cience, and to kneel in prayer and

The Catholic Mecord d every Friday morning at 486 Rich-Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

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 ts subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what ithas 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 ciergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Your very sincerely,

Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."
FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.
St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.
I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of 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.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER. The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

strator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.

DEAR ME. 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.

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

I am, sincerely yours, PATRICK MGR. POWER,

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1882.

FREE MASONRY.

The growth, in recent years, of the Masonic body throughout the world is a matter well worthy attention and calling for grave reflection. The re are some Catholics who have unfortunately but a very inadequate idea of the real strength and widespread influence of the Masonic order. In every country in Europe and in many other parts of the world the political and social influence of that body is so widely felt as to be a matter of concern, not alone to good Catholics, but to all men with the public weal at heart. An organization including amongst its members so many men of wealth, talent and position, all bound by oath to assist each other in attaining objects and accomplishing purposes made known only to themselves, and in many instances known only to a certain restricted number within the order, is we maintain, a danger to the public welfare and a menace to the continuance of public security. The Masonic association is not, as some affect to state and others are sometimes led to believe, a disjointed organization. It is in every country really the same and the purposes of the whole association are identical everywhere. To prove the universality signed by the officers and bearing the seal of the lodge to which he had belonged. The form of certificate speaks for itself, and proves the correctness of the contention of our esteemed contemporary and our own:

Masonic Hall, Quebec. To all Master Masons, greeting.

To all Master Masons, greeting.

This is to clearly certify that Brother has this day retired in good standing from the Membership of Harington Lodge, No. 8, Grand Registry of Quebec, located at the city of Quebec, and that his dues are fully paid. He is an honest, honourable and faithful Master mason, and, as such, we commend him to all MASTER MASONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Lodge, thisday of

To give some idea of the strength of free masonry in certain countries | dearer to them than life itself. of Europe where anti-Christian ideas most prevail among ruling classes, and anti-Christian principles are most openly propounded and advocated in every rank of society, we may point out the fact that in France there hostile to order and religion, if not

1,186, and in Scotland 554. In Catada there are no fewer than 535 and in the youth of their flocks. The Archin the United States 9,884. There is bishop so judged the introduction of little import, but certain of them swore | Cairo comes the news that many of the cordial reception accorded him.—Ottawa Citizen.

with Masonry which should never be lost sight of, and it is, the marvelous growth, with its growth, of imcountry should see in it the deadly foe of their religion, and studiously avoid all contact with it and recog. render society.

AN INJUSTICE

controversy on the use of "Marmion" as | they must be granted. a text book in the High Schools of the Province of Ontario. The Gazette, we have reason to fear, conceals under a suspiciously equable demeanor very deep distrust of Catholicism and hostility to The pith and substance of the whole production are to be found in the following

There arises out of this incident a que tion for the electors of Ontario to ponder, —whether they are to be governed by the Mowat Cabinet or by Archbishop Lynch? A separate school system prevails in the Province, education is wholly of a secular character in the High Schools, and by no chance can a religious discussion arise out of the study of the text-books of history or literature. But if Archbishop Lynch is to be permitted to control the Government through the influence of the politic cal powers he is supposed to wield, not "Marmion" alone, but every history and every book of English literature must be submitted for his anymous and the submitted for his anymous anymous anymous and the submitted for his anymous submitted for his approval before intro-duction in the public schools of the Province. The Archbishop has practically established a censorship over the text-books of the High Schools. He has probooks of the High Schools. He has pro-claimed himself as the cause of the inter-diction of "Marmion," and with equal reason and equal success he can interpose to prevent the introduction of any work which he may conceive to be offensive to Catholics. We do not for a moment pre-tend to say that the use of a book which manifestly is repugnant to the Catholic population should be permitted in the High Schools. Such a course would not be tolerated for a moment; but we do say that the Archbishop has quite as strong grounds for objecting to the histories of Europe in use as to the "Marmion,"

which treats of the barbarous punishment

of a barbarous age.

Our contemporary sets out with a very posing a question for the decision of the people, viz., whether they are to be governed by the Mowat Cabinet or Arch-lrishman of Montreal, has posed as an of the order, La Verite, of Quebec, bishop Lynch? There is no such question gives publicity to a certificate re-ceived by a retired mason in Quebec this point for them to consider, whether this point for them to consider, whether any Cabinet has the right to order the use in schools of a text book offensive to a very large and respectable body of the very large and respectable body of the shoulders of the Irish people of this city, population. The Gazette would fain have its readers believe that because a Separate School system prevails in the Separate School system prevails in the shoulders of the first to his own thwarting, or perverting to his own sonal aggrandizement, every step they have taken in connection national or other affairs." Province of Ontario, Catholics have no rights, as far as High Schools are concerned. Now, we take occasion to remind our friend that Catholic money is used to maintain High Schools and that in many places in the Province, through the want of Catholic schools of a grade similar to that held by High Schools in the secular system, Catholic children attend these latter institutions. So long as they attend these schools they have the right, at Given under our Hands, the Seal of the least, of being protected against offensive allusions in the text books placed in their hands to the religion whose profession is

When the Gazette states that by chance can a religious discussion arise out of the study of the text books of history or literature in our High Schools, it states that which any Catholic that has ever attended such schoo's knows to be untrue. Neither Archbishop Lynch nor any other are 287 Masonic lodges, in Spain 300, Catholic bishop, we can assure the writer in Belgium, Holland and the Grand in the Gazette, and no one knows this Duchy of Luxemberg 350, in Ger- better than himself, his present statement many 342, in Italy 110. There are, to the contrary notwithstanding, desires besides, in these countries, other to control the Mowat government or any

pretend to say that the use of a book which manifestly is repugnant to the The lawyers on both side piety and infidelity. In those coun- Catholic population should be permitted tries, especially where the influence in the High Schools! But who, Sir Oracle, of Protestantism has declined before is to decide whether a book is or is not the vigorously repeated assaults of manifestly repugnant to the Catholic infidelity, Masonry has grown with population? Is it you, sir? er any one the court rooms, returned a verdict of wonderful rapidity. In the United else hostile to Catholicism? It is not. No States, for instance, where Protestant one but those placed in authority in the six English-speaking Protestants, two ism as a form of Christianity has lost Catholic Church has this right, and this French Canadians, and only four Irish nearly all hold on the public mind, the Masonic body has increased in strength at such a rate as to cause The Archbishop has in this matter simply the form, to give all an opportunity of alarm amongst all friends of order terfere with any of the rights of his Proand religion in that country. In testant fellow citizens. He has stepped many parts of Canada it has also in- in to prevent outrage on the feelings of creased in such a degree as to fur- Catholic children who in this fair land nish a matter of grave and disquiet. should have equal rights with all others. ing reflections. Catholics in this One good result will, we trust, follow this discussion, viz., the awakening of Catholics to the injustice they labor under in will, no doubt, expect a great deal, and the matter of education. If the secular school system be unacceptable to them as oned in a most high handed and arbitrary nition of the services it claims to far as elementary education is concerned, so it is in the matter of High School train- with the due administration of justice, by ing. They should at once insist on such amendments to the existing school laws of the Province as will give them equal The Montreal Gazette, in its issue of the rights with their Protestant fellow citi-0th ult., does what we consider grave in- zens as well in High as in elementary ustice to His Grace the Archbishop of schools. They have no such equal rights of Mr. Gray, made some extraordinary Toronto, in its reflections on the recent now, but let them insist upon them and statements, if anything falling from

THE POST LIBEL SUIT.

Some months ago certain very damaging statements appeared in the columns Catholics. Its article on the position of the Montreal Post in reference to Mr. that the action taken by himself and the taken by Archbishop Lynch on the use F. B. McNamee, a well known Irishman law officers had been effectual in preventof Marmion as a text book in the High of that city. The charges of the Post were ing the course of justice being impeded. Schools of Ontario is certainly of the of a very grave character, and have not He concluded this very peculiar statement most unfair character, and betrays, on the since their publication ceased to excite by a very much out of the way reference part of the writer, a spirit of injustice and much comment especially amongst Irish to crime and outrage, which he said had prejudice unworthy the position he holds. | Catholics throughout Canada. The charges | long disgraced the country, when he must made against Mr. McNamee were the fol- have known that notwithstanding lowing:

"Firstly-That he was among the first to introduce Fenianism into Canada and was the principal, if not the sole instrument, in the original organization of a branch of that body in this city, and that he endeavored to graft Fenianism on the St. Patrick's Society as it then existed.

Secondly—That having so introduced Fenianism and induced unsuspecting and

misguided persons to become members of organization, he betrayed his dupes to the Government of Canada, re-vealed to that Government all the plans and doings of the men whom he had made amenable to the law, so that he might be

enriched by their betrayal.

Thirdly—That the introduction of Fenianism was not the first illegal means he resorted to of making money, for it is well known that during the American war he was engaged as a crimp and bounty broker, and employed agents in the busi-

ness.

Fourthly—That in the expression in his recent speech in St. Patrick's Hall, where he refers to the fate that should be meted out to "genuine" informers—mark the word—he has shown himself to be in character as well as in expression, the same man who, not many years ago, offered a erson \$500 "to put daylight a prominent citizen who had through' been head of a leading public concern, and had done him (McNamee) some real or

supposed injury.

Fifthly—That starting in his career as an election bummer, having fitted himself by a course of crimping, bounty-broker-age and informing, and made money at age and informing, and made money at each, he has not been content to enjoy his absolute dictator in matters affecting th

"These are the charges," said the Post, "we make against Francis Bernard Mc Namee. In doing so we have but put in plain words what has been hinted, whispered, and said more or less openly for

many years.
We make these charges calmly and de We make these charges calmly and de-liberately in the fulfilment of what we feel is a sacred duty. In his speech, to which we have already referred, Francis Bernard McNamee declared that he would leave the charges brought against him to the verdict of the people. We have now laid before the Grand Jury of his choice the indictment upon which we have felt i our duty to arraign him. It remains with him to decide when we shall be called upon to substantiate these charges before nother tribunal. Meanwhile, as far as these columns are concerned, we have lone with the informer business. We have said our sav."

Mr. McNamee very naturally, undeirous of remaining under imputations so very disgraceful and fraught with so much gravity in their effect as far he was concerned, had recourse to law, in bringing a suit for libel against the Post. He assessed his damages at a very high figure and employed eminent legal talent to conduct his case, which after many postponements, secret organizations more avowedly other government through the political was brought into court towards the close influence they are supposed to wield. of last month. Mr. McNamee was the But it is their right and duty as guardians principal witness on his own side, and de- is complete, and the Khedive, his adheractually of a more permicious characof the faith and morals of the people en nied the truth of the charges advanced In England and Wales the number of Masonic lodges is set down at 1,186, and in Scotland 534. In Canington Scotland 534. The set of the trusted to their care, to raise their voice by the Post, but on cross examination garded with distrust and hostility. He

one remarkable feature connected Marmion, as a text book, into our High to statements of a character very hurtful natives go about shouting with delight Schools. The Gazette refreshingly as- to the prosecutor, one of his own relasures us that it does not "for a moment tives testifying to the truth of the fourth crying, "This is the people's bon-fire, lit

The lawyers on both sides addressed the jury in able speeches, and the judge found among the hay stored in the railway jury in able speeches, and the Judge charged rather strongly against the defendant. Yet the jury, to the evident fendant. Yet the jury, to the evident the fire caused by the explosion. satisfaction of the crowd which thronged "not guilty." The jury was composed of let form, to give all an opportunity of strength at such a rate as to cause done his duty. He has not sought to in. studying the evidence adduced and forming conclusions thereon.

RELEASE OF MR. GRAY.

The release of Mr. Edmund Dwyer

Gray is one of those acts of clemency for

which the British authorities in Ireland

receive no credit. Mr. Gray was impris-

manner. He was accused of interfering publishing a statement which since has proven true, that justice had very little to do with the execution of a prisoner ordered by Judge Lawson himself. This learned personage, in ordering the release the lips of an Irish judge can be considered extraordinary. He declares that since the imprisonment of Mr. Gray a marked change for the better had taken place in the tone of the Freeman's Journal. He also indulged in self-laudation, claiming the agitation ;and embitterment so long prevailing in Ireland, there has been in that country less crime of an aggravated character than in England. There has been, indeed, crime which we have with sorrow chronicled and with severity denounced, but if the bench of which Judge Lawson is vaunted as an ornament showed less of partizanship and more of judicial fairness in dealing with the crimes upon which they have been called to adjudicate, there would, in our estimation, be a very serious and gratifying diminution of 'outrages' in Ireland. One of the foremost causes of whatever disaffection and lawlessness exist in that country is the widespread distrust in which the Irish judiciary and law officers are held by the people. Judge Lawson's recent course had not tended to remove that distrust. Of him good things were once thought and good things prophesied. But he seems to have lost his liberality and patriotism when he accepted an ermine sullied by generations of partisan judges. Far better for him, and for the

EDITORIAL NOTES

interests of justice, had he not interfered

with the liberty of the press, as dear to the

people and precious to them as the inde-

pendence of the judiciary itself.

Vellow fever has once more broken out in the Southern States. Up to the close of last week there had been at Brownsville, Texas, five hundred cases and one hundred and thirty-five deaths. At Pensacola there have been two hundred and eighty-three cases of fever reported, with 28 deaths. Despatches convey information that the disease has been spreading rapidly for a week past and that it is chiefly confined to very poor people, colored people being particularly susceptible to its ravages. All business is suspended. The town was, we are told, some months ago in a very prosperous condition.

Hon, James C. Aikins, late minister of Inland Revenue in the government of Canada, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Cauchon as Lieut. Governor of Manitoba Mr. Aikins sat in the Parliament of old Canada for Peel from 1852 to 1861, when he was defeated. In the following year, however, he was returned to the Legislative Council, in which he sat till 1867, when called to the Senate by royal proclamation. He entered the Dominion Cabinet as a colleague of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1869, retiring with the Premier in 1873. He was again given a portfolio in 1878, and withdrew in May, 1882. We hope he may give satisfaction in the North West, but believe a better appointment could easily have been made.

The defeat of Arabi has not, it is evident solved the Egyptian difficulty. The New York Times' London correspondent assures the readers of that journal that the situation in Egypt is most embarrassing, and adds that the disaffection of the population ents, and the British, are everywhere re-

over the recent explosions there and by the people in honour of the Khedive's infidel friends!" and that dynamite was

The Hon. L. F. R. Masson has been called to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dumouche Mr. Masson has for many years occupied a leading position in Canadian public life. He was born at Terrebonne in November, 1833; was educated at the Jesuit College, Georgetown, and at Worcester, U. S. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in November, 1859. He received a commission in the Active Militia in October, 1862, and appointed Brigade Major of the 8th Military District in August, 1863, and resigned in 1868. He was Mayor of Terrebonne in 1874. At Confederation he was elected by acclamation to the House of Commons for Terrebonne, and also by acclamation at the general elections of 1872, and 1874 and 1878. On accepting office in October, 1878, as Minister of Militia in Sir John Macdonald's second Administration, he was re-elected In consequence of ill-health he resigned his portfolio and became President of the Council. Continued ill-health necessitated his resigning that position also, since which time he has not taken an active part in public affairs. Mr. Masson has been sojourning in France for several months past for the benefit of his health.

From Chicago comes an extraordinary story of the doings of a certain Episcopal clergyman in that stirring city. This clergyman is commonly called "Father Ritchie." and is pastor of the Church of the Ascension in Chicago. He presided on Sunday last at the laving of the corner stone of a new church there. The ceremony was carried out in high ritualistic form. High Mass was, we are told, celebrated with all the forms of the Church of Rome except that the mass was sung in English instead of Latin. Bishop McLaren was not present, and at the laying of the corner-stone 'Father' Dorset would solemnize the eyent, college, and when their beloved bishop ot emerged from the darkness of Calvinism. Comment is needless. is the oneness of the church that, while repudiating the Mass, can permit such a monstrous burlesque as that enacted in Chicago on Sunday last?

Monuments to the late Right Reverend Monsignor Cazeau.

The two monuments in memory of the ate Mgr. Cazeau are now both completed in the Convent of the Good Shepherd. Quebec, one in the chapel, the other in the cemetery, where his remains are in-terred. The first is placed in the sanctuary near the altar, and is a magnificent octagonal column in shiring white marble. It rests on a base of three feet high, and is of a total height of thirteen feet. At the summit is an urn containing the arms of the deceased prelate. At the base a mag-nificent garland of lilies and roses artisticinscription, which is as follows:-

A MONSEIGNEUR C. F. CAZEAU. Vicaire general. Prelat domestique de Sa Santete, Ne en 1807, dscede en 1881. Hommage reconnaissant de ses contem-

The second monument consists of a red granite cross ten feet high resting on a base of grey stone three feet high. The onument bears the arms of the deceased prelate, and the following inscription:-ICI REPOSE LE CORPS DE MONSEIGNEUR C. F. CAZEAU,

Prelat domestique de Sa Saintete, Vicaire General de l'Archidiocese, CHAPELIN DE L'ASILE DU BON PASTEUR,

Ne a Quebec le 24 dec. 1807, decede le 26 Choice flowers are cultivated upon the grave of their late chaplain by the Revd. Sisters of the Good Shepherd.—Quebec

ARCHIEPISCOPAL VISIT.

Chronicle

Yesterday afternoon His Grace Archtesteriay afternoon his Grace Arch-bishop Taschereau, of Quebec, favored the students of the Ottawa College by a visit to that institution. His Grace, accom-panied by His Lordship the Bishop of Ot-tawa, the Rev. Father Duhamel, Vicar-Graverl of the Biscope of Ottawa General of the diocese of Ottawa, Rev Father Marois, Secretary of the Archbishop, Rev. Father Labelle of St. Jerome, reached the college at 2 o'clock, in com-pany with a number of other reverend gentlemen, and were received in the Amusement Hall. The stage had been tastefully but simply decorated for the occasion. His Grace and the attending clergy having taken their seats, Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick, of Rhode Island, read to the Archbishop an address of welcome in Latin to which His Grace returned a verbal reply in the same language, speaking with a ency and ease of die fluency and ease of diction which took his hearers by surprise. During the proceed-ings the College Band was present and executed several pleasing selections. Father Labelle, of St. Jerome, who was of the party, is a igentleman who has made a wide reputation for himself by his labors

WELCOME HOME.

RETURN OF BISHOP WALSH.

Three Thousand Persons Assemble to Greet Him. The home-coming of Bishop Walshon the

28th ult. imparted an additional degree of eclat to the attractive features of the Fair

week. The right reverend gentleman arrived in New York on Monday last, having accomplished the trip across the Atlantic in the remarkably rapid period of eight days, via the steamship "Servia," in company with Ven. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, and Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas who were his companion dur. Thomas, who were his companions dur-ing his sojourn in the Ever Green Isle. Upon becoming aware of the expected return of the right reverend gentleman the members of his flock and other friends in the city and vicinity determined to accord him a cordial welcome, and preparations were made for celebrating his arrival in the city in a fitting manner. The Bishop was received at Hamilton Thursday aftermoon by Monseigneur Bruyere, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, Father Brennan, of St. Mary's, and the Bishop of Hamilton, and after a brief interval the party boarded the G. W. R. accommodation for this city. The reception accorded to his Lordship was really magnificent, and must

have been peculiarly gratifying to him, as a spontaneous expression of the esteem in which he is regarded by his own flock and the citizens of London at large.

Long before the arrival of the train, cit izens began to congregate at the Richmond street depot, which in a short time presented an extremely animated appearance. The spacious platform was filled to excess by an eager throng, which endured with perfect good humor and equanimity the jostling, elbowing and pushing inseparable from a large assemblage, while they anxiously strained their eyes eastward in an effort to obtain the first glimpse of the incoming cars. At length the whistle was heard as das the length right deader. incoming cars. At length the whistle was heard, and as the long train dashed up to the depot the band of the Seventh Fusileers, which was stationed upon the platform, struck up "Home, Sweet Home." The appropriate character of the selection gained the approval of the audience, and as the venerable prelate rejuvenated by by his brief sojourn in the land of his nativity, emerged from the car, and stood for a moment with uncovered head, cheer after cheer went un from the immense after cheer went up from the immense concourse of people, while at the same time as feam of fireworks shot heaven-

'Father' Ritchie referred to the fact in rather curt terms. He said the absence of the Bishop was regretted. The parishioner were about to lay the corner-stone in accordance with their tenets, and he trusted the band struck up "St. Patrick's Day," they would not swerve from them. Rev.

Father? Dorset would solemnize the event.

The state of t ace, the stirring strains of "Garryowen" and other popular Irish airs, adding an inhowever, and it was peculiarly fitting that he should do so, as he was the first rector of the parish and priest of the church when the speaker was a student at the Palace His Lordship and the accommunity of the parish and priest of the parish an panying clergymen took up positions upon the balcony, and order having been re-stored, Mr. John Wright advanced to the front and read the following address: To His Lordship the Paght Rev. Dr. Walsh Bishop of London:

May it please Your Lordship,-We, the May it please Your Lordship,—We, the undersigned citizens of London, comprising not only those whose privilege it is to follow your spiritual guidance, but also many who, though not of the flock you rule with such paternal solicitude and success, fail not to admire your exalted qualities, most respectfully tender you a very hearty welcome on your return to your episcopal city. We hope in all sincerity that your Lordship's health has been permanently benefited by your brief been permanently benefited by your brief sojourn in the old land. We earnestly trust that you may be long spared to the Diocese of London, upon which your virtues and talents shed such lustre, and beg of you to accept the accompanying testimonial as a feeble token of that regard in which we and the many on whose behalf we may on this occasion justly presume to speak sincerely hold your

Lordship.

The address was accompanied by a purse containing \$1,000, a voluntary testimonial

of esteem.
In reply, His Lordship, who appeared

to be deeply affected by the unexpected ordeal to which he had been submitted, said:—My friends, I beg that you will accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the property of the said:—My friends, I beg that you will accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the property of the said of your extreme kindness to me on this occasion, and for this splendid reception and munificent testimonial with which you welcome me home from my short trip to Europe. I had no right to expect that such a magnificent demonstration of esteem and affection as this would greet me on and affection as this would greet me on my return home, and I am therefore at a loss for words in which to give adequate expression of my heartfelt gratitude to you for it. But, indeed, your action in this matter does not surprise me, for it is in happy accord with your invariable and constant kindness towards me since my arrival as Catholic Bishop in this city some fifteen years ago. Ever since the Catholic people of this city have sustained and nobly co-operated with me in whatever I deemed it a duty to undertake for the promotion of their religidertake for the promotion of their religi-ous and educational interests, whilst some of my Protestant fellow-citizens have hor ored me with their frendship, and all of them have treated me with civility and them have treated me with civility and courtesy, and have not failed in large numbers to assist us in our works of charity and religion. All this, my friends, is the result of your enlightened citizenship, and of that spirit of tolerance and good neighborliness generated and fostered by the genius of our free institutions. I trust these kind offices of good citizenship—these sweet charities of life—will ever prevail and flourish amongst us in blessed fruitful-ness, binding all the people of the Forest City in the bonds of good fellowship and of kindly sympathies; and that if there be any rivalry amongst us, it will be the ri-valry of doing good, of striving to excel in virtuous lives and actions, and in spreading abroad the benign and civilizing influ-ences of Christian peace and charity. We live in a free and happy country. No feudal institutions overshadow this land, hedging in the few with hereditary privileges and distinctions, and fettering the many with cruel restrictions, and stamping them with badges of inferiority. No penal law has ever sullied the virgin pages of our statute books, but all are free to worship God according to the dictates of their con

beience, and to kneel in prayer and before altars made sacred to them ordinances of their religion and memories of their fathers. We common and rich inheritance in the stitutions, just laws and the posses equal rights. We live under a equal rights, we nive thater a J Government which is the best be in the world, which combines libert out license, and authority despotism, which gives to a largest measure of rational and regulated freedom, whilst it affords protection and tecurity to life at perty. We are therefore a happy and it is our duty, as it is our interests, to live together in permity, fulfilling the duties of good. living in the profession and practic Christian religion, which is the gr of individual happiness—the second society, and the solid found kingdoms. In this way shall we kingdoms. In this way shall we build up here in Canada a great ar and prosperous commonwealth, w be the refuge of the oppressed countries, and the happy home of of freemen and of prosperous citi will not detain you by any fur marks this evening, but I mus thank you from my heart for thi ficent reception, and your warm welcome, the memory of which perish while life endures. I ha among you again to do the old best I can for the glory of God good of my fellow-men. I tru good of my fellow-men. I tru a short time I may be able to speabout the present state of Ireland it, and meanwhile I will wish night, and may God bless yo night, and may God bless yo kindness you have shown towar Upon the conclusion of His l address, a display of fireworks wafter which the crowd, fully

> BISHOP WALSH VISIT PETER'S SCHOOL.

number, dispersed.

7 On Monday, the 2nd inst., fe Holy Angel Guardians, His Lor hop Walsh visited the newly-cree house on the corner of Park A Clarence streets, of which we red Clarence streets, of which we rec a description. His Lordship wa welcomed and received by M principal of the school, and the St. Joseph, who direct seve classes, as also by the pupils, wh tidy and cheerful appearance afforded him great pleasure. C the pupils Miss Jane Paladine following address: Right Reverend and Dearly Belove

Thanks to our good, Heave and to Mary, the Star of th petitions for your Lordship' speedy return have not been re we are privileged to welcome home of your adoption, from beautiful and heaven-favored the seas—the witness of the m scenes of your childhood, to v selfishly would not permit you were it in our power, to hold in our midst. Welcome then times welcome! him, to whom, ven, we owe all that we hav our Catholic hearts can well and, but for whom, these very not been so Catholic. Yes, we whom we can never repay fatherly care of us, in so providing for our weal—specific temporal—spiritual, in appoint tors, whose hearts are the ech -temporal in procuring this ment of his zeal for the edu children. We would now gratitude and testify how hearts for whom you have d To do this, we are well aw not all the display we could would satisfy you; but, that appreciation, by daily taking the sound Catholic training a and this we purpose with the obtained for us by Mary, dom," thus becoming each of Your CHILDREN OF S.
At the conclusion of the
Minnie McLaughlin present

ship with a beautiful floral shape of an anchor.

The Bishop, in reply to the pressed warm thanks to the their kind reception. them on their beautiful new which he trusted would in achieve even greater success last year. He gave some en concerning their duties as referring to the festival of t they might every day as tion of their Holy Angels, good, pious, obedient and thus afterwards partake of t these same blessed Spirits. then presented Father Tier beautiful chromos to be s the walls in the various Before leaving, th granted the school children which was accepted withou

His Lordship the Bishor

His Lordship the Bishop by the city clergy, visited to the Sacred Heart on Tues five. He was there presen dress from the pupils, who expression to their longing turn of their beloved pastor also gave expression to tained by the pupils arisin concerning His Lordship moval to Halifax. They consequence they had for in the shape of a padlock London. They conclude the bishop to record a leave his loving children When the address has When the address has beautiful floral wreat of a padlock, was presente ship, who made a suitable pressive of gratitude welcome and of kind the pupils to dies with diligence, them on being under the of the Ladies of the Sac of the Ladies of the Sac musical portion of the re-of a duet on the piano, and a very beautiful cho-rendered with exquisite The reception affords an another, indeed, were wa cellent training given th Ladies of the Sacred of this city.