

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY APRIL 4, 1879.

NO. 27

## N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE  
**WOOLLENS,**  
BEST GOODS,  
MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,  
LOW PRICES.  
CARD.

Bothwell, January 24th, 1879.  
DEAR SIR,—I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz: one at Wardsville and one at Livingston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to interdict the present building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.

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## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### A ROMAN CATHOLIC BANK.

Manchester, March 21.—A London correspondent telegraphs that the movement among the leading Roman Catholics to carry into financial matters the bonds of Catholic sympathy and confidence, has now assumed the shape of the Anglo-Universal Bank (limited), with a Directorate in London and Paris, and patrons among eminent British, French and Italian noblemen. The design of the bank is to take up and extend a cable foreign connection, to assist the more efficient protection and development of Catholic banking interests throughout the world.

#### THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hendon and Hawdon were out on the river yesterday, and had a little brush. Hawdon, quickening his stroke considerably, moved away from the DeLaval sculler in a style which would not give the latter a mean impression of his powers.

#### HEALTH OF DR. BUTT.

London, March 29.—The condition of Dr. Butt is again exceedingly critical.

The following paragraph is from the London World: "Now that Mr. Butt is out of immediate danger it will not alarm his friends to learn that during at least three weeks the honorable and learned gentleman was unconscious, except in moments of delirium, which were not infrequent. When the paper reported 'slight improvements,' the meaning of the phrase was merely that Mr. Butt was occasionally conscious for a few moments and able to recognize the members of his family. In one of his fits of delirium the Irish leader delivered a very fervid speech to an imaginary House of Commons; and I am told that the scene in the sick London, March 28.—His malady was mental as well as bodily, and though danger is gone for the present, the naturally fine constitution has been wrecked in the tough struggle with King Death. Isaac will never be himself again, though his mind may retain all its brilliant subtlety and his tongue all its persuasive eloquence; and from what I hear from those who know him well, I am afraid the Senate House will know him no more."

#### HOME RULERS AND THE ZULU AFFAIR.

London, March 29.—It is reported that the Government majority on Dilke's motion of censure is likely to fall considerably below one hundred, as the Irish members, freed from the restraint of Dr. Butt's Conservative tendency, will vote almost solidly against the Ministry.

#### WEAVERS' WAGES.

Blackburn, Eng., March 30.—The operative weavers on Saturday voted to accept a 5 per cent. reduction of wages.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, March 29.—In the Commons, Mr. Edward Stauhope, Under Secretary for India, stated that no information had been received by the Government from India that the negotiations in Afghanistan had failed, and that the immediate advance of troops had been ordered.

London, March 28.—In the Commons, Hanbury reopened the debate on the Zulu war in a speech defending the Government and Sir Bartle Frere.

Mr. Lowe commenced to urge the recall of Frere, but, having lost his notes, he gave up.

Sir Robert Peel (Conservative) attacked Frere, and declared that the blood of the soldiers spilled in the Zulu war was upon the head of Lord Chelmsford until he should be acquitted by a court martial.

Sir Henry Russell (Conservative) condemned the retention of Frere.

Lord John Campbell said the Government wasted precious weeks before they censured Frere, and were responsible for the war, for which they sought to blame the latter. The Government contented originally only a defensive action. He held that Chelmsford was in no way responsible for the Isandula disaster.

CLOSE OF THE ZULU WAR DEBATE.

London, March 31.—In the Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote said the negotiations with Afghanistan have not been completed. He had no information that an advance on Cabul had been ordered.

London, March 31.—In the house of Commons, Balfour (Conservative), Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said neither the English or French Government had information of the alleged French occupation of the English island of Malacca.

In the House of Lords Earl Cadogan, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, says Okall seems to have effectually broken with his brother, King Cetewayo.

London, March 31.—In the Commons the debate on the Zulu war was resumed.

Courtney (Liberal) declared that Frere was ready to extend British authority by all kinds of inequities.

London (Conservative) and Balfour (Liberal) defended Frere. The latter announced his intention to abstain from voting.

The debate was continued on party lines by Alexander (Conservative), Symon (Liberal) Mills (Conservative), and O'Connor Power (Liberal).

Mr. Gorst (Conservative) supported Dilke's resolution. He believed Frere would not have been censured by the Government but for the disaster to the British arms.

Mr. Harcourt (Liberal) said that Frere, in consequence of the Government's fecklessness, treated it with unprecedented contempt. He asked whether the Government's censure on Frere was bona fide, or a mere Parliamentary manoeuvre.

The Marquis of Harrington (Liberal) pointed out that Lord Chelmsford, as early as January 9th, submitted plans for the invasion of Zululand. Frere's aggressive tendencies, the country, he said, wished to know whom to call to account for the disaster brought on the British name.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government was responsible for what was happening in Africa. He thought Frere's services outweighed his faults.

Mur's addition to Dilke's motion of censure was then withdrawn.

The House divided on the motion itself and it was rejected 306 to 246.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, Huntley suggested that an enquiry be made into the depression of commerce and agriculture.

Earl Beaconsfield acknowledged that the depression of the agricultural interests was unprecedented, but the depression was anticipated. The public wealth would diminish slightly, and the area of lands under cultivation had diminished one million acres. English industry and commerce, however, kept well on a level with those of foreign countries. They suffered only from low prices, the cause of which was partly the depreciation of silver. Beaconsfield believed that the inquiry suggested would be without results, but possibly an enquiry as to the change in the value of precious metals, and its effect on English industry, might hereafter be desirable.

London, March 28.—A Lahore despatch states that Yakob Khan's last letter is indecisive. An advance of the troops is impossible before the middle of April, as all the passes must be clear of snow for a simultaneous movement on the part of Generals Roberts and Browne. The correspondent understands that Candahar will not be annexed.

London, March 28.—A correspondent at Rangoon says the natives of Burmah have believed they are reinforcements promised for British Burmah amount to 5,000. A man-of-war is also coming. All the non-official English residents have left Mandalay. There have been several attempts at incendiarism here. One large fire has occurred.

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## THE WAR IN AFGHAN.

### 2,000 MALLICKS ROUTED WITH 145 KILLED.

Lahore, March 30.—Sundawan telegraphs that he was attacked at Baghan on the 24th March by 2,000 Mallicks. He routed them, killing 145. The British lost 2 killed and 6 wounded.

Lahore, March 30.—According to official information, Yakob Khan is making no serious preparations for resistance, but appears to postpone his submission in order to satisfy his subjects that he yields to force.

Lahore, March 30.—A correspondent at Lahore believes that the Government is not disposed to press Yakob Khan for a final decision until the snow is melted.

Lahore, March 31.—A small force under Major Humphrey was attacked on the 27th March in the Pishin valley by 2,000 Afghans. The enemy was defeated, 600 killed. No casualties among the British.

Lahore, March 31.—Major Cavagnari, who arrived on Wednesday to confer with the Viceroy, still remains. The negotiations with Yakob Khan continued, but hitherto it perhaps has not been the intention, for the reason that if his decision proves unacceptable a prompt advance upon Cabul may be our proper course; and at present, while the snow covers the passes, such a step would be impracticable. It will not be surprising if in the absence of pressure Yakob holds out for more favorable terms than the Viceroy indicated. Doubtless the terms offered are such as Yakob could accept without dishonor, and would, if accepted, make him the strongest monarch Afghanistan has had for many years. But it is possible Yakob may prefer to save his honor by suffering the loss of a battle before he communicates with the Viceroy.

Lahore, March 31.—The Government desires, though it is quite prepared to accept it as a necessity.

Lahore, March 31.—A British steamer landed the first reinforcement at Durban, Natal, on the 26th inst. A troop ship with the 57th regiment arrived at Durban on the 10th.

The relief of Ekowe will be attempted shortly. An unsuccessful endeavor was made yesterday to communicate with the Ekowe garrison by signal.

King Cetewayo's brother Ohani's overtures for submission were a ruse to cover his retreat to Swaziland.

The reports that Cetewayo sent messengers to sue for peace are false.

A body of Basutos crossed the river Tere on the 8th inst., stole some horses, and fired on the colonial forces, who repulsed them with a loss of 20.

All quiet in the Transvaal.

London, March 30.—A Cape Town despatch says it is reported that the rebellious Basutos have already deserted their chief.

London, March 30.—A Cape Town despatch states that Col. Wood is entrenched at Pongolo waiting for reinforcements, in consequence of several unsuccessful attempts to dislodge the enemy in the mountains.

Cape Town, March 31.—It is stated that a serious breach has occurred between Gov. Frere, of Cape Colony, and Gov. Bullwer, of Natal, in consequence of the harsh measures sanctioned by the former to conscript natives.

Maritzburg, March 31.—No direct intelligence from Col. Pearson is received. Anxiety is becoming grave. Several native runners, induced by large rewards, have started for Ekowe with despatches, but have returned and reported that the roads are destroyed, the approaches commanded by forts, the country swarming with Zulus. Pearson's supplies will be exhausted by the end of March. An expedition for his relief is now mounting. Fourteen companies of regulars will be pushed forward as soon as the native contingent is sufficiently strengthened.

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## BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

A number of shells received very recently by the British Field Artillery in Afghanistan were found to be filled with brickbat instead of gunpowder. Just when or where the substitution was effected is unknown.

The Pope has sanctioned preliminary steps for the beatification of several French missionaries, a mandarin, and twenty-five other natives who were martyrs to Christianity in China and Cochinchina between 1820 and 1860.

Major General Clifford has been sent out as chief of staff to Lord Chelmsford in Zululand. He is a Commander of the Bath, a Victoria Cross man, and a veteran accredited with an equal amount of coolness, prudence and courage.

M. Jean Laffitte, for thirty years "taster" to the Comedie Francaise, died recently in Paris. He was originally an actor and represented the confidant in pieces in which Talma figured, but renounced the stage for dramatic and other literature.

At the wedding feast of the Duke of Connaught there was a magnificent display of the Queen's gold plate in St. George's Hall, Windsor, including the famous trophy taken at Seringapatam, of the head of a tiger in solid gold, with teeth of crystal and a practicable tongue.

The Edystone Lighthouse has proved to be too strong for its purpose; that is to say, it was built so massively that it lacked the elasticity necessary for its perfect security in the fearful assaults to which it is subjected. The plan of its foundation has been altered, and it is thought that it will now withstand the shocks of ocean for centuries to come.

The veteran Lord Strathairn, a Field Marshal, who won his spurs half a century ago, has offered his services to the British government in case a new leader should be needed in South Africa. The offer of the gallant old soldier was declined on the gracious plea that the crisis was not considered grave enough to demand the presence of so distinguished a commander.

Mrs. Hobbs, the landlady of the Golden Lion, Fish Pond, Bristol, is a woman of muscle and decision, although it is quite likely that she would go into hysterics at the sight of a mouse. When she went to bed a few nights ago she found a burglar in the room, whom she promptly seized by the throat. He struggled desperately, but the woman literally choked him into submission, and had compelled him to surrender all his plunder before any one came to her assistance.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Avenir Militaire* says that, in consequence of the reports received from France, the progress which has been made in the reorganization of the French artillery, the military authorities of Germany have determined to add two batteries of