

The Catholic Record

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THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

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...

Yours very sincerely, THOS. COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1880.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

It is gratifying to know that notwithstanding the distress and political disquietude prevalent throughout Ireland that the country is in a peaceful condition, and crime less prevalent than at any period in her history.

The state of the city was really a matter for congratulation. There was but one case of petty larceny committed during the previous week.

In another place, a county of strong nationalistic tendencies, the gallant old county of Louth, we find matters in an equally satisfactory condition.

In Louth, Baron Dowse said: "He was very glad to have to inform them that the business at the present assizes was very light."

In Westmeath the Chief Baron said: "His duties would not be of a very arduous character. Eight bills were sent before them, but of these four were for offences of a very ordinary nature."

In King's County the Chief Justice addressed the jury in terms highly complimentary to the people of that county.

"He had to inform them that only three bills were to go before them, none of special interest or calling for special observation."

In one of the famine-stricken counties, a county suffering severely from landlord tyranny, the county of Sligo, Judge Harrison said:

"He was happy to tell them, as they were themselves aware, that their duties, so far as the criminal business of the county was concerned, was comparatively light."

To the patriotic people of Drogheda the Judge of assize was constrained to speak in terms highly eulogistic. At Drogheda Fitzgibbon said:

"I am very happy to be able to inform you that there is no criminal business, and this is the more pleasing because the absence of crime is not in any way accountable to the inability of the police authorities in the detection of offences."

If we turn to the north we find things in an equally satisfactory condition. The people of the north do not suffer from evictions as much as the people of other provinces, but they nevertheless have to bear their share of the evils of landlordism, yet in the county of Cavan Baron Fitzgerald said:

"There were only seven cases to go before them. He found from the county inspector's report that thirty-three offences had been reported to the constabulary since the last assizes. For seventeen of these cases no person had been amenable. He did not attribute any blame in the matter to the constabulary, for they were principally threatening letter cases—a class of crime very difficult to find out."

To the Grand Jurors of Kilkenny Judge Fitzgerald said: "He would not detain them for more than a few minutes, because he was aware that they were all very busy."

that had been laid before him appeared eminently satisfactory."

Even in turbulent but noble-hearted Tipperary, a county which resents landlord coercion perhaps more deeply than any other, the presiding Judge found no cause for adverse comments. In North Tipperary Judge O'Brien said:

"There were only two or three cases to go before them, although there were several cases to be tried, but these were cases sent from the former assizes and from quarter sessions. He was happy to tell them that he had been informed by the county inspector of constabulary that there were no agrarian outrages in the riding."

The peaceful condition of the county of Limerick drew from the Judge a very marked expression of satisfaction. Addressing the Grand Jurors there Judge Barry said:

"In again presiding as judge of assize in the county of Limerick, it affords me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the condition of things presented for your consideration at these assizes. When I say that there are only four cases to go before you, and that of these two are ordinary cases of assault, a case of larceny, and a case of assault, I think I have said as much as can be said to establish that I have reason to congratulate you on this occasion."

The number of cases reported to the constabulary and on the county inspector's return since the last assize is very small."

We look upon this state of affairs as creditable in the highest degree to the people of Ireland. No people on the face of the earth have suffered, no people now suffer more at the hands of a corrupt aristocracy and wicked government than the people of Ireland, yet we find neither turbulence, nor murder, nor revolution. How often do we not hear even Irishmen declare Ireland unfit for self-government. The charges of the judges at the last assizes should be a sufficient answer to such brazen-faced calumny. Ireland is qualified for self-government, and self-government alone can restore her happiness and secure her advancement. Her sons have the intelligence and perseverance requisite for solid and progressive government. In every country of the world they display the highest administrative qualities—which a cruel ostracism debar them from showing forth in their own. But we are firm believers in the coming of great and radical changes for Ireland, changes which must elevate her to a career of prominence and beneficence in the family of nations. That day, the day of Ireland's regeneration and disentanglement, must, we believe, come, and will mark a new epoch in the advancement of the human race.

AFGHANISTAN.

A late dispatch from Afghanistan gives us the information that Gen. Stewart has withdrawn the British troops from Cabul. It is to be hoped that the British will never again undertake so bootless a project as the occupation of Afghanistan. These brave soldiers fought with their accustomed bravery in many trying circumstances, but to what purpose? To have the effects of their gallant achievements nullified by incapacity in high places and consequent disasters to themselves. We are of opinion that a little more foresight and prudence would have saved the British the massacres inflicted on them by the Afghans. The last massacre near Candahar was evidently brought about by neglect of the most ordinary rules of caution. Ayoob Khan is not—although the British have left Cabul—yet subdued. He is still at the head of a powerful army, and may yet inflict very serious losses and privations on the army corps stationed at Candahar. If he retreats, as some late dispatches indicate that it is his purpose, to Herat, the British Government will find an expedition to that city one of immense cost and difficulty. Ayoob Khan would, at Herat, be in proximity to Russian territory, and could easily withdraw for individual protection to the Russian flag in case his army met with any marked reverse. The occupation of Herat by the British might easily lead to complications with Russia, which has long coveted the possession of that city. On the other hand, if, by the instrumentality of Ayoob Khan or any other native chief, the Russians should acquire supremacy, then the situation will not be less grave. So long as Britain insists on the maintenance of a policy of jealous exclusiveness of all other powers in the east, we may expect uncertainty and, per-

chance, frequent unfriendliness in the relations between her government and the Russian Government. The Afghan question is by no means closed. Even the dispersion of Ayoob Khan's army cannot close it. It will only be closed by the withdrawal of either of the two governments now most interested in Afghanistan from the ground they have taken.

A JUST CAUSE.

The Irish American, in an article entitled "Moving on Ireland," sets forth dispassionately but vigorously the English policy of spoliation towards Ireland pursued from the very first connection of the two countries. The recent movement of troops to Ireland gives our excellent contemporary just reason to animadvert on the policy of fraud and rapine, even now maintained under a so-called liberal government. Landlord influence has so far wronged Ireland as to drive her to famine, and now seeks to cover its hideous shame by endeavoring to force the half-starved peasants into rebellion. The Irish American justly says:

"The landlords have their eyes on the rich harvest the 'Green Island' promises to provide this year; and it is to aid them in seizing and securing it this new 'army of occupation' is being stationed in the country, to be 'squadded' through the different districts so as to cover the routes to the coast, that the substance that should feed the people who raise it may be transferred to England, as was done in the dreadful times of '47 and '48, when food enough to support twice the population was carried away under guard of the military, while the people perished of hunger in hundreds of thousands. Then, as now, England strengthened her garrisons. Forty-thousand regular troops, reinforced by twelve thousand armed constabulary, and revenue police, held the strong places of the land; and convoys of the rich grain and fat cattle the Irish soil produced so generously were marched to the ships in waiting at the seaports, under the escorts of cavalry and infantry, just as we see guarded the commissary stores of an army in presence of an enemy in the field. The 'army' belonging to the English-made landlords, the 'army' was the same 'Irish enemy' on whom they have made unrelenting war for over seven hundred years; and the spoil they were carrying off was the produce of the peasant's industry, which the bountiful breast of his motherland never failed to return as the reward of his labor, and which the invading robbers as invariably wrestled from him under the name of 'rent.'"

The movement of troops to Ireland is indeed a continuance of the spoliation which the British Government, in the interests of a blood-thirsty oligarchy, has for centuries inflicted on Ireland. Yet the Irish are asked, and perhaps expected, to be loyal. If a man can be loyal with starvation in his hut, and a bayonet at his throat, the Irishman may be called loyal. If a nation in possession of a soil teeming with a fecundity that offers all the necessities of life in abundance and variety, but who, to raise the exorbitant 'rent' placed on their holdings, are obliged to live on a miserable rancid in want and gloom, in subjection to a government that knows its grievances and refuse to remove them, Ireland may indeed be considered loyal.

The Irish American draws a very just comparison between the landlord government party in 1847-48, and the course now pursued by the same party. "The pretence alleged in the English dispatches that the orders of the War Office in London under which troops are now being poured into Ireland, are due to the apprehension of a 'raising' in some portions of that island, will deceive none save those who either have never studied the history and character of the connection between the two countries, or who have given the subject so little attention as to overlook the fact that English policy there has been the same since the robber barons of Henry Plantagenet initiated the movement to wrest the land and its productions from the Irish people, to whom both belonged, and who would be in possession of them to-day if right had way, instead of being over ridden by might as represented by this armed array of English hirelings, of whose renewed invasion of the land the telegraph apprises us. The 'union' between England and Ireland has been happily described by a great thinker of our nation as 'the union of the shark with its prey—the robber with his despoiled victim.' Such it has always been; such it is intended to be while England has power to enforce her will; and it is to give effect to that policy that a body of English soldiers is now being massed in Ireland. Coming so soon after the peremptory rejection of Gladstone's 'Compensation Bill' by the English House of Lords, the movement naturally excites itself.

The hard-heartedness and rapacity of the landowners are also plainly and strongly brought into view by the writer.

"That they design to repeat this robbery again this year is as evident as that history ever repeats its lessons. It matters nothing that it is owing to the benevolence of the world outside England and

Ireland that the Irish people have been enabled to plant and save this harvest; it is of no avail that the landlords, as Mr. Redpath and others have demonstrated, contributed nothing towards it, and stood coldly by while the people were being saved by the charity of strangers; it may be certain that the loss of this coming crop, whether it be devoured by the swarm of landlord locusts, or perish in the ground naturally, will throw the Irish peasantry next Winter back into the state of pauper destitution from which they have only partly been lifted,—all the same, the landlords intend to seize what they have done nothing to produce; and as sure as the Irish people fail to 'keep a grip on the harvest' it will be carried away to England, as was that of '47, and not a mouthful of it will ever be consumed in the land in which it grew, though the arms that produced it wither again in the agony of famine. The issue is before the Irish at home—can they 'keep a grip on the harvest?'—and before the Irish here, can you aid your brothers at home in this struggle for the right to live in their own land? The answers must come quickly, and action follow at once; for the only enemy of our race on earth is already 'moving on Ireland.'"

The British Government has certainly in the grave crisis impending over Ireland failed in its manifest duty. By pursuing a policy of unrelenting despotism it imperils the safety of the whole empire and brings contempt on itself before the world. As to Ireland, in her sorrow she never before presented a spectacle of more sublime Christian endurance than at this moment.

ANOTHER RECIPIENT OF THE PRINCIPALLY PURPLE.

Every day, slowly but steadily—ever onwards and ever upwards—Catholicity is advancing with rapid strides in the neighboring Republic. The little mustard seed has fallen on good soil, and beneath the shadows of its branch-leaves the children of a great nation are living in peace. In Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday, Aug. 10th, occurred the installation of the Right Rev. J. A. Watterson as Bishop of the Columbus diocese. On that occasion Right Rev. Henry Elder acted as consecrator, assisted by Right Rev. William George McCloskey, Right Rev. J. Tuigg and Right Rev. Edward Fitzgerald. Archbishop Purcell, Right Rev. Joseph Dwenger, Right Rev. Silas Chatard, Right Rev. Augustus Tabbe, Right Rev. John J. Keane, Rev. Dr. McCloskey, and Rev. Dr. Dielman were also present. The hearts of both the clergy and laity beat in tenderest sympathy for the newly-mitred Bishop, and sent the incense of their prayers upwards to the Almighty's throne, that it might again descend in gentler showers of grace and blessings; that on his brow the mitre might rest lightly and his crozier prove always the ensign of respected and obeyed authority, to comfort and soothe his declining years. We learn from the New York Tablet that the Dominican Fathers of St. Joseph's, Perry County, took entire charge of the chanting. Those who have ever had the pleasure of listening to the Dominican chant well know its beauty and impressiveness. The sublime ritual of Rome was entirely carried out, and with ceremonies the most solemn and impressive the new bishop was mitred in presence of the multitude. The scene was one never to be forgotten. Every person present seemed inspired with the profoundest reverence and awe. The prelates and priests appeared robed in the habiliments of the altar. Above and around the tabernacle a thousand glimmering lights shed a soft lustre, while at the same time borrowing additional splendors from the golden sunbeams that came trembling in within the precincts of the sanctuary, as though heaven itself, were anxious to lend its radiance to the brilliant spectacle. Then the grand outburst of melody from the organ, as peal after peal mingled with the magnificent chorus of one hundred voices swelling out in harmony like the music of the spheres—all combined to impress the congregation with a profound sense of devotion which should not soon pass away.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

On July 19th, Cavaliere Angelini, Commissary for Mexico, presented to the Holy Father 2,500 francs as Peter Pence from several families of San Luis de Potosi, together with a manuscript work against Nihilism and Humanitarianism, composed and dedicated to his Holiness by Senor Velasco, of Vera Cruz.

At a land meeting lately held in Clonmel, a letter was read from the Archbishop of Cashel, denouncing the House of Lords for rejecting the Compensation Bill. The bishops and priests of Ireland may be depended upon now as always to stand by the people in their demands for justice. They are their truest friends and best advisers.

CHICAGO is about to compel the burial of telegraph wires under the streets. We would like to see the unsightly verandahs on our business streets—well, if not buried, at all events, moved to the other end of the stores. We know some people who find it inconvenient to move along with a full-dress hat on. Frequently they have to make a very polite bow to this antiquated institution.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH has written to Mr. Gray, proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, threatening an action for libel unless an apology were offered for some letters, notably those of Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M. P., which were published in the Freeman, and which spoke in very plain terms of Mr. Bradlaugh's books, public life, and principles. So far the apology demanded has not appeared, nor has any action been taken by Mr. Bradlaugh.

A WRITER in The North-American Review justly stigmatizes the publication of two late popular but prurient novels as "the opening of the sewers of human society into the gardens of literature." He adds that respectable drawing rooms should as sternly close their doors against these ribald characters as they would against the characters that pervade them. It is a sorry indication when this kind of literature is in constant demand at circulating libraries in the cars and at the bookstores.

As an instance of the effect which the proceedings of some of the Irish

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

This institution is gradually securing for itself a high place among the educational establishments of the country. By looking over the prospectus and course of studies which it lays before the intelligent public, it will be seen that it meets the wants of the generation that is called to give Canada a prominent position in the future. The child is received in the institution as soon as his faculties are fit to acquire and retain the rudiments of knowledge, and, at the end of the full course, he is ready for any special calling, with a vast amount of general information, useful and agreeable, received during his academic career, which render him immediately a valuable and pleasant member of any class of society. Not content with making the students familiar with the beauties of ancient and modern literature, the Oblate Fathers, who are in charge of the College, bring to bear upon the instruction they impart the strong and directing influence of mathematics and physics. They believe that if reason is allowed to run its legitimate course in the science of numbers and physical experiments, it will be the better prepared to grapple with and elucidate the subtle speculations of philosophy and accept, with logical ease, the dictates of divine faith. To make a student interesting in social relations, thoroughly acquainted with the various departments of his special career, a practical Catholic and firm defender of holy Church; such is the object of the training given in the College of Ottawa. The university powers it possesses enable it to confer degrees of B.L., B.S., B.A., and M.A., to successful candidates. We must indeed congratulate ourselves upon the advantage extended the Catholic young men of our province in having such an institution within their reach. Parents and guardians will, no doubt, avail themselves of this opportunity, and send their children to an institution in which they will grow up strong in religion, and useful and honorable members of society.

speaking of the rejection by the House of Lords of the Compensation Bill, the New York Union says: "Better look the facts in the face. Landlordism means to pounce upon and carry away to English markets the growing crops. The seed was sent from America. The people are starving, praying, waiting, for those same crops. Shall they be taken away? The Land League of Ireland says, no. What say the Irishmen of America? We say 'Hold on to the harvest!' But what shall we do? We should sustain the Land League. It is the only organized power in the path of the landlord plunderers. Here in America we have had enough of Irish famines and Irish begging boxes. They have been, every one, artificial famines. Another is 'on the stocks' now. Before the process of manufacture goes too far, it should be stopped."

MR. THOMAS CAMPBELL, who accompanied the Connemara emigrants to their new homes in Minnesota, thus refers to the character of the country where these people have taken up their abode. It is a sad matter to break the many fond associations of dear old Connemara, which, with all its temporal miseries, seemed the brightest spot on earth to those who were born there, but it is a great satisfaction to know that the future held out before the people who have left it behind is laden with promise of peace and plenty:

"Their colony is a vast plain of land as level as a table, lovely and healthy. Oh, that those poor creatures who are now in Connemara and who pleaded so hard to be brought out, were but here? How happy would be their lot! Whatever may be the opinions of some of my countrymen as to this emigration, I say, give me Minnesota, with its fertile prairies, rather than Connemara with its rugged rocks and craggy peaks, and barren soil, where the angel of death is ever hovering, destroying the fair sons and daughters who are condemned to live in the misery of its surroundings."

A LEADING English newspaper speaks in the following very plain terms to the gentlemen who compose that time-honored, good-for-nothing institution of obstruction to the will of the people, the English House of Lords: "Will the House of Lords be so unwise as to stand upon its legislative privileges to defend the privileges of its members as landowners? If so, there can be but one end to the struggle. It is not the interests of the community that will go down in the conflict. Almost every country in Europe has reformed its land system in the interests of the people. The foremost nations of the continent—France, Germany, Italy—although they have an Upper House of Legislature, have got rid of the hereditary principle. Should ever our own constitutional machine grow rusty, it may occur to the practical English mind to consider the reform of the House of Lords itself. Hereditary legislation has not a very solid logical basis; if it should prove dangerously obstructive, we have examples nearly at hand, as well as across the Atlantic, of the way in which a working Senate may be constituted."

We like to see a newspaper man speak his mind right out. There is nothing more commendable in a newspaper than when we have it sending forth the ring of sincerity in vigorous yet suitable language. The London Advertiser deserves credit for its many utterances as regards the latest phase of affairs in

authorities have upon impartial foreigners, and of the sympathy with their victims which these proceedings inspire, we may mention an incident which has come to our knowledge as having taken place at Pau. In that town, the Mayor thought proper to take the expelled Fathers through the streets with an escort of gendarmes, as though they were criminals. This, we hear, so moved the indignation of English Protestant gentlemen residing or sojourning at Pau that they invited the evicted Jesuit Fathers to accept their hospitality, and find a refuge in their houses.

His GRACE the Archbishop of Dublin recently established a school in that city for the purpose of affording an opportunity to those desirous of entering the professions or the higher walks of commercial life an opportunity of attaining that higher education which hitherto had been principally sought in schools that were far from being under Catholic control. The Rev. Mr. Egan, of the Irish College, Paris, has been placed in charge, and is assisted in his labors by an efficient staff of professors. The examinations held at the close of the first term which has just been completed, give promise of a world of good in this most necessary walk of education. The new school is located in the immediate vicinity of the Catholic University.

On Sunday Bishop of Ingersoll, of the north-west rev. Mass. for his assumption, I claimed, deli. Mary's Cath for his then the Blessed fourth nat pressed on t Elizabeth, t referring to heaven-born and lofty p Mother of G as a proph the fact th university eighteen h The honor ously paid t the superio —the natu to God. A Lord was s of the An prove that in an Espu that unde and Hum ladder to t verse is eq parison wit all that is g is less is c The eye of perfection grace more angels the tude, for quired it. deserving more the of her sup but great honor we We ackno Lord only the veneer there was a supreme, against i mercy, p auxiliary can do th St. Eliz among w the Trini which th towards L the rev. brief but but in to maiden s was alto FATHER ference to St. Patrio young w was duly were en b bearers Miss M. Caughla Byrne; S meet ev

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