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**LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.**

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 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,  
JOSEPH WALSH,  
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,  
Office of the "Catholic Record."

**LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.**

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 18th Nov. 1882.  
DEAR SIR.—I deem it my duty to thank you for word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. W. Walsh, Bishop of London, and the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selection of the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting reading for the Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will continue your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among the congregations. Yours faithfully,  
JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,  
Bishop of Kingston.

Mr. DONALD CROW, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

### ST. JOSEPH.

Twenty centuries have elapsed since an unpretending burg in the mountains of Galilee saw the birth of the last but greatest of the patriarchs, the foster father of Christ Jesus and spouse of the Immaculate Mary. Though his lineage could be traced through four and forty generations to Abraham, with whom God made the covenant of circumcision—though he could reckon among his progenitors Jacob, to whom was promised that in him and his seed all generations should be blessed—the illustrious King David, whom God girded with strength, making perfect his ways, the renowned king Solomon, wisest of men and richest of sovereigns—though, in a word, the most illustrious by birth of the children of Israel, God permitted this just man to be born in poverty, in abjection, and almost in want. The glory of Joseph was not the glory of descent, though surely no man had better claim or right to such glory; it was the glory which in the sight of God is the invariable attendant upon virtue. His virtue indeed rendered him, with one exception, that of his ever blessed and Immaculate Spouse, the most excellent and perfect of men. The House of David had lost its power, its prestige and its fame, but this loss, great and irreparable in a worldly view, was amply, beneficently, nay, divinely compensated by the glorious privileges reserved for its imperishable honor and for the salvation of humanity, privileges of which Mary and Joseph were chosen to enjoy the dignity, the eminence and the renown. At the moment of the birth of Joseph the world was preoccupied with war and conquest, with revolt and invasion, with the fall of dynasties and the intrigues of commanders. Judea had fallen under the colossal power of the Roman republic, which, having subjected the world to its sway, now threatened to break into fragments through the feebleness of unwieldy strength. But the Providence of God had ordained that its autonomy should be preserved by the ambition and the valor of the greatest captain of antiquity. The successes and influence of this extraordinary man made easy the pacification of the world and the erection of an imperial throne by his adopted son and successor, Caesar Augustus. Joseph came into a world agitated by war and civil strife. Christ Jesus was born into a world wrapt in the ethereal mantle of peace. Although the greatest of the children of Abraham, incomparably greater than the captains who divided amongst themselves a vanquished world, the birth of Joseph escaped the observation of men. It was, however, an event closely connected with the marvellous occurrences which so soon astounded Judea and Rome, and changed the entire face of the earth. It was an event over which Angels rejoiced,

for a just man was born into the world, a man whose birth foreshadowed the near approach of the Incarnation of the Divine word, before whose throne their praises and exultations daily ascend throughout the eternal ages. Not only did the birth of Joseph take place in the humblest circumstances, but his entire life was spent in poverty and humiliation. At an early age he had recourse to the labors of his hands to gain an unpretending livelihood. He felt that the modest occupation to which he assiduously devoted himself offered the best security against sin and temptation, that by the attentive discharge of his duties, he might, by co-operation with the grace of God, merit the conservation of his original innocence. He was, therefore, unacquainted with the agitating desires which occupy the minds of so many men in humble circumstances as to the ease and pleasures of wealth. The humble occupations of life have now, unfortunately, become distasteful to a large class of men fully qualified to attain happiness by the discharge of the duties pertaining to these occupations, but who prefer the calamity and ruin consequent upon their caprice and ambition. How frequently does it happen that the agriculturist or the mechanic imagine there is an easier and shorter road to happiness than that which he treads. He accordingly abandons the occupation for which nature and early training qualified him, and which, it may be said, God willed he should follow, for a career in which he ruins himself, and is forced to give to a world's tender mercies a family whose pretensions will be disregarded and whose incapacity despised. Occupations now considered too humble are occupations once followed by the greatest and best of mankind. There is no occupation so humble that by the faithful discharge of its duties one cannot reap honor and happiness—no occupation so high that the man who meets faithfully the obligations of a humble state cannot reach.

The blessed St. Joseph led a most laborious life, he led a life of comparative isolation. His assiduous labors freed him from the baneful results of evil association, from the vanity, the frivolity and the sinfulness of the world. Knowing that idleness generates sin he feared it as the timid maiden fears the hissing reptile. His work was offered to God, in sweet and constant communion with his Maker his daily labor fulfilled. Though humble in life he was adorned by qualities that would grace a throne. His affability, his meekness, his loftiness of heart and soul, these are the qualities which gave him pre-eminence when he sought oblivion. His royal lineage might be discerned in the majestic bearing and noble countenance which he inherited from his fathers, his providential predestination for the guardianship of Jesus and Mary might be read in the virtues of which his life offers so conspicuous an example, meekness, humility and chastity. His virtues were so solidly grounded that Saint Augustine declares that this blessed patriarch never deserved God's enmity by the commission of sin. A distinguished theologian declares that Saint Joseph surpassed in grace and merit not only the entire Apostolic College but even the precursor himself, the blessed Saint John the Baptist. This opinion the Holy Father Pope Pius IX., of happy memory, would seem to have confirmed by his recently placing the universal church under the patronage of St. Joseph, that as he was once upon earth the guardian of the Child Jesus so he might now in heaven, where he reigns in glory, protect by his powerful intercession the mystical body of Christ suffering in all its members from the cruel malignity of the world. By one of the inscrutable decrees of Providence it was ordained that Joseph should take as spouse the Virgin Queen of Heaven and earth. The Immaculate Virgin, as yet unaware of the designs of Providence in her regard, had at the very inception of her maidenhood made to God a vow of perpetual virginity. The priests of the temple under whose tutelage she had been placed, found, to their astonishment, this obstacle opposing their

design of giving her in marriage. Unwilling to become party to the violation of a vow displaying such nobility of soul, they determined, after consulting the Lord in prayer, to give her as Spouse to some member of her own family whose virtue should be a guarantee for the protection of her virginal innocence and integrity. Among all the descendants of David, Joseph enjoyed a just pre-eminence by his saintly life and noble qualities. Besides, if credence be given to authorities of grave moment, he was himself bound by a vow of perpetual chastity.

The Holy Virgin, with Joseph, having retired from Jerusalem, at once repaired to Nazareth, to take possession of the inheritance of her father. Her inheritance, though not large, was certainly ample. She now divided it into three portions, the first of which she conferred upon the temple, the second she gave to the poor, the third she retained to meet the wants of herself and her holy consort.

If Mary did not bring to Joseph vast temporal possessions, she brought within his immediate reach spiritual advantages of incalculable value, she brought to him that treasury of graces of which her heavenly Father had given her the dispensation, she brought him the sovereignty which from eternity had been pre-ordained for her.

"The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his ways, before he made anything from the beginning. I was set up from eternity and of old before the earth was made. The depths were not as yet and I was already conceived. When he prepared the heavens I was present; when with a certain law and compass he enclosed the depths; when he established the sky above and poised the fountains of waters, when he compassed the sea with its bounds and set a law to the waters that they should not pass their limit, when he balanced the foundations of the earth, I was with him forming all things."

The Virgin Mother of God had not enjoyed the protection of her saintly guardian for more than a year, when the Angel of the Lord announced unto her the great tidings of the Incarnation and the great part she had been chosen to bear in its accomplishment. So soon as Mary in her humility and entire confidence in the God-man answered, "Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it done unto me according to thy word. The Eternal Word was made flesh."

So great was the humility of Mary that she did not convey even to her holy spouse any information of the wonderful, the incomprehensible mystery operated within her. But Saint Joseph did not long remain ignorant of the condition of his virginal spouse. He began to consider himself unworthy of such intimate association with the Virgin whom he believed to be designated, by the words of Isaiah, "The Lord himself shall give you a sign. Behold a Virgin shall conceive and bear a son and his name shall be called Emmanuel." He was, indeed, the guardian of the virginity of Mary, but he dreaded the responsibility of the guardianship of the Incarnate Word. He therefore determined upon a separation from his august spouse. It cost him much pain and anxiety to arrive at this conclusion, for he loved his virgin spouse with a love corresponding to the dignity which he believed she was to enjoy.

"While he thought on these things," says the gospel, "behold the Angel of the Lord appeared to him in his sleep saying: Joseph, son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife, for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost, and she shall bring forth a son and thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins."

An American exchange says: "We believe there are millions of persons in this country, who would sooner pay three cents for a letter postage stamp with the likeness of Washington printed on it, than two cents with Grant's likeness. It is proposed to substitute Grant's head on the new two cent letter stamp, which will be put in use Oct. 1, this year, in place of Washington's. We propose that Grant's face be put on the whiskey or tobacco revenue stamp, with a cigar in his mouth."

### IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

#### VII.

Why flames the far summit? Why shoots to the blast  
Those embers like stars from the firmament  
cast?  
'Tis the fire shower of ruin, all dreadfully driven  
From his cry, that beacons the darkness of heaven.

On the death of Sir James Fitzmaurice, the chief command of the Catholic forces devolved on his brother, Sir John of Desmond. The "undertakers" and other supporters of the Protestant interest, were long desirous of forcing the Earl of Desmond himself into hostilities, that they might plunder his vast domain. By falsehood and forgery they succeeded in putting him at variance with the crown, but for a time he took no open part with his brother, Sir John Desmond. The latter had little, if we except the Papal benediction and the nominal command, to inherit from Sir James Fitzmaurice. But he entered on the struggle with a cheerfulness and alacrity, that, with adequate resources, had achieved permanent success. By his own indefatigable exertions, he gathered together a force of about 2,000 men. His younger brother, Sir James of Desmond, was next in command, and several Spanish officers assisted in bringing the force under discipline. There were also at his headquarters the well known ecclesiastics Drs. Saunders and Allam, who shared not only in the deliberations, but in the hardships of the leaders of the Catholic forces. The first encampment fixed upon by Sir John was amongst the rude but romantic passes of Slieveogher in Kerry, but after his soldiers had advanced in military knowledge, and been subdued by the regularity of discipline, he felt confidence enough in them to remove his camp to the woods of Kilmore near Charleville in Cork. Here he was in a position to intercept communications between Limerick and Cork, two cities long the headquarters of English military strength in the south of Ireland. Not far from Kilmore stood the walled and garrisoned town of Kilmallock, where in the spring of 1579 Sir William Drury fixed his headquarters. With a force of nearly 3,000 men of whom 1,000 were regulars, Sir William attacked the Irish encampment at Kilmore, but met with a severe repulse. One entire division of his force, consisting of 300 men, was, with its captains, cut to pieces. Drury, with the rest of his army, then retired to Atheneasy, four miles east of Kilmallock. But though intrepid enough to continue in the field for fully nine weeks he met with no success, and his health succumbed under the pressure of over-exertion and anxiety. Seeing that the hand of death was upon him, he desired to be taken to Waterford, but breathed his last before reaching that city.

The chief command of the English forces then fell to Sir Nicholas Malby, a soldier of some merit and great experience. Sir William Drury's place in the Council at Dublin was filled by Sir William Pelham a gentleman of some military distinction, recently arrived from England. The struggle meanwhile continued with varying success. At Gortnabrid and Enagbeg in Limerick, the victory rested with the Irish, but their good fortune was dimmed by the loss, not only of Cardinal Allen, but of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald and Sir Thomas Browne. The Irish forces wintered at Aharlow. In the spring of 1580 hostilities were recommenced, but the campaign was disastrous to the Irish cause. Sir John of Desmond was taken in ambush by an English force and at once executed. His brother, Sir James, having been previously captured had already suffered death in Cork, so that the only chieftain around whom the Catholics of Munster could now rally was Gerald, Earl of Desmond. The Earl gained some advantages over the English but his successes were not of an enduring character.

In September, 1580, a force of 800 Spaniards and Italians, under the command of Don Stephen San Joseph, arrived in Ireland and took possession of the fort of Smerwick on the coast of Kerry. The place was immediately invested by the English both by land and sea. After a stern

defence, San Joseph was induced to capitulate by the offer of terms of the most honorable character. He accordingly surrendered, but to his horror his whole force of 800 men was put to the sword and their bodies flung into the sea. Among the officers who witnessed and superintended this brutal deed, fairly of a piece with all English dealings with Catholic soldiery when fighting for religion, was the infamous and unprincipled adventurer, Sir Walter Raleigh. The better to give our readers an insight into English perfidy we here borrow the recital of the fall of Smerwick given by O'Daly, grand inquisitor of Portugal, but, as his name indicates, an Irishman, a native of Kerry, and contemporary of the event itself: "After the viceroy had invested the Golden Fort by sea and land, and kept up a continual fire on it for about forty days, the English began to be weary of their fruitless attempts, and to dread the rigors of the coming winter. They knew, moreover, that they could not take up their winter quarters in the open field against a garrison so well furnished with guns and provisions. And, having maturely weighed all these matters, they resolved to seize by fraud that which their arms could not achieve.

"Having sent the Spaniards a flag of truce, they demanded a parley. In the Spanish garrison there was at that moment an Irish cavalier, named Plunket, who protested against any overture, and vainly sought to dissuade San Joseph from visiting the English commander's camp; but he was not listened to, and San Joseph at once proceeded to the viceroy's quarters, bringing Plunket with him to act as interpreter. They were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honorable terms if he would surrender the fortress. Now, Plunket interpreted all the viceroy advanced as the very opposite of what he really said—namely, that the garrison had no chance of escaping destruction if they did not throw themselves altogether on the mercy of the English, and beg terms of him. Greatly did San Joseph marvel at this insolence, which denied him his honorable terms; as he then held a place which, in the opinion of all, was deemed one of the strongest in Ireland, and amply provisioned to hold out many months' siege. Whereon Plunket interpreted that the commander had made up his mind never to surrender the garrison; and, consequently, that it was only sacrificing his men if the viceroy sat any longer before it. But the expression of Plunket's features, and the fiery indignation of the Spaniard, caused Grey to suspect that his words had not been fairly interpreted; and then Plunket was bound, hand and foot, and committed to prison, another interpreter having been procured to supply his place.

"San Joseph, having returned to the fort, reported to his men that he had obtained the most unexceptionable terms, and that, seeing the defence of the fortress utterly impracticable, he had resolved to consult the safety of his soldiers. But even in his chains did Plunket cry out, 'Treason! treason! Mind you, that on the holding of the fortress all the hopes of the Catholics depend. The very inclemency of the season must compel the viceroy to quit the field ere long. The Geraldines, continued he, are hastening to aid you with men and supplies. Abandon your position, and the hopes of the Catholics are forever lost!' Of Plunket's opinion were Hercules Pisanò and the Duke of Biscay; but the soldiers gave willing ear to their commander, who, preferring life to glory, forfeited both, for the place being surrendered in the month of December, the entire garrison was put to the sword, with the exception of the Spanish commandant, who was contemptuously driven out of the kingdom. Plunket, too, was reserved for a more painful death. A short time after the rendition, he had all his bones broken by strokes of a hammer, and thus gave up the ghost. Ever after did 'Grey's faith' become an adage among the people, whenever they would speak of consummate perfidy. Behold what value

these English attached to treaties, oaths, and honor, which amongst savage nations are esteemed inviolable."

Well, indeed, has McGee remarked in speaking of the massacre of Smerwick: "The sea upon that coast is deep and the tides swift; but it has not proved deep enough to hide that horrid crime, or to wash away the stains of such wanton bloodshed from the memory of its authors."

The condition of the Earl of Desmond was now truly desperate. Abandoned in his own country, and hopeless of foreign assistance, he managed to elude his pursuers till November, 1584, when he was at length surprised in a lonely mountain pass, about five miles from Tralee. He was at once despatched by the band that had overtaken him, his head severed from the body and sent to London to adorn a spike on the Tower. His earldom was now nothing more than a heap of carcasses and ashes. The undertakers fairly revelled in the prospect of seizing and dividing amongst themselves the 570,000 acres belonging to the late Earl, but now vested in the crown. Elizabeth invited younger sons of good families to undertake the plantation of the estates and her invitation met with a ready and hearty response. One condition was imposed upon the grantees, that of settling no native Irish on the property ceded to them. The following are some of the grants made in the south of Ireland after the insurrection of the Desmonds:

Acres.	
Co. Waterford, Sir Christopher Hutton, 10,910	
Co. Cork and Waterford, Sir W. Raleigh, 12,000	
Co. Kerry, Sir Edward Denny, 6,000	
Co. Kerry, Sir William Harbert, 12,476	
Co. Kerry, Charles Harbert, 5,708	
Co. Kerry, John Harbert, 4,422	
Co. Kerry, Capt. Jenkin Conway, 1,738	
Co. Kerry, John Champlain, 1,434	
Co. Kerry, Sir William St. Ledger, 6,000	
Co. Kerry, Hugh Cuff, 6,000	
Co. Kerry, Sir Thomas Norris, 6,000	
Co. Kerry, Arthur Robins, 6,000	
Co. Kerry, Arthur Hyde, 5,574	
Co. Kerry, Francis Butcher, 24,000	
Co. Kerry, Thomas Say, 5,778	
Co. Kerry, Arthur Hyde, 1,738	
Co. Kerry, Edmund Spencer, 5,028	
Co. Kerry, Richard Bacon, 1,738	
Co. Kerry, Sir William Courtney, 10,000	
Co. Kerry, Francis Berkley, Esq., 1,250	
Co. Kerry, Robert Anslow, 5,028	
Co. Kerry, Richard and Alex. Fitton, 5,028	
Co. Kerry, Edmund Manwaring, Esq., 3,717	
Co. Kerry, Waterford and Tipperary, 11,515	
Co. Kerry, Sir Edward Fitzgibbon, 12,000	
Co. Kerry, George Thornton, Esq., 1,500	
Co. Kerry, Sir George Bourcier, 12,500	
Co. Kerry, Henry Billingsley, Esq., 11,500	
Co. Kerry, Inverary, Thomas, Earl of Ormond, 8,000	

Thus was the ancient chieftainry of Ireland dispossessed and disinherited to make room for a class of adventurers whose descendants to this day have for the most part not only nothing in common with the masses of the nation, but revile their creed as well as despise their race.

Among the martyrs of this sad period of Irish history are to be counted Dermid O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, Patrick O'Hely, Bishop of Mayo, and Richard Creagh, Primate of all Ireland, all of whom with many others perished out of devotion for the faith they so fearlessly taught and nobly confessed.

### THE FIRE FIEND.

The city of Quebec has been visited by another disastrous conflagration. This time the ancient capital has to mourn the loss of the Parliamentary buildings, with their valuable and extensive library. The loss of books and MSS. is, it appears, very great and in a certain sense irreparable. In a country where there are so few good libraries this loss will be very keenly felt. The Quebec Legislature spared no legitimate expense to make its library a credit to the Province and to the Dominion at large, and quite recently some valuable additions were made to its shelves. The loss, we repeat, is a great one, but we sincerely trust that steps will be taken to ensure what remains of the once valuable library of the Quebec Legislature against such a disaster as has so recently visited the legislative buildings.

The fire-fiend has also again visited the flourishing town of Pembroke on the Ottawa. The citizens of the town have not yet had any adequate water supply, in fact we might say that they have had no water supply to meet such a contingency. Recent calamities have, however, taught an effectual lesson, and when fire again visits Pembroke, which we hope it may not soon, it will not find the citizens of that town in a state of wretched helplessness in its presence.

### EDITORIAL NOTE.

"No man in England," so rick Egan, "knows how an answer or how to speak on occasion, and how upon to be silent, as Farnell does the ablest tactician in England as exquisite a knowledge of Gladstone himself, and his mastery of procedure."

A Protestant paper, speaking of the present condition of Germany, says: "The sending of boys and young Germans for education is a permanent. The air is full of deism, Sabbath desecration, beer. The German papers report of the students of the universities of Heidelberg. Duels were fought on second by three delegates university. Delegates from a man universities watched the p. Konigsberg was declared victim drawn blood fourteen times. I atmosphere the student goes. and religious principles are estimated may escape contamination, but we began, by declaring the exp. hazardous."

Within a few weeks a Catholic edifice for colored people will be New York city. The late Father pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Sixth avenue and West Washington died July 20, 1880, left per cent. Alabama bonds for the aid of in the erection of public Catholic church for colored people his will he stated that he believed Catholics had shamefully neglected their duty toward colored of African descent. Many of the principals and assistants in the public schools are Catholics, anticipated that the new church will be largely aided by private donations, will soon become prominent the Catholic church edifice in the people in Washington and Baltimore among the most magnificent in the country.

The correspondent of the Tablet announces the following conversions to the one true Catholic journals of Verona announce conversion to the faith Countess Morozzo della Rocca Harriet Louisa Venables. Recent relatives were lately received Church in the same city of Verona Eminence Cardinal Canossa. morning, Father Armellini, General of the Society of Jesus into the Church a young American Carey, from Ohio. The ceremony place in the rooms of St. Aloysius late Roman College. He will receive First Communion from the hands Holy Father. Two distinguished whose names are for the present are, it is said, under religious instruction preparatory to reception into the of Christ. On Holy Thursday, Armellini, S. J., received into the and conferred baptism upon Mr. of Indiana, U. S. A., a graduate vard University, Cambridge, Mass. day, Holy Saturday, his Eminence Cardinal-Vicar administered the sacraments of baptism and confirmation Jewish family, consisting of the who took the name of Hugh Berthe mother, Maria Annunziata three children, respectively Joseph, Louisa and John. The took place in the baptistry attached Basilica of St. John Lateran, the for the children being Mgr. Pro-Rector of the House of Catechists and Donna Louisa Ruffo, daughter Prince of Bagmar. At a later Eminence conferred Holy Orders 135 candidates, forty-four of whom admitted to the priesthood."

### THE ORANGE QUESTION.

It will, no doubt, especially in late events, be interesting to the of this journal to know something early efforts of the Orange body incorporation, and of the action in relation to that body the journals of the Legislative of Canada, Vol. XVI, Part I, take the following:

Wednesday, 5th May, 1858, Mr. moved, seconded by Mr. and the question being proposed leave be given to bring in a Bill points the Loyal Orange Association of Canada.

And a debate arising thereupon Ordered, That the debate be adjourned.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. new General Macdonald, seconded Honorable Mr. Attorney General.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the question which was proposed, That leave be given to a Bill to incorporate the Loyal Association of Canada.

And the question being put, the divided, and the names being called they were taken down, as follows:

YEAS.  
Messieurs Aikens, Allan, Alley, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, John Cameron, Macdonald, Carling, Bayley, Atty. Gen. Clark, Connor, Cook, Daly, Dorris, Goult, Hartman, Hogan, Lorranger, Macbeth, Atty. Gen.