

CATHOLI HRONICLE

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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. The cabinet ministers may well hang down their heads with shame, for if there is a race of people that have been scornfully treated in the Province, it is the Irish, at the expense of all other nationalities. We spoke the other day of the determined disposition on the part of the cabinet ministers to rid the offices of the Irish employees. They have succeeded in the Council Chamber, they have succeeded in the Assembly, and now they are at work in the Crown Lands Department, which is presided over by Mr. Garneau. Who do we find here but the beadle of St. Foye Church, in the room of Mr. Cahill, who is seriously ill and not expected to live. Should Mr. Cahill die, then it is easy to know how well the cabinet will shuffle the cards to suit Mr. Garneau. -Weekly Budget, Quebec.

PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

A Contemporary, thus describes the residence of Prince Charles of Roumania :

Prince Charles of Roumania, one of the Hohen-zollerns, is said to be an amiable prince, but with-out any remarkable ability. He has a civil list of about \$200,000 a year, which he spends mainly at home, thus pleasing the Roumanians. He lives in an uninteresting-looking palace in the "red quarter " of Eucharest, except during the summer, when he goes to the old monastery of Corocerie, on the right bank of the Dumbovitza, overlooking the capital. The statement that the Prince lives in the "red quarter" of Bucharest is thus explained :-The city is divided into five great wards, which are distinguished one from another by colours. Yellow is used to denote the aristocratic or residence quarter, red the commercial section, green the eastern, black the western, and blue the southern wards. These respective colours appear on the barriers which separate the wards, on the uniforms of the soldiers, on the collars and cuffs of the policemen, and on the letter-boxes, lamp posts. kc. Although the yellow quarter is considered the most aristocratic, the red is more beautiful.

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. We hear from the London Lancet that

"His appetite is exceedingly bad he being unable to eat more than a little soup, while he can masticate, not swallow, a little under-done ment. The tendency to passive serious effusion is so marked that cerebral mischief from that cause is gravely have been sent to San Francisco from the Ameer apprehended. His Holiness has far from refreshing sleep at night, and during the day he shows weariness, only partially relieved by intervals of slumber, into which he relapses in the afternoon and evening. His mental vivacity continues, however, and at the receptions, public or private, which he gives almost daily, he impresses visitors with a stronger belief in his vitality than his state before and after these interviews at all justifies. Meanwhile he is watched with the greatest vigilance, and Dr. Pelagello, his physician, and Dr. Ceccarelli his surgeon, see him alternately at frequent inter-vals, and hold consultations every twenty-four hours as to the treatment to be maintained or modified.'

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 hogshead of water.' Even if we adopt the only possible excuse for buffooncry of this kind-that ' want of decency is want of sense'-we will be left with a very low opinion of the intelligence and respectability of the English House of Commons."

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. From the revenues of the island £14,000 is annually appropriated to eccle sisstical endowments, and of this £14,000 the 190,-000 Catholics get exactly £100 a year, all the rest going to the clergy of the 2,197 Anglican, except a small proportion devoted to the Presbyterian establishment bequeathed to us by our Dutch predecessors in the colony. Mr. Lowther argued that Establishments were good things, and that there was no hardship, because the inhabitants of the island only contributed a farthing a head; but, putting aside the question of the endowment or non-endowment of Christianity, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that, when of that endowment $\pounds 13,900$ is given to bodies of Christians numbering at the most 3.000, and £100 to another body numbering 190,000 some people should be of opinion that a more decently equitable distribution would reflect greater crdit on this country.

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 Guzette 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 toge-ther some thirty miles north of San Francisco. These Russian vessels have been in their present position for upwards of two months, and according to the officers, were awaiting the arrival of four more corvettes. It is added that the whole squadron is meant for an attack on Vancouver's Island, as well as to prey upon British shipping, in the ovent of an outbreak of war between England and Russia.

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 On the whole, we are inclined Canada. to think that a large amount of money is expended by the Canadian Government for an unremunerative purpose, and that the special agencies are unprofitable."

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. The gentleman sent is the author of the Highland and Agricultural Society's prize essays for the three successive years 1874, 1875, and 1876, on subjects connected with the agriculture of Scotland :--

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. "From New York," the Scotsman says, he will go to Texas. And afterwards our Commissioner will traverse for the same purpose the other States where breeding and grazing chiefly occupy the energies of the agriculturists; he will not overlook the important regions in which feeding is carried on in conjunction with arable farming: and he will probably visit those districts of Canada from the short-horn herds of which the American farmers are drafting bulls for the improvement of their stock. His chief aim will be to ascertain and to state facts; his own inferences from these may come at a later stage of the inquiry. These facts Scottish agriculturists will be able to compare and weigh for themselves; and in that way—and in that way only-will it be possible to determine the full significance of the competition of American cattlegrowers in the British dead-meat market.'

THE STRENGTH OF CONSTANTINOPLE. The London Times thinks that Constan tinople is safe from all danger in the pres

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 Episcopalians 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. He savs :---

"Hearing on my passage down the Danube that the Emperor Alexander was expected to arrive shortly at Kisceneff, and would pass in review the various corps of his Army of the South, I determined to be present. Punctually at five the Im-perial train, which had been preceded by another containing the cavalry escot, drow up at the sta-tion, and from the Imperial carriage stepped forth the easily-recognized figure of the Emperor. The ladies strewed his path from the carriage to the waiting-room with flowers, and the assembled crowd greeted him with the well-known Russian 'hurrah.' Snow had been falling, and the rain poured down in torrents, despite of which the crowd moved off to the review ground as they best could in the wake of the Imperial party. The Emperor having passed down the line amid the cheers of the army returned to the saluting point, about a verst from the railway station, to witness the march-past. The Czar might well feel proud of his trocps, for their appearance left little to be desired. Though the ground had become a slippery mire, the movements were executed with precision, and the marching of the infantry was to the most critical eyo faultless. The field batteries, as well as those attached to the cavalry, are equipped with brass guns, and the general appearance, if not showy, was serviceable. The cavalry consisted of Cossacks, Uhlans, and Hussars, well mounted. The total on the field was about 25,000, all told, and 48 guns. Immediately the march past was concluded, the Emperor returned to the station, where he made a short address to the generals and their staff, and without more delay proceeded to his carriage, when, after taking an affectionate leave of his son, he left at seven for Kiseboneff."

THE PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.

The following list of prosecutions, fines, and imprisonments inflicted upon Catholic ccclesiastics and others during a portion of the past anth is sufficient to prove that the Prussian ish members being printed in italics :---

March last, thirteen proposed amendments to the New Hampshire Constitution were voted on by the pecple of that State. Eleven of these amendments were adopted, and two rejected—the adoption requiring a two-thirds vote. The amendments re-jected 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 :

NO. 41,

"1. 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, Merrimac 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 :

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

"The amendments were rejected by the following counties-Rockingham, Belknap, Carroll, Chc-shire, Sullivan, Grafton and Coos.

"Just think of the Governor of an American State having to issue such a proclamation as that published by Governor Cheney last week :

"'I proclaim to the people of this State that the Constitution of the State is not amended, as provided for in the first and twelfth propositions or questions submitted by said Convention to the qualified voters of the State at the unnual town meeting in March last, as neither of these last-mentioned propositions or questions, nor the amendments in the Constitution covered by the same, were adopted by the suffrages of two-thirds of the legal voters present at said town-meeting and voting upon said questions.'

"If a county could blush at its own degradation, we should look for a scarlet hue on one named after Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence, when rejecting those two amendments in 1877. Just think of Sullivan county, named after a family of Catholics, who were among the founders and defenders of the Republic, voting this year on these two amendments that no Catuolic should be a representative or hold any public office whatever in New Hampshire !"

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 Brit-

	month is sufficient to prove that the Prussian	ish members being printed in <i>italics</i> :	
	Government is as relentless as ever in its hosti-	Berran, Ald. J	M'Konna, Sir J
n-a	lity to the Catholic Church :	niggar, a u	Martin, Patrick
38-	-	Blennerhassett Bowyer, Sir G	Meldon, C H Middleton, A
	April 1, 1877, Sisters of Charity forced to leave	Brady, John	Montagu, Lord R
ve	their establishments in Malmedy, Conz (near Tre-	Bright, Jacob	Moore, Arthur
no	ves), Bitburg, Duren, Berlin, Wesel, and Brauns- berg.	Brooks, Maurice	Morris, George
ar	April 1, the school-sisters expelled from the	Browne, G E	Murphy, N D O'Bairna F
as	school in Fischeln (district of Dusseldorf).	Bryan, G L Burt, Thomas	O'Beirne, F O'Brien, Sir P
nd	April 4, Sisters of St. Ursula left Fritzlar (diocese	Butt, Isnac	O'Byrne, W R
	of Fulda). April 5, Rev.—Kircher, D.D., of Fulda, fined 30s.	Callán, Philip	O'Clery, Keyes
sh	or 5 days' imprisonment for offences against the	Collins, Eugene	O'Conor, D M
st	May Laws.	Conyngham, Lord	O'Conor, Don O'Gorman, P
	April 4, the furniture of the Bishop of Ermland	Cowen, Joseph Cross, John K	O'Koeife, John
nt	sold by auction.	Dease, Edmund	O'Leary, William
or	April 9, the Rev. August Kuzel, of Putzig (West Prussia), fined £10 for having prepared children for	Delahunty, J	O'Loghlen, Sir C
ey	Confirmation.	Digby, K T	O'Reilly, Myles
re	April 9, Rev. Ladislaus Gitzler, of Tarocin, impri-	Downing, M'C	O'Shaughnessy O'Sullivan, W
m he	soned.	Dunbar, John Ennis, Nicholas	Parnell, C S
in	April 9, RevHenke, parish priest in Bonist,	Errington, George	Philips, R N
ea	£29 193. of his income sequestered for refusing to correspond with Herr von Massenbath, whom the	Fuy, Charles J	Power, J O'Connor
ve	Government has appointed administrator of the	French, Hon C	Redmond, W
he	property of the diocese of Gnesen-Posen.	Gourley, E T Henry, Mitchell	Rylands, Peter Shaw, William
in, 11-	April 9, RevBursig, of Alt-Tarnowitz, sentenc-	Hibbert, John T	Sheil, Edward
80	ed to 2 months in a fortress, and, in addition, fined	Hutchinson, J	Sherlock, David
of	£15 for having spoken in a sermon against the leg- islation of the day.	King-Harman	Stacpoole, W
ks	April 19, RevGassmann, of Fulda, fined 5s. or	Kirk, G H	Sullivan, A M Synan, E J
nd ce	1 day's imprisonment for having said public prayers	Lawson, Sir W Lewis, O	Ward, Michael
ey	in the afternoon in a church that had been depriv-	Macdonald, A	·····,
he	ed of its lawful priest. April 20, Mr. H. Weimann, head schoolmaster of	Tollers-Captain Nola	n and Mr. Richard Power.
in	the Catholic school of Zirke (Posen), suspended and		names of the Irish mem-
ot he	dismissed from his office for having influenced the	bers who voted against th	
of	children against the state priest, Czerwinski.	Archdale, W H	Johnston, W
ia	April 13, RevButterbrodt, of Niederntudorf, fined £15 for having offended against the Falk	Beresford, Lord C Bruen, Henry	Law, Hugh Leslie, Sir J
st	Laws.	Chaine, James	Lewis, Chas E
i8	April 22, the Bishop of Ermland fined £100 for	Close, M C	Macartney, J W
al al	not having appointed a priest to the parish of Nos-	Cole, Colonel	Moore, Stephen
	BerSimon, parish priest at Schweidnitz, 7	Corry, Hon H W	O'Neill, Hon E Plunket, Hon D
	months imprisonment for having removed the	Corry, J P Crawford, J S	Shirley, S C
	Blessed Sacrament out of three churches of his dis-	Crichton, Viscount	Taylor, Daniel
ch	trict that are vacant by death.	Dick, Filzwm	Taylor, Col
ol	April 21, Herr Johann Hohns, of Eckfeld (dio-	Gibson, Edwd	Trevor, Lord A Wallace, Sir R
al	cese of Treves), was asked by a friend to allow his daughter to stand sponsor to a child that was going	Hamilton, Ion Hamilton, Marq	Whitworth, B
aı	to be baptised by the "State priest" of Mcerfeld.	Herbert, H A.	Wilson, W
	The father gave leave under the condition that the	'The Irish members thu	is who voted for the mo-
8.	child should not be baptised by the "pastor" of	tion numbered 56; the 1	Irish members who voted
20. 26.	Meerfeld, as he could not allow his daughter to make her profession before a "State priest." This	against it, 30.	vho absented themselves
n.		from the division num	bered 16. Their names
is	the "pastor" of Meerfeld, and Herr Johann Hohns	RTC:	
h-	was fined 30s. or 10 days' imprisonment.	Beresford (Armagh)	M'Carthy
8,' 19	NEW DANDOUTDER OF AND	Cogan	Mulholland O'Donoghue
he	NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SHAME.	Dalway Dawson-Damer	O'Donoghue Smyth, P J
)e-	Some time ago it was said that New Hamp-	Dickson	Smyth, P J Smyth, R
d.	shire had abolished the religious test, and had	Goulding	Swanston
nd m	given religious equality to the Catholics of the	Guinness	Vance Whitworth
E,	State. We take the following from the Boston	ABVADAGD	Allarthy Bg has han al
of		Of the foregoing, Mr. ⁵ M'Carthy, as has been al- ready stated, was absent through illness:	
nt	Pilot of last week, and it appears that the re-	149、日本・ション・ション・北京 必須対応の主義 したがら しんしゅう しかけい	
yl nd	ligious test still exists, to the shame of the	Too BAD At the meet	ing at the Grand Army
ge	Granite State :	Hall, Baltimore, on the 16th inst., the resolution,	
ut	"We again direct our readers' attention to the	ordering the erection of	a monument as a testi-
to L	following facts, for the sake of making it easy for future historians. At the annual town meeting in	MODIAL IO LIC DEAVERY &	a vote of 12 to 16.
nj i	Intrie Distoliges. We me shows town incom R.in	AVUOLAND CORRESTING ANNE NJ	······································

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, petititioned the Imperial Parliament to enquire into the "Abuses" which the "Clerical" bill was expected to remedy. But Lord Beaconsfield refused. Fortunately, however. the bill has been defeated. The Nation says :----

"He (Lord Beaconsfield) was presented with a memorial from the Corporation, asking him to use the influence of the Government against the Italian Clerical Abuses Bill, to which he replied that he could not interfere in the domestic affairs of another country, although Lord Derby had no such objec-tion to make when the bigots of England asked him some time ago to take action against the socalled persecution of Protestants in Spain; and, secondly, he was desired to name a day for receiving a deputation on the subject of university education in Irelaud, to which he replied that he was too busy with other matters, although it is well known that he is ready at any time to receive a deputation from the humblest municipality, in England or Scotland.

IRISH GENTLEMEN AND ENGLISH ROUGHS.

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

"The 'first assembly in the world' obtained a new title to the character claimed for it in the course of the recent debate on The O'Donoghue's motion. Amongst the speakers on the Irish side of the question was Mr. George Harley Kirk, whose well reasoned and manly address might well have obtained for him respectful attention. The blue blood of British Conservatism, however, took umbrage at his British Conservatism, however, took umbrage at his words; interruption followed interruption, until at last the proceedings were crowned by the piece of Ask the emigrant at Point Levis, ask him when he rowdyism noticed as follows in the special report of the Dundalk Democrat After Mr. Kirk had been some time speaking, 'Mr. Parnell was noticed by the Conservation of the Conservative side coming along the benches came to think of going out to Canada; and what also of his English Church brethren, 'in' order to with a glass of water for the speaker, and instantly will be his answer? Either a letter from some the vindication,' as 'Henry, Bishop of Edinburgh,'

to protect Russian interests or to avoid the overwhelming strength of the Turkish fleet in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Our own force on this Pacific station was notoriously weak until the arrival of the Shah; and if Russia has all along counted upon England's hostility sooner or later to her settled plan of attack in Europe and Asia, it is at least a convenient coincidence for her that probably in no other part of the world could so much damage be done to British commerce in a short time by a few smart vessels as in the Pacific Ocean. But then there have been a good many convenient coincidences with respect to Russian policy of late."

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:

When a German, a French, or an English traveller writes of a place each spells it different from what the other does. For instance, there is the important fortified city of Ruschuk. When an Englishman attempts to write the name as it sounds to him he spells it " Rooschook " or " Roostchook," giving the " oo" the sound heard in " took." The Frenchman in the same way spells it " Roustchouk." The valley of Dobroodja, which the Russians will enter if they force their way across the Danube near its mouth, is spelled also Dobrudscha, Dobrodja, Dobruje and Dobruza, A still worse high mix is observable in regard to "b," "f," "u," "v" and "w," all of which are interchangeable and seem to be used for each other without any restraint. Especially is this true of "b," "f," and " \mathbf{v} ," which seem to be used with perfect indiffer-ence for each other. Thus we have "Sevastopol," or "Sebastopol;" "Serbia," or "Servia;" "Kische-hew," "Kischenev," "Kicheneu," and "Kichinef," and so on. As the Germans have been most active in contributing to our knowledge of Russia and Turkey, there is a prevalence of the German way of spelling the names or places, and this appears on the maps prepared of the country. Most of our telegraphic news now reaches us through German sources, and consequently the German way of spelling prevails there, too.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

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

"We are assured that one ship would contain all the souls brought to Canada since Confederation by the immediate and direct agency of the individuals on the permanent pay list of the Canadian immi-

ent conflict. It thinks that if the public giv Russia only credit for sanity that there is no fear of it courting disaster by coming too nea Constantinople. Russia knows this just a well as the Times. A slice of Asia Minor and the "guardianship" of some of the Turkisl Provinces is all that Russia aims at jus

now:-

"The Russians have no longer a great arsenal a Schastopol, a powerful fleet in the Black Sea, o any other of the most effective weapons which they could have used against the Turkish capital before the Crimean war. Their flag has been driven from the Black Sea, and the Turkish fleet holds the Bosphorus. That in such circumstances a Russian army could capture it from the land side is an idea almost preposterous for discussion. Even if w assume that the Czar's troops had crossed the Danube, masked Widdin, Rustchuk, and Silistria forced the great position of Shumla, crossed the Bal-kans, and reached Adrianople, the enterprise would scarcely be commenced. The lard side of Constantinople would be barred with earthworks long before the Russians could reach Adrianople, and the Turks must have strangely degenerated since they defended Silistria if, aided by their ships, they could not hold one of the strongest positions in the world against any force that Russia could mass in front of its walls. But, of course, they would not defend it alone. Germany could not permit the gates of the Bosphorus, and thus the freedom o the Danube to be at the mercy of Russia. Austria would forbid such a conquest for reasons at least as peremptory as the motives that would guide this country. It could not be permitted by power which, like Italy and France, have a great naval stake in the Mediterranean."

RIVAL BISHOPS.

There is a storm in the Protestant Church of Scotland. The Catholic Times of Liverpoo thus describes the state of the ecclesiastica atmosphere :---

"The 'Episcopal Church of Scotland' is in peculiar position. It postures as the direct and lineal representative of the pre-Reformation Church and, at the same time, is in acknowledged com munion with the Church of England. But there is in North Britain a considerable number of Scotch men who call themselves 'English Episcopalians, and repudiate the 'Scotch Episcopalians' as having an un-Protestant hankering after the ideas of the 'Church Catholic,' the 'Order of Priesthood,' Apos-tolical Succession, and the like. These last, accord-ingly, have within the last month, or so, wooed and won unto themselves for confirmation purposes, an English Protestant Bishop to their own liking. 'E H. Beckless, Bishop' was it seems, the rejected of his Scottish Episcopalian brethren at the recen election of their chief shepherd for the Argy district. He is now the object of the wrath and conjurations and protests, not alone of the 'College of Bishops' of the 'Scottish Episcopal Church' but