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NO IRISH NEED APPLY.

Truly "no Irish need apply" is a most appropriate phrase to use in connection with the affairs of the Conservative Catholic party in power in the Province of Quebec.

PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

A contemporary, thus describes the residence of Prince Charles of Roumania: Prince Charles of Roumania, one of the Hohenzollerns, is said to be an amiable prince, but without any remarkable ability.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

The Pope has according to the telegrams, been so often at death's door that we find it difficult to give much credence to the alarming reports which occasionally find their way into the press.

AN INSULT TO THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

Lord Beaconsfield has peremptorily refused to do anything about the Clerical Abuses Bill. The Dublin Corporation, it may be remembered, petitioned the Imperial Parliament to enquire into the "Abuses" which the "Clerical" bill was expected to remedy.

IRISH GENTLEMEN AND ENGLISH ROUGHS.

We take the following morceau from an Irish contemporary. We can fancy the cool and gentlemanly Parnell walking on the floor of the House to the assistance of his sterling colleague—Kirk:—

he was met by a loud yell, and as he handed the glass to Mr. Kirk there was a noise made in imitation of numerous throats gulping down a hogshhead of water.

THE CEYLON SCANDAL AGAIN.

The scandal of the Protestant endowment in Ceylon has been before the House of Commons. We take the following account from the Tablet and it will be seen how few Anglicans it takes to make an endowed establishment:—

"The facts are these. The population of the Island is, roughly speaking, two millions and a half. Of these only 250,000 are Christian, and of these 250,000, 190,000 are Catholics. Of the remaining 55,000 or 60,000 Protestants, only 2,197 attend the services of Anglican clergymen paid by Government, and 803 the Presbyterian churches.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

What the Russians means to do in the Pacific if England declares war against the Czar, it is not difficult to conjecture. The Pall Mall Gazette says that "In addition to three heavily armed steam corvettes, each manned by 200 or 250 men, there are three small but useful steam sloops, all lying together some thirty miles north of San Francisco.

WAR SPELLING.

It is curious and instructive to notice the changes to which proper names are subjected as they pass through the telegraphic operators hands. A contemporary reminds us:—

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce contains the following report, of the doings of the emigration agents in Great Britain and Ireland:—

successful acquaintance, a forerunner from a native village, or a desire to roam, and some circumstantial circumstance. He may have been caught by the agent of one of the steamship companies, a gentleman working on a commission and not on a fixed salary: and we are inclined to think that the agencies of the steamers, situated as they are all over the United Kingdom are by far the best emigrant agencies, though not unfrequently they find their labors completely frustrated by the agents of the Dominion Government and those whom they can influence are sent to the Antipodes, rather than to Canada.

THE CATTLE TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

The Scotsman announces that it has sent out a member of its staff to examine into and report upon all those circumstances of American agriculture which have any bearing upon the subject of the stock trade with Britain.

His mission, we learn, in America is to make the fullest possible inquiry into everything connected with the stock-raising department of agriculture, his whole time and energies will be devoted exclusively to this work, and in order that it may be effectually done, he is unrestricted as to the time he devotes to his investigations, or the extent of their area.

THE STRENGTH OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The London Times thinks that Constantinople is safe from all danger in the present conflict. It thinks that if the public give Russia only credit for sanity that there is no fear of it courting disaster by coming too near Constantinople.

"The Russians have no longer a great arsenal at Sebastopol, a powerful fleet in the Black Sea, or any other of the most effective weapons which they could have used against the Turkish capital before the Crimean war.

RIVAL BISHOPS.

There is a storm in the Protestant Church of Scotland. The Catholic Times of Liverpool thus describes the state of the ecclesiastical atmosphere:—

puts it, in his protest, in the interests of the unity of Christ's Church, of the legitimate authority of the Episcopal Office. Not to be moved from his position Bishop Beckless declares himself the undismayed and divinely-called shepherd of 'the Protestant English Episcopalian of Scotland.'

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The special correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Jassy on April 24th, describes the appearance of the Russian troops as they pass in review before the Emperor.

"Hearing on my passage down the Danube that the Emperor Alexander was expected to arrive shortly at Kiseceff, and would pass in review the various corps of his Army of the South, I determined to be present. Punctually at five the Imperial train, which had been preceded by another containing the cavalry escort, drew up at the station, and from the Imperial carriage stepped forth the easily-recognized figure of the Emperor.

THE PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.

The following list of prosecutions, fines, and imprisonments inflicted upon Catholic ecclesiastics and others during a portion of the past month is sufficient to prove that the Prussian Government is as relentless as ever in its hostility to the Catholic Church:—

- April 1, 1877, Sisters of Charity forced to leave their establishments in Malmey, Conz (near Treves), Bitburg, Duren, Berlin, Wesel, and Braunsberg.
April 1, the school-sisters expelled from the school in Fiehelts (diocese of Dusseldorf).
April 4, Sisters of St. Ursula left Fritzlart (diocese of Fulda).
April 5, Rev.—Kircher, D.D., of Fulda, fined 30s. or 5 days' imprisonment for offences against the May Laws.
April 4, the furniture of the Bishop of Ermland sold by auction.
April 9, the Rev. August Kuzel, of Putzig (West Prussia), fined £10 for having prepared children for Confirmation.
April 9, Rev. Ladislaus Gitzler, of Tarczin, imprisoned.
April 9, Rev.—Henke, parish priest in Bonst, £29 10s. of his income sequestered for refusing to correspond with Herr von Massenbath, whom the Government has appointed administrator of the property of the diocese of Gnesen-Posen.
April 9, Rev.—Bursig, of Alt-Tarnowitz, sentenced to 2 months in a fortress, and, in addition, fined £15 for having spoken in a sermon against the legislation of the day.
April 19, Rev.—Gassmann, of Fulda, fined 5s. or 1 day's imprisonment for having said public prayers in the afternoon in a church that had been deprived of its lawful priest.
April 20, Mr. H. Weimann, head schoolmaster of the Catholic school of Zirke (Posen), suspended and dismissed from his office for having influenced the children against the state priest, Czerwinski.
April 13, Rev.—Butterbrodt, of Niederentdorf, fined £15 for having offended against the Falk Laws.
April 22, the Bishop of Ermland fined £100 for not having appointed a priest to the parish of Nossberg.
Rev.—Simon, parish priest at Schweidnitz, 7 months imprisonment for having removed the Blessed Sacrament out of three churches of his district that are vacant by death.
April 21, Herr Johann Hohns, of Eckfeld (diocese of Treves), was asked by a friend to allow his daughter to stand sponsor to a child that was going to be baptised by the "State priest" of Meerfeld. The father gave leave under the condition that the child should not be baptised by the "pastor" of Meerfeld, as he could not allow his daughter to make her profession before a "State priest." This statement was considered to be an insult against the "pastor" of Meerfeld, and Herr Johann Hohns was fined 30s. or 10 days' imprisonment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SHAME.

Some time ago it was said that New Hampshire had abolished the religious test, and had given religious equality to the Catholics of the State. We take the following from the Boston Pilot of last week, and it appears that the religious test still exists, to the shame of the Granite State:—

March last, thirteen proposed amendments to the New Hampshire Constitution were voted on by the people of that State. Eleven of these amendments were adopted, and two rejected—the adoption requiring a two-thirds vote. The amendments rejected were the 1st and 12th, the latter being a prohibition of the dismissal of officers for political purposes. The question on the 1st was as follows:—

"I do you approve of striking out the word 'Protestant' in the Bill of Rights, as proposed in the amended constitution?"

"There are ten counties in New Hampshire, and every county but one rejected this amendment. The honorable exception was Hillsborough county. As a set-off against this erratic liberality, Merrimack county accepted every amendment but the 1st, and Stafford county all but the 1st and 7th.

"The 7th amendment was on the 'religious test' as a qualification for office, and this was passed by a majority of only seven votes in the whole State. The question voted on was as follows:—

"Do you approve of abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office, as proposed in the amended constitution?"

THE DIVISION ON THE HOME RULE MOTION.

The following are the names of those who voted for the Home Rule motion in the House of Commons on the 24th ult., those of the British members being printed in Italics:—

- Barran, Mr. J.
Biggar, J. G.
Blennerhasset
Bowyer, Sir G.
Drady, John
Bright, Jacob
Brooks, Maurice
Browne, G. E.
Bryan, G. L.
Burt, Thomas
Britt, Isaac
Callan, Philip
Collins, Eugene
Conyngnam, Lord
Cowan, Joseph
Cross, John K.
Deane, Edmund
Delahanty, J.
Dight, K. T.
Downing, M. C.
Dunbar, John
Ennis, Nicholas
Errington, George
Fay, Charles J.
French, Hon. C.
Gourley, E. T.
Henry, Mitchell
Hilbert, John T.
Hutchinson, J.
King-Harman
Kirk, G. H.
Lawsen, Sir W.
Lewis, O.
Macdonald, A.
Tollers—Captain Nolan and Mr. Richard Power.
The following are the names of the Irish members who voted against their country:—
Archdale, W. H.
Beresford, Lord C.
Bruce, Henry
Obaine, James
Close, M. C.
Cole, Colonel
Corry, Hon. H. W.
Corry, J. P.
Crowford, J. S.
Orlinton, Viscount
Dick, Fitzwim
Gibson, Edw.
Hamilton, Ion
Hamilton, Marq.
Herbert, H. A.
Johnston, W.
Law, Hugh
Leslie, Sir J.
Lewis, Chas. E.
Macartney, J. W.
Moore, Stephen
O'Neill, Hon. E.
Plunket, Hon. D.
Shirley, S. C.
Taylor, Daniel
Taylor, Col.
Trevor, Lord A.
Wallace, Sir R.
Whitworth, B.
Wilson, W.

The Irish members thus who voted for the motion numbered 56; the Irish members who voted against it, 30.

The Irish members who absented themselves from the division numbered 16. Their names are:—

- Beresford (Armagh)
Cogan
Dalway
Dawson-Damer
Dickson
Goulding
Guinness
Kavanagh
M'Carthy
Mulholland
O'Donoghue
O'Connell, P. J.
Smyth, B.
Swanston
Vance
Whitworth

Of the foregoing, Mr. M'Carthy, as has been already stated, was absent through illness.

Too Bad.—At the meeting at the Grand Army Hall, Baltimore, on the 16th inst., the resolution, ordering the erection of a monument as a testimony to the bravery and gallantry of the Confederate dead, was lost by a vote of 12 to 16.