has chosen for his residence, is a large and flourishing place, beautifully situated on the Ottawa river. Its population, as given by the last census is 2,820, of which 1,297 are Catholics. The town is centrally situated, and will be easy of access to all the priests of the Vicariate, which will, we trust, soon become a regularly constituted diocese. We cordially wish Mgr. Lorrain many years of successful administration in his new charge.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Conkling is again triumphant in New York politics. His candidature for the governorship of the state, Mr. Secretary Folger, a member of President Arthur's Cabinet, was the other day selected by the state republican convention at Saratoga. Mr. Cornell, the present governor of the state, was a candidate for re-nomination, and his friends certainly spared no effort to secure him that honor. But Mr. Conkling, with the support of the national administration, proved too powerful for their efforts, and their favorite met with defeat. The nomination of Mr. Folger will not tend to the restoration of harmony amongst the republicans of New York, many of whom entertain the very bitterest feeling towards Mr. Conkling. He will, however, prove a strong candidate, and may, through divisions in the ranks of the democracy, carry the election.

The installation of Bishop Jamot at Peterboro last week makes a new era in church progress in the Province of Ontario. The town of Peterboro is one of the most promising in the Province. It has connection with the Grand Trunk by means of the Midland Railway, and is on the line of the Toronto and Ottawa road now under construction. Peterboro, including Ashburnham, contains, according to the last census, a total population of 8,079, of which 2,203 are Catholics. In the East Riding of Peterboro there are 4,666 Catholics, and in the West Riding 3,338, making a total Catholic population in the county of 8,004. The figures of the next census will, we are confident, show a large increase over these figures. Peterboro is evidently destined to become the centre of a large Catholic population and of a religious activity that will be felt throughout the Province.

The old Catholic movement is evidently making no progress in Germany. Though blessed with state aid it has failed to attract support from the masses, and must soon die of inanition. Begotten of arrogance, pride and immorality, it could never commend itself to the honesty and intelligence of the German people. Hence its continued weakness. A German Protestant paper gives the following statistics relative to "old" Catholicism:

Number of old Catholics in Prussia, 16,217; in Baden, 16,615; in other provinces of the German Empire, 1,972; total 34,802. In Prussia there was an increase during the last year of about 75 in the adult male members of the thirteen congregations, and in Baden, of about 70 in fourteen congregations. The figures remain unchanged in most places, or are only slightly increased or diminished, showing very little, if any progress in the movement. Forty-eight priests are engaged in pastoral duty, and two laymen besides have been received, but have not entered upon cures. The parish at Munich reports the greatest number of ministerial acts, the baptisms therein having been 41; marriages, 11; and burials, 50. The congregations in Prussia raised independently of State aid 38,830 marks; those in Baden, 23,635 marks; total, 62,474 marks (about \$14,618), the annual support received from the State amounts in Prussia, to 22,047 marks, and in Baden to 16,577 marks—in both, to 38,624 marks.

From a paper called the Orange Sentinel, we learn that steps are being taken to secure a Dominion Act of incorporation for the Orange Association. The Parliament of Ontario, a Province wherein Orangeism has worked untold evils and wherein it is best known, has repeatedly refused to grant that body an act of incorporation. The legislature of the Dominion cannot do otherwise than follow the excellent example given it in this matter by the Parliament of Ontario. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the Canadian people to charter the ruffianism that glories in the name of Orangeism. There may be some Catholics who think that if the Act were passed we would perhaps hear the last of the curse. Though this were certain, which it is not, we should still oppose the granting of the charter, as no honest citizen can favor the doing of evil that good may come from it.

Our North West letter is unavoidably held over owing to pressure for space till next week.

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Notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject of the system of land tenure in Ireland, very much yet remains to be learned. The system is without doubt the most execrable that Satanic ingenuity ever devised for the ruin of a nation. The following from Redpath's Illustrated Weekly shows up another phase of this detestable despotism:

At a recent meeting of the British Association, a Mr. A. E. MacNight read a paper in which he referred to the vast Irish estates held by the City of London Corporation. This corporation he pronounced the worst kind of landlords; they never gave any reductions of their rack-rents, no matter whether the crops were a total failure or not, yet they spent three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year on dinners. And this while the people whose labor was robbed were in a state of chronic starvation. Could anything be more scandalous? The City of London Corporation, for instance, "owns" the entire city of Derry, to which it has just as much right as the city of Montreal has to own New Orleans or Boston to own Havana.

And the citizens of Derry cannot as much as construct a sewer or make the slightest improvement without the permission of this foreign city corporation.

Human slavery is respectable to this English system of "owning" people by the city-full.

The immigration statistics of the United States are of an interesting character. From every country of Europe the outpour to America continues. The figures of Irish immigration continue to be very large.

Official returns show that during the month of August there arrived in the custom districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco 52,593 passengers, of whom 43,076 were immigrants, 7,047 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 2,470 aliens not intended to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales 6,977; Ireland, 3,463; Scotland, 1,212; Austria, 758; Belgium, 90; Bohemia, 236; Denmark,