

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 18 1881.

NO. 162

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

A Shadow in the Valley.

There's shadow in the valley
Where the lilies lie asleep,
And the sweet flags droop and weep,
There's a shadow in the valley
And a sigh floats in the air,
Like the breath of angels resting
O'er the fair scene mirrored there.

Such a shadow in the valley
Brings a burden to my heart;
I have seen the blackbirds hover
O'er the lilies fair and pale,
I have seen a ray of sunlight
Linger 'mong the reeds at play;
But the silent, creeping shadow
Chased the memory spite away.

Like the human heart o'ershadowed
By a sorrow swift and deep,
Lie the sweet flags and the lilies
In the shadow vale asleep,
There's a melancholy sweetness
In the perfume laden air,
And the tall reeds seem to whisper,
"You'll find sorrow every where."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian.

It is a bad sign for a Catholic to say that he is willing to follow the Church in spiritual matters but to take his own judgment in temporal concerns. Our faith must be carried by us into all the walks of life. Even the common exchanges of commerce must be governed by the law of contracts as expounded to us by the Church. "The end never justifies the means." "No evil can be allowed, though good may result." We cannot be a child of God in the Church and a servant of Hell outside the Church.

Baltimore Mirror.

The Methodists held a convention in London a few weeks ago, to which they gave the name of Ecumenical Council. The Churchman, commenting on the assembly's name, says: "What an utter confusion of ideas, that of an ecumenical sect. To what an estate is the fellowship of Christians brought down when two such words can be joined together as 'ecumenical' and 'Methodism.' Could incongruity be exemplified in more utter ignorance of the meaning and force of words? It is like the Kansas girl on the boulevards of Paris, who appeared in full Paris fashion, forsooth, and being costumed regardless of expense, mistook for admiration the amazement with which she was stared at—she having innocently put together a superb ball-room dress, walking-shoes, and a cape and bonnet designed for a lady's toilette de voyage." Whew! But is not this rough on our Methodist friends?

Here is a beautiful paragraph from Zion's Herald, a Methodist paper published in Boston: "It is a significant fact that the great immortal works of pictorial art in the galleries of Europe are illustrations of the divine Christ. The finest pictures, that command fabulous prices and give a name and character to the largest collection upon the Continent, are not landscapes or works of the imagination simply, but the divine Babe, the crucified Son of God, Christ the mighty Saviour, the vicarious Sacrifice, the transfigured Deity, the ascending King, are forever placed at the head of acknowledged masterpiece art all over Europe. In spite of destructive criticism and speculative doubt, although the churches might be temporarily neglected, all along the walls of the great galleries, silent, eloquent, and persuasive discourses will be preached, appealing to the spiritual nature within man, interpreting the word of Revelation, and declaring with a solemn emphasis that cannot be forgotten, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; that He was truly the Son of God; and that He died the just for the unjust." But Zion's Herald does not tell its readers that the artists who painted the great masterpieces to which it refers were Catholics; that their patrons were Catholics who ordered the kind of pictures which they liked best; and that sacred subjects were popular until the Deformation, when, in compliance with its spirit, which introduced divorce, degraded marriage, despised virginity, and lauded

sensual delights, studies of the nude became common, and "wine, woman and song," Luther's penates, engaged the painter's brush.

The Chicago Living Church, an Episcopalian paper, devotes an item to the apostasy of ex-Canon Campbell, and winds it up with these words: "While we agree with Dean Swift that the Pope has a perfect right to pluck the weeds out of his garden, we cannot but feel thankful that this time, he has not flung them over our wall." So that, so far as the Living Church is concerned, the Methodists are welcome to their treasure-trove.

McFee's Weekly.

THESE two howling dervishes, Moody and Sankey, opened their fire and brimstone batteries in Ireland the other day. This brings to our mind an anecdote about Moody. He was preaching in San Francisco last spring on the horrors of brimstone. People who do not believe exactly as he believes, he maintained, are bound to go below to the stove-room. "My grandmother," he said, "was as nice, amiable, and good an old lady as ever lived; but she was not a believer, and now I am sorrowfully convinced she is burning in the pit." This intemperate impley was too much for an Irishman in the edifice, and he rose, took his hat, and approached the door. Moody interdicted his discourse to address him. "Halt, young man," he cried, "do you know what you are doing? You are walking headlong to hell." Paddy turned, bowed, and said, "quite aware of that, sir. Any message to your grandmother?"

It is of a powerful Earl of Kildare that his enemies in reporting his turbulence to the English king reported, "All Ireland cannot govern this man." Then, said the king, "This man shall govern all Ireland." Just as surely Mr. Gladstone will be forced to advise his sovereign in these days, only with this difference, "All England cannot govern Ireland;" and the popular warrant that called Mr. Gladstone to power in England will have to be recognized in Ireland when Mr. Parnell is summoned from prison to the premiership of his native country.

Catholic Review.

The Rev. Mr. Simpson, a Presbyterian minister of this city, is—his words may be taken as indices—more thoughtful and honest than most of his brethren. Last week he amazed his congregation by proposing to withdraw from the Presbyterian pulpit. It is so unusual now-a-days for a Protestant minister to resign for the reason which Mr. Simpson gave, that it is not strange the members of his congregation were astonished. If he had, with many tears, stated that he had sold his library, that he might gather in souls through the medium of life-insurance, the people who sat under him might have been astonished. And this is one of the reasons Mr. Simpson gave.—There was another thing, Pastor Simpson continued, which, as an honest Christian man, he felt compelled to say. He had for some time been much impressed with the fact that many persons hold religious views by tradition rather than by an intelligent study of the scriptures. He could find no Scriptural warrant for things which the Presbyterian sect, professing to be built strictly on the Scriptures, held. He felt that, especially in regard to the question of Baptism, he could not follow the tradition held by the Presbyterians, apparently without authority. Probably Mr. Simpson was troubled, too, by the fact that Presbyterians keep the first day of the week "holy," instead of the seventh, commanded by Scripture. Here is tradition again; and the head and guardian of this tradition is the Catholic Church. Mr. Simpson is not the only Presbyterian worried by the inconsistencies of his sect. He is more honest than the others. If he is in earnest, he will soon discover the insufficiency of the Scriptures, misinterpreted by an infallible guide. And where shall he look for this? Let him follow the Presbyterian traditions in regard to Baptism and the keeping of Sunday to their source. He will then find the Infallible Guide—the only Church with an infallible head—the only Church claiming infallibility. Then Mr. Simpson, if God gives him grace, will learn that this Guide leads through reason, teaching much that is above reason, but nothing contrary to it.

Mrs. John Francis Maguire calls attention to a great abuse in Ireland, borrowed like so many other evils,

from its Sister Isle. That is the custom of having female bartenders. In Ireland such a means of earning a livelihood is not considered inconsistent with purity or even dangerous to purity. The latter supposition is far fetched, as Mrs. Maguire well points out. In America, girl waiters in drinking saloons are already among the lost, and no decent person goes to these places. Mrs. Maguire's letter is as follows: "In times like the present, when the 'spirit of evil' seems to walk arm in arm with respectability, I beg to call your attention to a glaring evil which exists in this civilized century—namely, the employment of women, or girls, in bars, saloons, and public houses. Our neighbors in America do not tolerate it; their ministers of religion of all creeds discourage and have put a stop to it. The Catholic priests refuse absolution to the girl unless she quits it. Permit me as a Christian woman to ask, are the scenes therein enacted fit for the eyes or the words for the ear of a young girl to behold or to hear? Her delicate hands may administer the overflowing drop which engorges, or the last that helps dependency ending in the plunge into eternal life. Is it Christian—is it womanly work filling up glasses or grooming pints; picking up money flung with a clank upon the marble or wood, with an affection of willingness often wrung from their bleeding, foolish hearts in a spirit of bravado—perhaps the widow's pittance, which she has sold that boy to hold precious for she has no more. The girl at the bar shall not see him mean or close, he is a spirit above it! No matter who it is that is pinched he will do it handsomely. It makes the woman so familiar with oaths and curses, flushed faces and drunken habits that she concludes that this is their normal condition. What an elevated idea of manhood, its nobleness and its mission, must the girl at the bar conceive! It is painful to behold in the newspapers your girls advertising for the situations of barmaid; proclaiming their fitness, their training for such. Would we had the pen of Tennyson to help to raise the standard of noble womanhood—to bring back the days of chivalry, of piety, and of true gentleness."

London Universe.

Not a bad idea. It has been suggested by a correspondent that the government should buy or hire the Great Eastern, and have her moored off Ireland, and that she should be fitted up as the official residence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Chief Secretary, and all the hangers-on of the viceregal court of that "singular portion of the United Kingdom" on the other side of the St. George's Channel. On board the Great Eastern the members of the Lord-Lieutenant's court could reside without fear of an attack from any quarter, and the large body of police and military now employed in guarding Dublin Castle, the viceregal lodge in Phoenix Park, and the person of the popular Mr. Forster, might have their services turned into more generally useful channels. A most admirable notion truly! We commend it to the prompt attention of Mr. Gladstone.

WHAT a sight for the Protestant nervousness and the Reformation bigotry of England! The legal head of the legal Church of England standing side by side with the head of the Catholic Church in England—and only a Lord Mayor separating them—on the same platform, joining positively in the same prayer and advocating the same cause. This remarkable sight was realized a few days ago at the London Mansion House, and was witnessed, and seemingly highly approved, by an immense gathering of influential Londoners. The object of the meeting was the suppression of the opium trade—happily one object upon which even all the free-thinking and conveniently-believing sections of Christianity can agree. Remarkable sight, and no mistake—his Eminence of Westminster hand in hand with his Protestant Grace of Canterbury! All very well so far. But wait till the old women of both sexes come together. It will be a strange thing if the antiquated females of Exeter Hall, notoriously do not, when they have an opportunity, make an attempt at bringing his Protestant Grace to account.

SIXTY things are still going on in Prussia under the regime of the May laws. For some time past a priest—Father Zielinski—has had to pass from one criminal court to another to answer some frightful charges that had been brought against him, and which he had all the work out

for him to clear himself of. In the criminal information laid against him it was said:

The prisoner at the bar is charged with having repeatedly celebrated Mass in the church at Ilgen, which, being done in public, other persons were afforded an opportunity of joining in the worship by prayer, and deriving edification therefrom.

Surely, such hideous offences could not go unpunished. In point of fact, the indictment specified sixty-six counts, all of them for "sacerdotal actions" contrary to the May laws, the delinquent not being duly licensed by the Government to carry on the calling of a minister of religion. The first judge before whom he appeared found him guilty of all the horrors imputed to him; but, taking a lenient view of the case, only fined him £33, or sixty-six days under lock and key. The culprit had the coolness to appeal, and the second court reduced the punishment to £3 10s., or seven days, and this judgment has been finally confirmed by the Supreme Court of Prussia. But they cautioned him that next time he would be locked up without the option of a fine. The culprit had the hardihood to say that he did not care.

Boston Pilot.

ONE of the latest English converts to the Home Rule idea is Goldwin Smith. Writing to the Pall Mall Gazette about the Land League, he says it is his wish that Ireland and England had "always been independent of each other," but "the past cannot be annulled," and "the present and future can be dealt with." "I am persuaded," he adds, "that the aspirations of Irish patriotism may be gratified, so far as they are practicable, by a measure of self-government which would be good for all the three Kingdoms and for their over-laden Parliament."

Catholic Mirror.

ONE of the organs of Methodism, Zion's Herald, makes the bold acknowledgment that a minister of that denomination may be a heretic according to its standards, that he may even openly preach his unorthodox views, and yet remain undisturbed, provided he does not make himself offensive to his brother clergymen. Here is the statement of the paper referred to: "If Dr. Thomas had simply held the views for which he is now under discipline, if even they had occasionally been made evident in his Sabbath sermons, there would have been no trial or expulsion in his case. But he has openly and often affirmed and boasted that he held opinions upon vital points totally at variance with the standards of the Church. He has made these divergencies quite the staple of his preaching, and fairly challenged the Church to attempt his trial for heresy." The Methodist Church certainly is a poor concern if it will not protect its members from false teachers until these bastards of their delinquency. It is true, and if this rule of conduct is followed, the fact may be that quite a number of Methodist pastors now in charge of souls are theologically unsound.

THREE hundred and sixty-seven Mormon converts, hailing from England, Scotland, Wales, Switzerland, Germany and Scandinavia, arrived from Europe at New York one day last week. It is a noticeable fact that the thirty creed to which they have been attracted finds no favor with the inhabitants of Catholic countries. Now, isn't it?

It is a pity that the Yorktown Centennial could not have been celebrated without a dash of religions. The Roman Catholics are as much citizens of the United States as Protestants are and there is no reason why they should not be permitted representation in the ceremonies at Yorktown. It is idle to say they are enemies of liberty. They bore their full share in the struggle for the Union, and made a better record in colonial days in the settlement of Maryland on the question of religious liberty than some Protestant colonies.—New York Independent.

We would offer an apology to the sensible Protestants who read the Catholic Mirror as well as to its Catholic subscribers, for copying the above paragraph from the leading Protestant paper in America, if there were not many loud-mouthed fanatics like Mr. Cowley, of Cleveland, and the Rev. Dr. Newman, of New York, who persist in affirming that the Catholic Church is opposed to republican institutions. And, even as it is, we must remind the independent that the "dash of religions" was all on one side, being nothing more than an indecent attack on the Bishop of Richmond by the less intelligent, less respectable and less

Christian portion of the Protestant press.

The Boy-Preacher Harrison said at a revival in San Francisco: "Sometimes I think I shall not die. But when my time comes angels will come and place me under their wings and bear me gently away." This may be the humility of the saints, but it has all the appearance of the awful sin of presumption.

A gentleman, who was once a Presbyterian but has lost his faith, was in this office last week.

In the course of conversation he made two admissions, which are a new proof of an old verity: that atheists are not satisfied with their negations and do not desire their own to share their darkness. "I do not believe," he said, "because I can't. If any one could convince me of the existence of God, I would gladly fall on my knees and worship Him."

He emphasized the word "gladly" as it he spoke from an eager heart. Then he went on:

"I send my children to Sabbath school regularly, and every night before they kiss me going to bed, they kneel at my knee and say their prayers. I do this because I want them to be good. I want them to grow up moral and virtuous."

Strange words these from the mouth of an atheist; and, if shining brightly it is hard for any man to keep his eyes shut and say, "There is no light."

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP O'FARRELL.

The most imposing function since the dedicating of the Cathedral took place on All Saint's Day. This was the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, late pastor of St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, as Bishop of Trenton.

Very many invitations had been issued, and long before ten o'clock Fifth Avenue was blocked by an expectant crowd of people. Bishop O'Farrell's old parish was represented, and, from casual remarks dropped, it was plain that the people of St. Peter's regretted the thrusting of this high honor on their beloved pastor. The Trentonians were also present in force. It was evident that Bishop O'Farrell's hard work in St. Peter's parish had borne my last prayer on leaving you will be for all the little children. Oh, take care, above all things, of your children. There is not a piece in the world where there are so many pitfalls in their path as in this city, even with the best religious training they can receive. I conjure you, by the blood of Jesus, which was shed for them—

The emotion of the congregation at this point burst in uncontrollable sobbing, and the end of this sentence was lost.

"If I have any hope," Bishop O'Farrell resumed, "of enjoying the beatific vision hereafter, it will be when I offer to the Eternal Judge my labors for the children—to Him, who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me,' and who further assures us that 'those who instruct others unto salvation shall shine like stars for all eternity.'"

A Good Thing from the States.

In this age of quackery it is so tempting to discover that there is something solid in existence, and that, though there are vendors who are most cheerfully about their wares, there are others who tell the truth and allow time to test the merits of what they offer for sale. As year after year rolls over, the frauds and the shams sink away out of sight in the pool and morasses of obscurity, while what is really good and true stands boldly forth all the grander for its age and solidity. This while within the present decade thousands of patent medicines, puffed at one time to inflation, have shrunk before the test of analysis. St. Joseph's Oil has bravely borne the strain, and is to-day renowned all over the world for its famous curative powers. It is truly one of the phenomena of the age we live in. The sale of this article is incredible. It is to be found all over the civilized world and in a good many places which are not civilized—for, unfortunately, the bones of sorrowing man are racked and ache with pain no matter what region he inhabits—and we believe it is yet destined to be found in every house, and to supersede the many nostrums which still remain abroad to rob and defraud humanity of its money and its health. The firm of A. Vogel & Co., Baltimore, spend half a million dollars yearly in advertising St. Joseph's Oil, and hence we may guess at the full extent of their enormous business. It is truly marvellous, or would be, did we not know the circulation of this inestimable blessing.

There is nothing Satan loves better than to get men to laugh at him, to use his name in jest, to interlard their conversation with some reference to him, which very soon makes men cease to fear him, and then cease to believe in his existence.—Cardinal Manning.

self in this parish, did I not feel bound to obey the mandate of the Sovereign Pontiff when he summoned me to another field of labor in the Church of Christ. There is one consolation left—I shall not be far away; but though absent, my affections will remain here. This is my last Sunday as pastor of St. Peter's Church." Before the remainder of the sentence could be heard a loud murmur broke through the congregation, men and women alike being affected to tears. The Bishop himself was overcome at this manifestation. "Next Sunday," he continued, "I take formal charge of the Diocese of Trenton. When I assumed the pastoral charge of St. Peter's parish, eight years ago, I turned my attention at once to the establishment of schools where the religious education of your children would be attended to. Since that time sums of money were raised for their support sufficient to erect a large church. In addition to this the debt of the Church, which was \$20,000 when I took charge, has been reduced to \$8,000, and the property connected with the school is valuable enough to pay all the interest on the debt.

"Four years hence the centennial anniversary of the church will be held. It was erected in 1782. At that time there were only between

TWO HUNDRED AND THREE HUNDRED CATHOLICS IN THE CITY.

There were few on Long Island and fewer on the Jersey coast. But the old Faith was strong in those on Manhattan Island; and it must be a proud recollection for you that St. Peter's was the first church erected in the United States after the proclamation of independence. One year afterward the penal laws enacted against the Catholics, and which had been passed by the same Power against which the fathers of the Republic fought, were repealed. The founders of this Government saw clearly that they could not keep letters upon the following Catholics: Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, or men who shed their blood to give birth to this nation. When St. Peter's Church was built there was not another church between this city and Albany. It was here that His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey was baptized and where he received his First Communion, and it was to this church that his pious mother used to bring him from Brooklyn, in a rowboat, on Sundays to hear Mass. No wonder that on the morning of my consecration the Cardinal dropped tears when memory brought him back to those days. It was my ambition to remain here till I saw this church cleared from debt, and in introducing to you my successor, Father McLean, let me hope that at the centennial celebration he will be able to present you with a church on which not a dollar will be due. And now, my dear brethren, let me say that my last prayer on leaving you will be for all the little children. Oh, take care, above all things, of your children. There is not a piece in the world where there are so many pitfalls in their path as in this city, even with the best religious training they can receive. I conjure you, by the blood of Jesus, which was shed for them—

The emotion of the congregation at this point burst in uncontrollable sobbing, and the end of this sentence was lost.

"If I have any hope," Bishop O'Farrell resumed, "of enjoying the beatific vision hereafter, it will be when I offer to the Eternal Judge my labors for the children—to Him, who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me,' and who further assures us that 'those who instruct others unto salvation shall shine like stars for all eternity.'"

The Bishop concluded by tendering his thanks to the priests, the Sisters of Charity, the collectors of the parish and the members of the different religious societies, and gave a pathetic allusion to the "Children of Mary—the future mothers, on whom so much for good or evil depended."

In this age of quackery it is so tempting to discover that there is something solid in existence, and that, though there are vendors who are most cheerfully about their wares, there are others who tell the truth and allow time to test the merits of what they offer for sale. As year after year rolls over, the frauds and the shams sink away out of sight in the pool and morasses of obscurity, while what is really good and true stands boldly forth all the grander for its age and solidity. This while within the present decade thousands of patent medicines, puffed at one time to inflation, have shrunk before the test of analysis. St. Joseph's Oil has bravely borne the strain, and is to-day renowned all over the world for its famous curative powers. It is truly one of the phenomena of the age we live in. The sale of this article is incredible. It is to be found all over the civilized world and in a good many places which are not civilized—for, unfortunately, the bones of sorrowing man are racked and ache with pain no matter what region he inhabits—and we believe it is yet destined to be found in every house, and to supersede the many nostrums which still remain abroad to rob and defraud humanity of its money and its health. The firm of A. Vogel & Co., Baltimore, spend half a million dollars yearly in advertising St. Joseph's Oil, and hence we may guess at the full extent of their enormous business. It is truly marvellous, or would be, did we not know the circulation of this inestimable blessing.

There is nothing Satan loves better than to get men to laugh at him, to use his name in jest, to interlard their conversation with some reference to him, which very soon makes men cease to fear him, and then cease to believe in his existence.—Cardinal Manning.

The Catholic Record

Published every Friday morning at 128 Richmond Street.

Annual subscription \$2.00

ADVERTISING RATES.

Five cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached.

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their old as well as New Address.

We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bills," by consulting the date on your paper both will be answered.

When a subscriber tells a postmaster to "refuse" a paper, he is sending it back to the publisher, at the time owing more for subscription.

It is well known that Dr. MacHale was the bosom friend and faithful counsellor of the immortal O'Connell.

It is now forty-one years ago since the "Liberator" conferred upon him the apt title which heads this sketch.

On the other hand, Dr. MacHale was an ardent admirer of O'Connell, in whose sincerity, patriotism and Catholic sentiments, above all, he had the most implicit trust.

Though he very seldom appeared on the political platform, few, if any, exercised more influence upon the policy of England towards Ireland, by his powerful pen, than "John of Tuam," for, at least, a quarter of a century.

His letters to Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, upon the Tithe System, the Poor Laws, National Education, the Godless Colleges, and the other numerous grievances of Ireland, for vigor of language, argument, logical deduction, and scathing, yet dignified and manly invective against injustice and oppression, cannot be excelled—they are masterpieces in their way.

Two measures of paramount importance to Ireland, viz, the National Education plan, and the Poor Law system, called into action all the fire and energy, all the earnestness and eloquence, which the Archbishop possessed in so remarkable a degree, in denouncing those evils.

With a foresight, almost prophetic, he predicted the sad and unhappy results which have followed since their enactment.

He showed, conclusively, from the text books of the Board—prepared under the supervision and direction of the exceedingly clever, but equally bigoted Protestant Archbishop Wheatley—that the great object of the National School system was proselytism.

The books of primary lessons, the histories, the very geographies, aye, even the head lines in the copy books were made to convey to the tender and susceptible mind of the young Catholic the deadly but insidious poison of error.

Facts and history were distorted and falsified in order to bring odium and disrespect upon the Catholic Church and her belongings.

All this and more, the faithful shepherd who carried the crozier of St. Jarlath laid bare and pointed out to his flock and to the nation.

Those who have watched the current of events in Ireland for the last thirty years, can see and judge for themselves what has been the fruit of the National System.

Are the men and youth who have been trained in those hives of semi-infidelity, as good Catholics, as a rule, in profession and practice, as the pupils of the Christian Brothers or of the Irish "Philomath," or hedge school-master? Do they hold ecclesiastical authority, even when faith and morals are involved, in the same rever-

ence as did their fathers? Is the same ready and respectful obedience rendered to pastors and parents, as characterized the youth and manhood of Ireland previous to the era of national schools? Are the peasantry and industrial classes as unsophisticated and simple, do they possess the same high principles and nobility of character they did forty years ago? With poignant regret we must answer no to all those questions. Whoever knows Ireland today, and can go back in memory four decades, cannot, be honest and truthful, hide from himself the melancholy fact that a lamentable change has taken place.

This change is clearly traceable to the plan of more than a semi-divorce which the government of England succeeded in effecting between religion and education. Bad as the national system has proved itself, it would have been immeasurably worse had not many of its iniquities, exposed by the Archbishop, been remedied.

So persistent was he in his opposition to the dissemination of the poison distilled in Marlborough street, that he did not allow the national system into the Archdiocese of Tuam; but, at St. Jarlath yielded up his great soul to God!

The unjust Poor Law system, including the corrupt and demoralizing dens termed workhouses, was, from the first introduction of the Bill into Parliament, thoroughly and dispassionately dissected.

Before the first stone of any of those sinks of perdition, where the virtue and purity of hundreds of the once fair and comely daughters of Ireland were wrecked, Dr. MacHale foretold the events which, for nearly half a century, have made the poor houses of Ireland a synonym for sin and immorality.

The Archbishop was a most eloquent and effective pulpit orator. His style was fervid, copious and ornate. His sermons as well as his writings are replete with some of the choicest figures of speech.

It was a treat to even those who did not understand Irish, to listen to the rich and musical stream of fine old Celtic eloquence which poured from the lips of the best Celtic scholar of his day, in those full sonorous tones for which his Grace was famed.

That voice so often raised in prayer and benediction for his people, in his imposing cathedral, as in the humble chapels of Ennis and Connemara, and on all proper occasions in the course of right and justice, and against wrong and tyranny, is still for ever more.

Though dead, the memory of "John of Tuam," of his exalted principles, his spotless character, his high-souled patriotism, and of his numerous and shining virtues, will live as fresh and green in the hearts and affections of all true Irish Catholics, as that of the martyred Primate of Armagh—the glorious Oliver Plunkett.

as to bring odium on the whole order. In some countries, France for instance, many of the nobility made it a habit to reside during a large portion of the year at or in the neighborhood of the court. This led them into great extravagance. To sustain their position at court, the nobles had frequent recourse to enormous rents and charges rung from a poverty-stricken people.

The people were also taxed for the support of large and expensive armies, and for the purposes of State. The consequence was, that between rents and taxes to the nobles and the state they were never enabled to acquire the ease and comfort which every good government endeavors to secure its subjects.

They long bore with the abuses which an exacting aristocracy inflicted on them, but at length a time came when endurance to them seemed to cease being a virtue. They then rose in every part of France, and royalty and aristocracy were levelled with the ground by the most tremendous moral upheaval that ever convulsed the world.

Royalty had been in the popular mind so closely identified with aristocracy, that the people, in their fury, spared neither. The extortions of the latter were fastened on the former, and the throne was overturned never again to be re-erected on a firm foundation.

Other nations followed closely the example of France. Everywhere the people, though disgusted with its excesses, felt their sympathies run very strongly in the direction of revolution.

In vain the monarchs of Europe combined to crush republicanism in France. Naught came from their efforts but to themselves humiliation and mortification. Their armies were driven from the soil of France, and their beaten legions followed to the very gates of their own capitals.

Republics were founded in various portions of Europe, and it seemed as if monarchy was doomed to immediate death. Not so, however. The very excesses of the revolution provoked a reaction which soon made itself felt from end to end of Europe.

Even the success which had crowned the American republic, and the rapidity of its advancement in every path of civilization, failed to stem the recurrence of popular favor to monarchy.

The monarchs of Europe, while taking advantage of this sudden and sweeping reaction, failed to profit by the lessons of the revolution. No sooner had they been replaced in security on the thrones from which they had been expelled, or confirmed on those on which they had sat uselessly for many years, than they resolved to crush out popular feeling with an unsparring hand.

They deprived the people of all but a nominal voice in the government—and in some cases did not even extend to them the right of a nominal share in the administration of affairs.

They might, looking at things in the light of the revolution, have seen that the anger of the people in that terrible crisis had been aroused by their total exclusion from participation in that which concerned them most, namely, their own good government.

But a temporary success blinded them, and they fell into the pit. The revolution of 1848 was a re-assertion of the right of the people to a just share in government. That, as well as the great revolution of 1789, was characterized by deeds of such savage brutality as were disgraceful to humanity. But popular uprisings always give opportunity to unscrupulous adventurers to acquire a temporary power which they often most shamefully abuse.

The conduct of many of these leaders, thrust into sudden possession of power, has brought great discredit upon the cause of republicanism in Europe. Many friends of true freedom throughout the world have on this account ever held their sympathies aloof from the establishment of republican institutions in the old world.

The revolution of 1848 largely failed of effect, because its control had to a great extent fallen into the hands of unchristian adventurers, whose lives and professed principles were alike a standing protest against their being entrusted with the responsibilities of government.

But the widespread character of the revolution should have warned monarchs that there were abuses to be corrected and grievances to be removed. But most of them heeded not the warning, and have since persevered in their repressive course towards the people.

In some countries, indeed, representative institutions have been established, but the principles of representative government completely ignored. Thus it is to-day in Germany. By the royal will alone is Bismarck sustained as first minister.

He has never commanded a regular majority in the Reichstag, but the emperor desires him to hold the place, and despite frequent defeats sustained at the hands of the people's representatives, he keeps office. In Italy to-day the voting power is restricted to so small a body of electors, that the people at large have little or no share in the government of the country.

In Spain and Portugal the elections are so conducted that the people outside the towns take but very little interest in their results. So with other countries, while in Russia an absolute despotism prevails. The people, seeing that they have not that active participation in the affairs of State to which they feel themselves entitled, are everywhere ready for agitations to enlarge their liberties.

Especially is it so in Germany and Russia. In the former country the people have, indeed, but little participation in government, in the latter none whatever. This, however, is a state of affairs which cannot be endured much longer.

We may, therefore, expect serious trouble in Europe before many years elapse. The time is coming, in our mind, when the fiercest struggle ever yet witnessed between royalty and republicanism will take place. The former, by becoming anti-Christian, has lost its main strength, and may, in consequence, perish ignobly.

Mr. Walter, M. P., is still perambulating the States. We suppose it is partly for health, but no doubt also for the purpose of telling reporters his impressions of Ireland and Irishmen.

In a late interview he spoke as follows: "When asked about the situation in Ireland, Mr. Walter replied, 'Force will be resorted to if other means fail. The Irish are a fractious, turbulent people. They are so by temperament, individually and collectively. Take, for instance, your own country. Look at the Maryland and Pennsylvania riots some years ago. Who were the prime factors in these disturbances? The Irish; and so you will find it the world over. The Irish have been and always will be a difficult people to deal with.'"

"But suppose the British Government should concede some of the privileges they demand, would it not result beneficially?" "No, sir," he answered emphatically. "One concession would mean a dozen more, and so on ad infinitum. Give in on one point and the whole Irish people, from Portrush to Killybegs, would raise a clamor for those that remained. Reason, persuasion, self-government, all have been tried with them, but what did they all amount to? Nothing, absolutely nothing. It only made confusion worse confounded."

First of all, we might claim that Mr. Walter speaks disparagingly of his government and race, when he admits that after so many centuries of rule in Ireland the people of that country are riotous and hard to manage. It is an admission that England is unable to rule Ireland. Then why does she not step out and let Ireland manage her own affairs? "Oh! but they might kill each other," we will perhaps be told. Were this the outcome, and we feel certain it would not, it must not be forgotten that civil strife is a very common occurrence in other countries. At all events, the Irish would not be so much exposed to starvation as they are at present.

But have not you had any rioting in England, Mr. Walter? Very frequently, indeed, you will be forced to admit, with this difference, however: The Irish riots in America were regrettable outbursts of passion to resent some real or imaginary wrong, without having recourse to the law, while the disturbances in Mr. Walter's country were caused by hunger—yes, hunger, and Mr. Walter's country is the richest in the world.

Mr. W. and his confederates are not always equal to the task of controlling their own countrymen. It is of course very kind of him and them to put themselves so much about on account of Ireland. The English, indeed, find these people are very hard to manage.

The Irish put their rulers to a great deal of inconvenience, even to the extent of transporting fifty thousand troops across the channel to keep them quiet. You and they are great philanthropists, Mr. Walter. We suppose you claim some divine commission to take care of people who are in the habit of falling out with each other.

What a pity you did not step over and take the American eagle under your benign protection some fifteen years ago, or cross over to France during the reign of the commune. We suppose you had reasons of your own which it would be out of place to mention.

A very large man can afford to be brave when he confronts a little fellow only half his size. Mr. Walter seems to take a pleasure in belittling Ireland. We will now give him a pen picture of his own country, which appears in a late American monthly.

It is the statement of an Englishman made to the writer of the article:—"I apprehend that religion with my superiors means respectability; and that free thought, though just as life with my superiors as it is with the admirers of Mr. Bradlaugh, is only veiled or mildly expressed by my superiors, because they have but very few incentives to irritation. As with religion, so with the natural virtues: my superiors keep them chiefly for themselves, and whenever they are so kind as to think of me they show me cool patronage or condescension, as though they did me a great honor for their own diversion.

In the House of Lords I am only remembered as a serf, as being auxiliary to the greater ease of their lordships; and in the House of Commons a strong Conservative party keeps me always out of my right of being heard. In 'society' I am always treated as a barbarian, suffered occasionally to approach the back door of an employer, and subjected to the impertinence of powdered flunkies who reflect the exclusive grandeur of their masters. In church I am shoved away into a back seat—allowed to contemplate the fine dresses in the front seats; and if the parson comes to visit me he does it as a policeman, or as an almsgiver, or as a lecturer, or as a gentleman. In the streets no one is polite to me in my Russian jacket; and in my home I am made the victim of some Scripture-reader who appears to think me equally ignorant and immoral. If I get 'hard up' I can go to the parish for relief—to be informed, perhaps, that I am 'one of the undeserving poor,' a phrase which is kept always for the unfortunate; though as to the 'undeserving rich,' I never heard anything of them, nor, of course, are there any such people in the world. And, finally, when I come to die a parson offers me 'consolation,' though no one else thinks of sending me comforts, nor do they recognize me any more than if I were a dog."

A powerful party in Ireland has again raised aloft the flag of Home Rule. Its most eminent sons have in times past enrolled themselves amongst those who agitated for a local government for Ireland, and present indications would seem to convey the idea that the most truly patriotic Irishmen will also stand forward at the present day and vigorously carry on a political warfare, having for its object the establishment of a local Parliament in Dublin for the transaction of Irish business.

The following extract from the manifesto issued by the Home Rule party will, we feel assured, be considered, at least by Canadians, a sensible and forcible pronouncement in regard of extending to Irishmen privileges which are so highly appreciated this side of the Atlantic.—"In scarcely a single matter of public concern of Ireland has the will of the Irish people had its way. Every department of business, no matter how little it concerns others than ourselves, is managed by irresponsible and autocratic boards appointed by the government and posted to a large extent of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Despite this, however, we are told that we must be governed by another people, and that, too, for our own sake. Anarchy, it is said, would overtake us if the beneficent restraining hand of England were taken from off us. A more impudent pretence was never advanced. Our troubles spring from the government of Ireland by England, and from that alone. But is it for the interest of England that the policy of coercion should be continued? Is the present stage of siege fruitful in anything but hatred, ill-will, loss of treasure and life? What we ask for is only what is enjoyed by every British dependency inhabited by the white race. It is only what the States of the American Union possess, namely—Power to manage those matters which concern ourselves alone, those affairs which concern the Empire, at large being left to the care of the Imperial Senate, in which we would be represented."

In our article of last week on Senatorial representation we stated that the Hon. Frank Smith was the only Catholic Senator from Ontario. This is a mistake which we beg to correct. The Hon. R. W. Scott is also a Catholic Senator, and one in every way worthy of the position.

THE SENATE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE LATE MGR. CAZEAU.

HOME RULE.

ENGLISH PREJUDICE.

THE GROWTH OF REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS.

The fall elections in the United States were this year unattended by any particular excitement. The vote polled in most cases was decidedly light. In New York the Democrats obtained an easy victory for their State ticket, upon which they were solidly united.

In Pennsylvania the most remarkable feature in the contest was the strength developed by Wolf as an Independent Republican candidate for the State Treasuryship, who polled 75,000 votes.

Large as was the vote given this candidate, the Democrats failed to elect their nominee. In Virginia the contest was a scramble between the Democrats, who adjusted and Republicans, resulting in victory for the Readjusters.

In other States the relative strength of parties was not changed by the elections. Congress will soon meet and the new President submit his first message. It will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

The late elections show that the country is prepared to give him a fair trial, but if his policy prove a failure if by close alliance with machine politicians he offend the public sense of right he may expect a complete defeat for his party in the Congressional and gubernatorial contests of November, 1882.

JOHN B. PIET & CO.

We are pleased to know that our extensive Catholic Publishing House has reduced the price of all books held in stock by them 25 per cent.

Their catalogue is extensive and varied, and the reverend clergy and others who may wish to procure any books will appreciate the departure taken by the house to meet the prevailing competition.

We hope this will be the beginning of a more wide-spread diffusion of Catholic reading matter. Send catalogue to John B. Piet & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Subscriptions are being received for proposed cross and tablet to the memory of late Mgr. Cazeau, of Quebec. We are requested to send their contributions to Very Rev. Mr. Legare, V. O. or Mr. M. F. Walsh, City Accountant.

The cable news of Monday formed us that at a banquet Spencer, Lord President of Council, said: "Every Irish grievance will be redressed. We shall exert to the Irish all the privileges liberty we possess, but we are going to shed our blood against repeal of the Union." These strong words, Earl, very words. Some years ago there were many noble ears who were prepared to shed their blood rather than the Catholic Emancipation Bill, but when the time for action arrived they locked up the shed. But it is refreshing to witness the impetuosity of these men of great titles: will extend to the Irish all the privileges and liberty we possess. Thanks, noble earl, many thanks. How grateful the Irish people are for such condescending patronage. But we forget. Some allowance should be made for the inflation of a banquet.

The following is a specimen of "stuff" that the "Boy Preacher" Harrison is giving his Protestant congregations. "The horse was and the rider thereof was dead. [Sobs.] The rich man heard foot on the hill. He heard shake the door. 'Wife! wife! wife, keep him out! keep him out! Less than ten minutes before rich man had said: 'Soul, take care!' But the rider came and put his hand upon him. The man said: 'This must be death death go away! Go away till I said my prayer! Go away until baptized! Go away until I John! until I get religion, death, death, death, death, death, death, death! Keep of me until I am saved!' [Sobs.] Tears all through the congress. But not a God said: Thy soul might required of thee. Go Requiem!—More than that he him a fool. Good God! 8 from this! [Cries of yes, yes, 'There is no time now to pray going to judge you; you are to judgment.—You have no seek religion; I am waiting for you! Thy soul is this night of you—and he was gone!

The Philadelphia Americans views the present outlook in —"The English despatches with some exultation to the amount of business pending land courts created by the Land Act, as a proof of the of that measure. It is qu

BEATTY ORGANS AND PIANOS. 1881. ORDER NOW FOR 1882. Christmas Presents 1882.



Price, \$297.50

INCLUDING ELEGANT COVER, STOOL, BOOK & MUSIC

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

EDUCATIONAL. YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY.

Locality unrivaled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions.

For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

USULINE ACADEMY, CHAT HAM, ONT.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.

GROCERIES. REVIVING, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING.

ZOE D'ONE (Iced, is Delicious).

FITZGERALD SCANDRETT & CO. 109 DUNDAS STREET.

NOTICE--REMOVAL.

THE ELECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, 24 Queen's Avenue, to 20 Dundas St.

"NIL DESPERANDUM."

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, etc.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL.

Whoever you are, if you feel that your system needs a tonic, or if you are suffering from any of the following ailments, you will find relief in Hop Bitters.

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. School, Church and Office FURNITURE LONDON, ONT.

FINANCIAL. THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

WM. F. BULLEN, MANAGER.

THE ENGLISH LOAN CO. (LIMITED).

Head Office, London, Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,044,100.

HON. ALEX. VIDAL, Senator, President.

Money lent on the security of Real Estate at lowest rates of interest.

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

is now prepared to loan money on mortgages at reasonable rates, and to receive deposits.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY.

Authorized (LIMITED) CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

"Persons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood" and completely change the blood in the entire system in three months.

STAMMERING

THE LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE LONDON, ONT.

MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Fine Cast and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Pumps, etc.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises on 214 Dundas Street.

EDY BROTHERS

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because it is always of uniform quality.

THE GREAT CONVENIENCE

of the NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY is that by the writing of one letter, making one remittance, keeping one account, paying one freight or express charge, one can get any kind of goods wanted, and never pay more (generally less) than when ordering direct from the dealer.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS

Blocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system.

NOW YOU CAN GET WINTER COAL

AT SUMMER PRICES

A. DENHOLM, JR. WILLIAM STREET.

SCARROW'S A TRUNK & VALISE!

He is selling them Retail at Wholesale Prices.

DE FOWLERS

Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children.

STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS.

BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS, MACHINISTS, ETC.

W. L. CARRIE'S

47 RICHMOND STREET. Will be found the latest and most improved method of instruction for young ladies.

PENSIONS FOR SOLE AGENTS.

Persons who have sold the Dominion for a year or more are entitled to a Pension of \$100 per annum.

CARRIAGES

W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House.

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because it is always of uniform quality.

W. D. McGLONON.

Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 14 Dundas Street, cor. Market Lane.

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT.

J. BURNETT & CO. Taylor's Bank, Richmond St., London.

SEP. 1 - RE OPENING - SEP. 1

\$35 SCHOLARSHIPS - \$35

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Full Course In the Academic, Ordinary, Commercial and Business University Departments.

\$25 SCHOLARSHIPS - \$25

PHONOGRAPHY.

VEREX & PANTON, BOX 315, LONDON ONT.

\$2.25

The "Record" AND The "Harp."

The CATHOLIC RECORD and THE HARP, the only Canadian Catholic monthly, published in Hamilton, by C. Donovan, Esq., B. A., can be obtained for \$2.25 in advance.

HOW TO PRINT.

Send to J. W. Campbell, 70a Chestnut St., Philadelphia, one dollar for a copy of the book.

MODELS

Plates everything made by the best workmen in the world.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO.

having decided to close their business, offer their large stock in quantities to suit customers at great bargains.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY

J. CAMPBELL, PROP. All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail.

MEDICAL HALL

115 DUNDAS ST. Two doors west of Horner & Somerville's Grocery Store.

W. L. CARRIE'S

47 RICHMOND STREET. Will be found the latest and most improved method of instruction for young ladies.

CARRIAGES

W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House.

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because it is always of uniform quality.

W. D. McGLONON.

Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 14 Dundas Street, cor. Market Lane.

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

London, Nov. 7.—It is rumored that negotiations are afoot for the release of the "suspects," on condition that they will stand aloof and let the Land Act have a fair trial. It is said some of the "suspects" are inclined to keep their hands off for a reasonable time, but will not bind themselves to anything. It is stated that the real test of the Land Act must be made on monster estates in the west and southwest of Ireland, where famine occurs in bad seasons, and where there are thousands of tenants paying £1 to £3 yearly, to whom 25 per cent. off their rents would be little or no benefit, yet upon whose holdings the landlords have spent thousands on improvements.

Paris, November 7.—Egan and Biggar, on Saturday, had an audience with the Papal Nuncio in Paris, to whom they explained the objects of the Land League movement and the nature of the strike against rents.

Athlone, Nov. 7.—A large meeting of tenants upon the estate of Sir John Ekinis unanimously resolved to demand abatement of rents. In the event of refusal they will apply to the Land Court. There are upwards of 5,000 tenants on the estate.

Andrew Marshall Porter, Queen's Counsel, will succeed Johnson as Solicitor-General for Ireland.

London, Nov. 7.—Parnell was interviewed by two prominent members of the Home Rule League on Saturday. He said the recent judgments at Belfast agreed with his estimates that the rents in Ulster should be reduced to a certain valuation. He believed the reductions in the south of Ireland would not be as large, and consequently would not satisfy the tenants. Any general reduction of rents to Griffith's valuation would, because of its extent, to which the land is mortgaged, deprive landlords of means of living and compel the Government to lay out or compensate. This would demonstrate the soundness of the views enunciated by the League. Parnell admitted the possibility of settling directly with the landlords.

London, Nov. 8.—James Taitte, formerly Secretary of the Mulligan branch of the Land League, discharged from Kilmaham jail Friday, was rearrested today, it is supposed because of violent speeches. There is much excitement.

Dublin, Nov. 8.—The Home Rule League today adopted the manifesto to the Irish people which was telegraphed today.

Limerick, Nov. 9.—The Land Sub-Commission in the case of Enwright, 3 tenants, reduced three acres of land, reduced the rent from nineteen pounds to nine.

Sir Maurice O'Connell, nephew of the liberator, has, except in two cases, arrived at agreements with his tenants, involving a considerable reduction in rents.

The Freeman's Journal welcomes the revival of the Home Rule organization. It believes that the question of Home Rule is now the great and only one remaining.

The Home Rule meeting D. Sullivan, brother of A. M. Sullivan, moved that the manifesto be circulated throughout Europe, America and Australia. A detective watched those who attended the meeting.

Dublin, Nov. 9.—The first arrangement between the landlord and tenant under the Land Act occurred in the Browne estate, belonging to an ex-M.P. The tenants agree to take fifteen-year leases at a reduction of from £3 to 10s. Several tenants have consequently withdrawn the notices sent to the Land Commission.

The number of applications made to the Land Commission is 17,671. The Limerick corporation has passed a resolution to confer the freedom of the city upon Dillon.

Dublin, Nov. 11.—Reports from all parts of the county of Cork disclose a most extraordinary eagerness on the part of farmers to go before the Land Court. In some districts large sums are being subscribed towards the formation of a mutual protection fund.

London, Nov. 11.—The large reductions of rent by the sub-Commissioners, under the Land Act, are causing an outcry on the part of the landlords, and a demand for Government compensation.

Russia.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—A diplomat just from St. Petersburg gives a very gloomy description of the situation in Russia. Affairs are growing more critical every day. Riots are feared in consequence of the increasing demand for provisions. The Nihilists are distributing circulars charging the Czar with being the cause of all the trouble, and declaring that he is sending all the gold of Russia to Denmark. The truth is that part of the 60,000,000 roubles found in the Imperial Land Court, was forwarded to Denmark at the close of the recent marriage. High Russian officials are advising landlords to leave the country for the city, if they do not wish to be assassinated. Great anxiety prevails at Catechin.

Great Britain.

London, Nov. 9.—Daniel Grand, Liberal member of Parliament, speaking at a large meeting, declared, amid much cheering, that the growing thought in England was towards the Republicanism, though he was content with the present political condition of affairs. "The land should be for the people, in accordance with the constitution."

London, Nov. 10.—Mr. Gladstone, in his speech last night, declared that the law would be enforced with firmness and decision in Ireland.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.—The captain of the steamer Germania was fined £10 for bringing into the dock coals of cartridge shipped at New York, in spite of the prohibition, and not indicated on the bill of lading.

London, Nov. 11.—Lord Portarlington publishes a statement pointing out that on old hereditary estates rents have not been raised for a number of years, and that the sub-Commissioners reduce these rents anything like twenty-five per cent., and Gladstone's relative composition will come to front with irresistible force.

United States.

New York, Nov. 7.—A fire broke out to-night in a tenement house on Light and Varick streets, at which several lives

are supposed to have been lost. The house was occupied by sixteen families, and the flames breaking out in the basement, reached the roof through the chimney in less than an hour, and was filled with smoke and the utmost difficulty was had with the inmates were rescued.

Hancock, L. S., Mich., Nov. 8.—Four hundred pounds of powder exploded in the quarry mine last night, instantly killing two miners, Wm. Jarvis and Ole Olson, also a boy named Geo. Myers. The explosion tore the timbering out of three levels, and caused great damage to the mine.

New York, Nov. 7.—Four stowaways (soldiers) arrived here today from Kinsale, Ireland, they were discovered about four days out. The captain of the vessel wanted to put back and land them, but the soldiers, with the aid of some sailors shipped in Kinsale, refused to let him do so, and he was obliged to keep on his course.

Canadian.

John McNulty, who was injured at Charing Cross, on the Canada Southern Railway, on Friday last, lies in a very precarious condition.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—Rev. Mr. Lavallee, Cure of St. Vincent de Paul and a well-known priest of this diocese, died last night. He was a man of exceptionally high abilities.

James Dilworth, who stole registered letters from the Toronto Post office, has been sentenced to five years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Collector Caven, of Stratford, and officer Craig, of Walkerton, on Monday night seized an illicit still in operation on the bank of the Saugeen River, in the vicinity of Paisley. It is not yet known who the parties are, though there is a strong suspicion.

Mr. McNamoy, of Montreal, the contractor for extending the water-works pipe into the lake, is about to have the work taken off his hands by the city, having failed to finish it within the prescribed time. He has made himself liable for \$100 per day penalty, amounting to \$7,200.

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Sir,—I am much pleased to learn that you have now excellent hope of working up in the Province a good Catholic school journal, through the Catholic School of Ottawa. The grand cause of Catholic education is served with favor in every quarter. In Ontario, where we have been for many years Catholic teachers and at least as many Catholic trustees, I think it is high time we should give our attention to the subject. We are not to say that we possess a good paper, but the progress of Catholic education in the Province is such that we cannot give our attention to the subject. We are not to say that we possess a good paper, but the progress of Catholic education in the Province is such that we cannot give our attention to the subject. We are not to say that we possess a good paper, but the progress of Catholic education in the Province is such that we cannot give our attention to the subject.

CHATHAM SEPARATE SCHOOL.

We are pleased to notice that the Chatham Separate School has secured the able services of Mr. T. O'Hagan as Head Master. This gentleman has built up for himself a reputation as a teacher which places him in the very front rank. Not only will he give satisfaction in this respect, but his sterling Catholicism will also be an assurance to the parents, that the doctrines of Holy Church will be carefully implanted in the young minds under his charge. The following reference to his departure from Belleville, we copy from the Daily Ontario.

"Mr. T. O'Hagan, head master of the Separate School of Belleville, has accepted an appointment to a similar position in Chatham, where he will receive a larger salary. We regret his departure from Belleville, where he has made many friends, and established an enviable reputation as a teacher. He will remain here until the Christmas holidays. The people of Chatham will find Mr. O'Hagan a general associate and an accomplished gentleman."

A Canadian Speaks.

When anything worth saying is spoken in that terse and pointed way that bears the impress of honest conviction, we like to have people know the nature of the communication. Of such a nature is the following from Mr. W. F. Hunt, Campden, P. O., Lincoln Co., Ontario, Mr. Hunt says: "With great joy over my reading of your issue of the 11th inst. I was glad to see that a few lines concerning that wonderful St. Joseph's Oil. For the last six years I have been using various medicines internally and externally, but nothing would help me. Finally I procured a bottle of St. Joseph's Oil, which cured me after a few applications. My mother-in-law, who has also been a great sufferer from rheumatism, was also instantly relieved by the use of the Great! German Remedy, St. Joseph's Oil, the great blessing to suffering humanity, and I shall do everything in my power to make known its merits."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The withdrawal of over 300 girls from the public schools of Lewistown, Me., who are to attend henceforth a Catholic parochial school, will involve the closing of at least six of the public schools.—New Haven Union.

In Catholic countries, multitudes hear Mass daily. I have seen large churches full of worshippers before day-break, and upon asking what feast-day was being celebrated, I was told that all the inhabitants heard Mass every day before going to work.—Bishop Vaughan.

Nearly a hundred Jesuit Fathers belonging to the province of Lyons are leaving France for the mountains of L. vani, Syria, Armenia, Constantinople, Egypt. Father Amedeo de Damas, who was in the Crimean war, has taken possession of the church and building on the shore of the Bosphorus, which formerly served for the church and residence of the Armenian Patriarchate. A seminary of the Coptic Unit Rite has been opened by the Fathers near Cairo.

There was in Rome a poor boy, who, on account of a malady, was placed in one of the public hospitals. There he was educated from his earliest years, and the story of his life is so interesting, that he has been sufficiently respected to one of the better colleges in Rome. At this moment he is one of the most highly dignified next to the Sovereign Pontiff.—Catholic Manning.

Mr. May Bradford, sister of Jefferson Davis, who died at New Hope, Ky. on the 22nd ult., of general delirium, aged 81 years, has been interested in the cemetery of Gettysburg [Trappist] Abbey, where no living woman is allowed to enter, except the wife of a ruler of a nation. These secular persons are interred there: Baron de Hodeinat, a Belgian, who lived in the Abbey for several years before his death, and Mrs. N. Miles, a lady who like Mr. Bradford was a great benefactress of the monastery. Mrs. Bradford was well known throughout the South, and the news of her demise will be received with the deepest regret. May they rest in peace!

Father A. J. Ryan, the poet-priest, celebrated throughout the South and elsewhere the English language is spoken and understood, has preached his farewell sermon at St. Mary's Cathedral, Mobile, Ala., today, where he has spent the greater part of his life and labors, and now years ago he had sailed for Europe, bidding adieu not only to his own flock, but the people of the South, in whose heart he has so long held a warm place. Father Ryan has labored zealously in the cause of humanity and religion, and his eloquent sermons have often been heard in behalf of the poor of charity, Catholic, Protestant and Confederate. In taking his departure from their midst the people of Mobile tendered to the eloquent divine and his family a substantial and appropriate testimonial of their esteem for him.—Vicksburg Herald.

At Nouvelle Suisse Corbie, Department of the Somme, France, the townspeople wishing to have a large crucifix erected in the new cemetery, they asked leave of the corporation, and only two opposed the project. The two who opposed the project of the crucifix were the two who were in the habit of drinking the drink that is called the "drink of the devil."

On Tuesday the Cardinal-Archbishop visited Woolwich, and after preaching in the church spire in the hall of the recently-opened coffee tavern. During the course of his address His Eminence alluded to the following terms to one of the agencies employed by Great Britain in advancing civilization:—

The League of the Cross bears witness to three things. They bear witness—first to what is called the drink trade of the world; secondly, to the fact that in every year there is engaged, and narrow-hearted calculators who wish to make out the best case they could against total abstinence people, a sum of £130,000,000, which is an amount greater than the whole capital engaged in the iron trade, our cotton trade, and the rest of our trading. The League of the Cross bears witness that this trade is a national shame. Wine-growing countries make their wine, export it and take money for it, and it is strange, but true, that Portugal, Spain and Italy are not drunken countries. There is a considerable sobriety, as he could testify, having lived among the Italian people nearly eight years, and having rarely or ever seen a drunken man, and never a drunken child either, and he would not credit any such for England, Scotland, or what is called "Hiring Day," and he could testify that men, women and children were in a condition he never saw in Italy, Scotland, Ireland and England exceeded in hard drinking the whole of France, with the exception of the north, where France is in contact with us, and where many drink brandy or cognac. The east of France, which was in contact with Belgium, had, he was afraid, got partly which were partly Flemish and partly Belgian, as the habit of drinking prevailed there, but in no degree comparable in extent to what it was in the United Kingdom. Our colonies were beginning to pass laws for the suppression of the drink trade, and Sweden and other countries had already done so. The other day a very learned Scot was tried to make out to what amount of waste was only a very small proportion of this £130,000,000; but that sum was expended in cloth, there would be no ragged back in the three

kingdoms; if a portion of it was expended in building houses for our agricultural poor and our factory hands, there would not be a family in the three kingdoms that would not have a house worth the name and for human habitation (cheers). If that £130,000,000, or part of it, was expended in draining the land of England—and a very large part of the land of England is, as we know by evidence taken before a committee of the House of Lords, imperfectly drained at this moment—what an abundance of food there would be for the mouths of the people (cheers). More than that—if that immense sum of money was so employed, there would not be a man in England without work, who had strength in him to do work. But this money is not wholly unproductive. There is a bitter harvest from it, every crime that man can commit. It produces suicides without number, murders, slaughters, robberies, arson, every kind of brutality, every kind of disease. It is indeed productive, nothing so productive of sin, and what evil is done by it no man can tell (cheers). He had seen in England that we possessed a great responsibility, and he was reminded of it in reference to India. The Hindoo population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule of England, but they were sorry to know that wherever the rule of England went, there was a population of India in 1822 presented a petition to the Governor and Council of Bombay praying them to hinder the production and sale of intoxicating drink. The poor heathen, mark you, those whom we call heathen—said they were not sorry to be under the rule