The Catholic Mecord REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. Tuos. Coffey, Publisher & Proprietor.

Arears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become reprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC ASSOND, I eem it my duty to announce to a subscribers and patrons that the change f proprietors and patrons that the change f proprietors and patrons that the change in its see and principle it to the change in the seed of the change in the seed of the change in the seed of the change of the Church and the promotion of Catholic interests. I am stray devote that under your experienced manufacture that under your experienced manufacture that under your experienced manufacture in the REGORD will improve in useful-manufacture in the clerky and latity of the diocese. Believe me yours stray of London.

To THOMAS COFFEY

Tr. THOMAS COFFEY LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. all be pleased if my Rev. Clergy wil enance your mission for the diffusion

of the Record among their congregations.

Yours faithfully.

†JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO
210 RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

THE MONTH OF MARY.

The saints of God exhibit a marked accord in the designations applied by them to Our Blessed Mother in connection with her power to save sinners. St. Lawrence Justinian bestows upon Mary the title of hope of the guilty; St. John Damascenus, hope of the dejected; St. Augustin, sole hope of sinners; St. Ephraim, haven of the shipwrecked; St. Berpard, stepping stone of sinners; and St. John Chrysostom, throne of grace.

The exile, condemned by misfor-

tune to spend his days in a strange land, amid the enemies of his own race an I people, is surely in the excess and bitterness of his woe, an object of sympathy and commiseration. But if, when his sad lot seems least susceptible of alleviation, if. when sorrow, preying upon the very vitals of his existence, renders life itself a torment, a friendly hand is held out to restore him to the country of his birth and kindred, how gladly he would accept the proffered succor? We may have been driven wander over the pathless wastes of the cheerless realms of evil desire and despair. So long as we blindly follow the dictates of passion, we cannot hope for relief, but so soon as the heart, surfeited with excessive the way, and gives all needful assistance to reach the inheritance which sin had made us forfeit. The benign influence of Mary in our behalf is so certain that St. Bernard declares that no tongue should speak the praises of her mercy if ever man were found who implored her help and was left unaided. When God himself drove our first parents from the terrestrial Paradise, he declared anto the serpent, whose falsehood the woman, and thy seed and her seed; she shall crush thy head, and thou shalt lie in wait for her heel." This divine promise is fully accomplished in the Holy Virgin Mary, by whose divine maternity the reign of year 1882 was \$165,599.38. death and sin was brought to a term, and the sway of Satan subverted, that Blessed Virgin who cometh forth as the morning rising, fair as as an army in battle array. Terrible indeed is this stainless Virgin to the arch fiend whose snares rob so many souls of the peace of Christ. Vain his toils, purposeless his struggles to obtain domination over a soul

placed under the protection of Mary. With Catholics it is of faith that only permissible, but holy, just and salutary. In this sense have counaffirmed and re-affirmed the truth

for Jerusalem, if the ancients of the tween Italy and Prussia does not new tactics. How shall a nation adebe forthcoming?

men be saved. But it cannot be German government. denied that it is pleasing to God to diffuse the graces of that mediation, through the intercession of his saints and especially of His Holy Mother. How can the mediation of Christ lose its infinitude by its intercessory application? It is in the saints themselves, and in a transcendant degree in the Holy Virgin, that this mediation appears truly infinite.

That the intercession of Mary is aseful to salvation is not a matter of doubt to any true Catholic, but that this intercession is even morally necessary to salvation, few seem practically to understand. Yet this is the doctrine of the most eminent theologians both of mediæval and modern times.

Wherefore it is that the Church calls her gate of Heaven, for this Holy Virgin dispenses all graces

Easter Monday.

To the Editor of the Freeman:

"My dear sir,—I have much pleasure in Holy Virgin dispenses all graces flowing from the Eternal portals of the celestial city. Wherefore also the celestial city. Wherefore also doth St. Ildefonsus thus address the Blessed Mary: "O Glovious Methods."

Fund. In my opinion, which I know is shared by the vast majority of my flock, Mr. Parnell has entitled himself to a Blessed Mary: "O Glorious Mother, the Lord hath given thee whatsoever of good he wishes to dispense to his creatures, all the treasures and riches noble devotedness for his country's weal, and it is to him we owe the instalment of of divine grace are committed to thy keeping."

St. Bernard affirms that as man and woman both co-operated in our ruin, it pleased God to ordain that both should co-operate in our rehabilitation and redemption. Now as the consent of Eve was first given to the perdition of man, our Heavenly Father desired that the con. sent of Mary should be first given to his liberation.

The great theologian Suarez declares that the Holy Virgin co-operated in three ways in the work of redemption, (1) by meriting, by what theologians term the merit of congruity, that the Eternal Word should be made flesh in her chaste womb; (2) by the unremitting prayers addressed by her to God while on earth; (3) by the sacrifice of the by sin far from our inheritance to life of her Divine Son for our salva-

O Mary, ever faithful in thy mediation for men, Virgin full of grace, gate of Heaven, may all Christians ever honor thee in their inmost hearts and souls. May the stains of indulgence, sighs for succor, our sin be obliterated by thy immacugertle and loving mother points out late hand from our souls, and may all our good works be laid by thee at the foot of the Eternal Throne.

A GOOD WORK.

The bulletin of St. Francis de Sales for March last reports the total receipts for 1882 of the association founded under the patronage of that great saint, at 831,049.95 francs, or 8166,209.99. In 1881 the total receipts were 807,227.15 francs, or had deceived our first mother: "I \$161,445.43. The following dioceses will put enmities between thee and of Canada: Chatham, Chicoutimi, Montreal, Ottawa, Rimouski, Saint Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, contributed last year the sum of \$7,462.32. The total expenditure for good works during the

In France the efforts of the association were principally directed to the support of free Catholic schools, and the diffusion of good works. the moon, bright as the sun, terrible | Throughout France there were during the year 1020 schools assisted and 706,806 good books distributed.

CORRECTION.

The North German Gazette some time ago published the note which M. de Schloezer addressed to Carthe invocation of the saints is not | dinal Jacobini on the 4th of December, 1882, to deny the rumor which to the end of the battle. I came away accredited the Prussian government with the conviction that the Irish party was no small factor in the House, and sils pronounced, and the Holy See with the intention of asking the Italian authorities for the extradi-

for Jerusalem, if the ancients of the Apocalypse offer to God the prayers of the saints, if St. Peter promises his disciples to remember them after his release from life, if St. Stephen prays for his persecutors and St. Paul for his associates in the apostleship of the nations, if, in a word, the saints pray for men, as by Holy Writ it is attested, why should we not seek help where we know it shall for the arrest or extradition of the The mediation of the Incarnate Cardinal, and the latter might there-God is indeed of value infinite, and fore freely leave the Vatican withby that mediation solely must all out fear of being delivered to the

THE IRISH LEADER.

The Irish leader has been represented by enemies of Ireland's faith and by enemies of Ireland's freedom as a foe of religion. It has been stated and reiterated that Mr. Parnell enjoys not the confidence of the bishops of Ireland. We have now at hand irrefragable testimony of the unfounded character of this accusation. We lay before our readers three letters from eminent Irish prelates written in furtherance of the national fund now in process of collection, to be presented to Mr. Parnell. Bishop Butler & Limerick writes as follows:

"THE PALACE, LIMERICK,)

asking you to take charge of the enclosed as my subscription to the Parnell Mr. Partiell has entitled nimself to a National testimonial. Through good and evil report, and in spite of truculent opposition and base calumny, he has continued to work with matchless energy and collected to work with matchless energy and collected to work with matchless energy and justice—such as it is—conveyed to us in the Land Act of '81. He has won for himself, moreover, the bitter hatred of Ireland's enemies poured out upon him in the House of Commons, and in the English Press; and herein lies for us the engish Press; and herein hes for us the crowning proof of his patriotism; for the instinct by which the tiger knows and springs upon its prey is not truer or more ferocious than that which actuates the arliament of England and her Press when an Irish patriot of the genuine stamp is to

be hunted down.

"Daniel O'Connell had proof of this in
"Daniel O'Connell had proof of the House of
the 'beastly bellowing' of the House of Commons, and he guaged its import truly when he publicly thanked God he had been abused by the Times. The same Times, while gloating over the vile and spiteful attack recently made in the House of Commons, and made with unclean of Commons, and made with unclean hands, on Mr. Parnell, says: - 'Mr. Forster's stern interrogatories fell on Mr. Parnell like the lash of a whip on a man's face.' How little it occurred to this wise acre that every lash of that savage whip was to an Irishman but a new proof of Mr. Parnell's worth, and an additional title for him to the confidence and gratitude of his ountrymen. "I am, my dear sir, your faithful servant,

"+GEORGE BUTLER, Bishop of Limerick." Bishop Dorrian, of Down and

Connor, adds his testimony to Mr. Parnell's worth in the following terms:

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of

Belfast, April 2, 1883. My Dear Lord Mayor,—Before you wrote to me I had intended to send a subscription to the "Parnell Testimonial" Fund. No man deserves it better; and, in the interests of legitimate and consti-tutional agitation, it is a duty to support him whose principles are legal. Our only escape from secret societies and their consequences is open, earnest and legal efforts to redress grievances. Mr. Parnell seems to me to keep within legal limits, and thinking he ought to be supported, I enclose to the fund a cheque for £10. As to acting with the committee, I cannot be of any use, but leave myself in your lordship's hands. Redress of grievances, not coercion, will stamp out grievances and bring peace. I have the honor to remain your lordship's obedient servant,

+P. DORRIAN.

Bishop MacCormick of Achonry pays the following graceful tribute to the national leader:

To the Editor of the Freeman BALLAGHADEREEN, April 1, 1889.

My Dear Sir,—I beg you to place the enclosed cheque for £5 to the credit of the Parnell Testimonial Fund, and to convey to the public the expression of my admiration for the brilliant services rendered by him to Ireland. To Mr. Parnell we BALLAGHADEREEN, April 1, 1883. by him to Ireland. To Mr. Parnell we owe the valuable discovery of how to force the Irish question upon the unwill-ing ears of the British Parliament. I can ing ears of the British Parliament. I can well recall the impressions made upon me whilst I sat in the gallery of the House of Commons in July, 1881. The Land bill was before a committee of the whole house. It was a field day, great issues were at stake, and Parnell was watching the fortunes of Ireland with all the mass. the fortunes of Ireland with all the masterly skill and coolness of an able general. There he stood, inflexible amidst the cross fire of the enemy, a MacMahon in intre-pidity, a Sarsfield in dash and a Godfrey that Ireland might count upon thorough exposure and ventilation of her grievances

fore, to aid my suffering poor. I pray those Pharisees not to take scandal, to those Pharisees not to take scandal, to remember the words, Volenti non fit injuria, and to accept the assurance that I am but correctly interpreting the wishes of my poor people, who, far from complaining in the words of an Iscariot, are sure to say "Well done," I remain, my dear sir, yours very faithfully,

+F. J. MACCORMICK,

Bishop of Anchonry.

We leave these lettees to

We leave these letters to speak

for themselves to all our readers, convinced that their simple perusal will be sufficient to dissipate illusions raised by positive foes or luke warm friends of the Irish cause.

BELGIAN IMMIGRANTS

La Verite says that it learns with pleasure of the departure of Mr. G. Vekeman from Antwerp for Canada, accompanied by several Belgian families desirous of finding homes in the Dominion. Everything, con- Ballincor. The Deputy Lord Grey the dethroning of Elizabeth and the tinues our respected contemporary, leads to the belief that these families will soon be followed by several others. Mr. Vekeman has, notwithstanding obstacles of every kind put in his way, met with very decided success in promoting Belgian immigration to Canada. By his able plunder. With a strong force under writings in both French and Flemish journals he has at length succeeded in drawing the attention of certained the site of the Irish camp the Belgian people to the Province orderel a detachment of picked of Quebec, and in his late sojourn in Belgium was literally beseiged by leaders had made choice of an almost persons desirous ot full and accurate invulnerable position in the depths information concerning this country. As the population of Belgium is now were forced to descend a precipitous too dense, it is to be hoped that a declivity, full of rocks and logs, at that none can fail to admire. Philip decided movement of emigrants towards Canada will soon be brought about. As has been already pointed out, says La Verite, Belgian immigration to Canada must prove advan- through the glen, the Irish fell upon tain, and might have felt equally tageous from several points of view, especially from the religious, national and agricultural standpoints.

A PAPAL LETTER.

In March last the Holy Father addressed to the Association of Hungarian Catholics a very impressive John Perrott, whose name has already dependency of Spain. The better to and significant letter in reply to an address presented him on the occasion of the meeting of the Catholic Congress of Oroshaza.

"Dear children, health and apostolic benediction. "The very respectful letter which our regard. We could not fail, in- new deputy was the summoning of men were drowned, killed or taken deed, to be pleased with what you a Parliament which met in Dublin prisoners. The destruction of the united zeal as well to defend and markable for its composition, for it for a time seriously retarded the propagate under the direction and included not only representatives projects of O'Neill. In 1589 Sir auspices of ecclesiastical authority, from the counties wherein English John Perrott was recalled from the the Catholic faith in the kingdom of influence prevailed, but nearly all government of Ireland, and Sir Wil-Hungary as to procure the salvation | the lrish chieftains of prominence in | liam | Fitzwilliam | appointed | Lord of your neighbors. We are specially Ulster, Connaught and Munster. delighted with the resolutions which Amongst the members of this Parlia- and rapacious disposition, deteryou tell us were passed at your late ment, the 3rd of Elizabeth, none was mined to make his stay in Ireland as meeting in favor of the education of more prominent than Hugh O'Neill, youth according to sound doctrine Earl of Tyrone, grandson of Con and for the largest possible diffusion O'Neill and son of "John the Proud." of writings calculated to preserve He was bred and educated in Engand maintain the integrity of the land. His first military services faith, whether in the form of books were rendered against the cause of or papers. And, indeed, nothing his country, and for these services he practiced with success on Hugh could be dearer or closer to heart he received the title of Earl of MacMahon, chief of Oriel, and atwith us, at this moment, when we Tyrone, first conferred on his grand- tempted, but without success, on ourselves witness the constant increase of audacity on the part of time of his brave but ill-fated parent. not to take up arms till his plans wicked men, and their multiplied In 1586 Tyrone received from his efforts everywhere to corrupt faith clansmen the title of "the O'Neill," and morals, than to see, on the other | which carried with it higher preroghand, redoubled and inflamed, the atives and more extended power of the fetters," that Tyrone had rezeal of the good who actively seek to repair the evils done to religion, to defend the cause of truth, the practice of piety and of all virtues. We, therefore, firmly trust that the vigilant solicitude that you will bring entirely from English control. Dur- himself for the moment against the to bear on the execution of the projects which you have conceived and decided on will be of great assistance treachery and dissimulation charactory fore the Queen. He was received and relief to the bishops and of great

strengthen your hands, so that you and genuine heroism of his subsemay happily accomplish your work quent career amply atone. and rejoice in His mercy.

"Finally, as a pledge of abundant powerful family of the north, Hugh celestial favors, and in testimony of O'Donnell, was in his sixteenth year our paternal charity, we give you seized by artifice at his home on the all and each one of you very affectionately our apostolic benediction."

This letter reflects the kind regard of the Holy Father for societies truly From his earliest infancy the highest Catholic in deed as in spirit. The good effected by such associations it is impossible to estimate.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

scenes of carnage and confiscation in the south, to deeds of happier promise elsewhere. In Leinster James resigned the chieftaincy in his favor, Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass, was driven by persecution to take up amid the joyous acclamations of his arms in defence of his own and the clansmen. The purposes of Tyrone peoples' rights. His kinsmen and were seriously retarded by the illretainers gladly obeyed his call to success of the Spanish Armada. arms and proceeded under his lead Philip II. of Spain had long harbored to join in the valley of Glenmalure designs of hostility against Elizathe forces of the celebrated Irish beth. His purpose was not the subchief, Teagh McHugh O'Byrne of jugation of the British people, but of Wilton having heard of the rising placing in her stead of a Catholic of Baltinglass, and his junction with the O'Byrne in Wicklow, resolved The British queen, on the other hand, to efface the insurrection by one de- really dreaded the Spanish monarch. cisive blow. The undertakers were, She therefore sought to checkmate with their usual readiness, at hand him in every possible manner, givto do battle for Protestantism and ing encouragement to revolt in dishis command Lord Grey issued from Dublin into Wicklow, and having astroops to its attack. But the Irish of Glenmalure. Their assailants the foot of which ran a stream full of loose stones which seriously im- Catholic party both in Ireland and peded passage. Before the Eng- England. Of active support from lish soldiers had got half way the Catholics of Ireland he was certhem with irresistible fury, repulsing certain of assistance from those of them with heavy loss. Amongst the the topmer country, but for the artful killed were Sir Peter Carew, Colonel appeals of Elizabeth's ministers to Francis Cosby, memorable for his the insular prejudices of English participation in the massacre of Catholics, to whom it was repre-Mullaghmast, and several other dis- sented that Philip purposed coming tinguished officers. Lord Grey's with sword and fagget to reduce Deputyship terminated in 1582. Sir England to the degraded rank of a been mentioned in connection with deceive the English Catholics, still civil government and military oper- the majority of the nation, a Cathoations in Ireland, was appointed to lie was placed in command of the the vacant office in 1583, but did not British naval forces organized to assume its duties till the following meet the Armada. But the Armada, year. Sir Richard Bingham held with its 8,000 sailors and 19,000 under Perrott the office of governor soldiers, never came. Overtaken by you addressed us after your meeting of Connaught, and Sir Thomas Nor- storms of the most terrific character, held at Oroshaza, has been to us an ris that of President of Munster, it was dispersed, ships, sailors and agreeable testimony of your absolute now a ruined and depopulated Pro-soldiers, from Norway to Gallicia. fidelity and exalted devotedness in vince. One of the first acts of the On the Irish coasts alone fully 6,000 relate as to the beginnings and pro- in 1585. This Parliament, though Armada was a source of deepest gress of your society, and of your i's legislation was limited, was re-chagrin to the Catholic leaders, and father, but suffered to lapse in the O'Neill. The latter was resolved

than any he could receive from the

hands of the English sovereign.

There can be little doubt that O'Neill

had long conceived the purpose of

wresting Ulster, if not all Ireland,

ing his stay in England he had ac-

quired intimate knowledge of the

The representative of another

shores of Lough Swilly, and committed to close quarters in Dublin Castle by order of Sir John Perrott himself. expectations were formed by his clansmen of this youthful chieftain, whose mother was a daughter of the Lord of the Isles. His seizure therefore, as may be easily understood, excited the profoundest feelings of sorrow, indignation and embitterment throughout the entire We turn with relief from the North. He did not succeed in effecting his escape till 1592, and in the following year, his father having was duly proclaimed the O'Donnell, sovereign on the throne of England. affected Provinces and inciting her naval commanders to deeds of outrage, robbery and pillage on Spanish merchantmen and colonial possessions. When after years of preparation, Philip was enabled to devote himself to the humiliation of Protestantism in Britain by the dethronement of Elizabeth, he entered on his design with a determination counted upon the co-operation of the Deputy. This nobleman, of a greedy profitable as it could be made to himself. His purpose was to drive certain of the Irish chiefs of large means and possessions, by petty persecution, into revolt, that he might seize on their wealth. This policy were fully matured. Fitzwilliam having been informed by a natural son of John the Proud, called "Hugh ceived some of the ship-wrecked Spaniards and through them opened communication with the king of Spain, was so filled with rage that he executed his informant. To protect enmity of the deputy, O'Neill proaffirmed and re-affirmed the truth against heretics who declared that the invocation of saints is a partial denial of the infinite value of the Prophet Jeremias after death, prays

Italian authorities for the extradition of her grievances by that phalanx of energetic and eloquent men I saw mustered round the leader. And another conviction has since grown upon me that, had not our unhappy country become the victim of disastrous outrages, Home Rule for Ireland was well within the lines of the new departure and self may direct your footsteps, that

Italian authorities for the extradition of her grievances by that phalanx of energetic and eloquent men I saw mustered round the leader. And another conviction has since grown upon me that, had not our unhappy country become the victim of disastrous outrages, Home Rule for Ireland was well within the lines of the new departure and self may direct your footsteps, that

Italian authorities for the extradition of her grievances to deloquent the tion of Cardinal Ledochowski just as swed by Leicester, Walsingham and Cecil. For a time his real course and aim was in close imitation of these masters in deceit, disguised by subterfuges of which we cannot self may direct your footsteps, that teristic of the tortuous policy pur- with little favor and even confined

Northern chief that he ha nothing to expect from Eliz and that his ruin had in fac decided on, and was, if he left h in English power, but a mere of time. On his return to I he therefore gave earnest an tinued attention to preparation the struggle which he saw v evitable, but which he deter not to begin till he felt assu success. The formation of Northern Confederacy, O'Neill and O'Donnell as its le with a large number of allied tains of lesser note, may be from 1593. O'Neill did not, ho begin hostilities till the fol RE-OPENING OF ST. BAS

MAY 11, 1883.

CHURCH, BRANTFORD

We take great pleasure in an ing to the readers of the I that the magnificent church Basil, of the city of Brantford, completed, after a lapse of twenty years. It was comn by the Rev. Father Carayon erected the sanctuary, tran and a large portion of the building. The remainder, inc the two towers, were added of the administration of the Rev. Bardou, while the task of plas the entire church and slatin greater part remained to the p pastor, Rev. Father P. Lennor merly of the Diocese of Londo who was transferred to the I of Hamilton at the accession t See of the late deeply lan

Bishop Crinnon. Father Lennon was appoin the mission of Brantford jus year ago, when he immediatel steps to have the church pla and slated, and although the entailed a cost of over \$8,000 that warm-hearted practical sy thy which Catholics ever gi their priest, the congregation mously came forward and aide cording to their slender means zealous pastor, so as to enable l

meet the greater portion of thi penditure.

We congratulate the peop Brantford on their noble, ene and persevering efforts in bri to completion a church, which size and style ranks among the in the Province. This magni edifice will be solemnly re bl for the service of God on Su May the 20th inst., by his Lor Bishop O'Mahony, assisted b Very Rev. Father Dowling, A istrator of the Diocese of Ham and a large number of priests the neighboring missions. H O'Mahony will also preach i morning, while the Very Rev Kilroy, of Stratford, will deli lecture at Vespers in his usual quent style. The singing, we u stand, will be in keeping everything else on the occ Besides the choir of St. Basil's, is most efficient, there will be sent the full choir of St. Mary's edral, Hamilton, and others, in ing Mrs. Martin Murphy, Miss 1 Miss Egan, Miss Graham, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. J. F. Egan, w orchestra of twenty-five pieces, prising the leading musicians city of Hamilton. All will be the conductorship of Mr. F. L. rier, leader of St. Mary's cath choir, with Prof. O'Brien, of H

ford, in the evening. As many Catholics from a dis would like to be present at th opening, arrangements have made with the Grand Trunk Ra Company to that effect. A s train will leave Hamilton on Su May 20th, at 8.15 a. m., stoppi Dundas to convey the choir, m ians, and others who may go, re ing the same day. Fare for round trip 75 cents.

ton, presiding at the organ i

morning, and Prof. Zuiger, of I

St. Basil's Church, being built of same plan, only larger, as St. Jos Church, Stratford, for the conver of the people of Stratford who wish to go, a special train [fa to Brantford and return,] will the above place on Sunday, a a. m., calling at Paris, returning same evening.

We have no doubt a large nu will go from these different p and materially aid Rev. Father non, and the Catholics of Bran