VOL. XXVIII

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

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NEW AGNETS.

Mr. Patrick Costello is authorized to collect monies, solicit subscriptions and advertisements for this office. He will, this week, call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears.

Mr. Farquhar McLeod has kindly consented to act as our agent for Dalhousie Mills.

Mr. Michael Cleary has been appointed as one of our travelling agents. He shall shortly call on our friends in the county of Glengarry.

ANOTHER WAR.

Present appearances lead to a belief that the Russe-Turkish war which has just closed was only the first act of a mighty drama, the second act of which will shortly open, and the end of which no one can foretell. Russia. grimed with the toil of her late campaign, rests upon her sword in the midst of the spoils she has won; but now two at least of the European Powers are mustering up courage to say she shall not possess them.

"Europe," they say, must review her work, must revise her arrangements, examine her new-made treaty of peace, alter, amend, or annul certain of its provisions, take charge of her conquests, and confirm, restore, or distribute them as "Europe" may think fit. It is not at all likely that Russia would submit to such pretentions as these. She has not spent her blood and treasure for the purpose of enabling four or five diplomatists, seated comfortably around a table, to gayel her gains. "Europe" did not interfere when two fair provinces were torn from France, sorely against the will of their in-habitants; "Europe" did not interfere when the Pope was being utterly dispoiled of his dominions by the robber King of Sardinia; but "Europe" is, forsooth, to interfere to prevent the liberation of the Eastern Christians from the hated yoke of the Turk, and to forbid the acquisition by the victorious Russians of adequate compensation for the immense losses they have incurred. England and Austria are foremost in putting forward these pretentions. They are making use of menacing language and preparing for war. England is tempting Austria into this business, and tempting her to her ruln. For a long series of years Austria has been one of the most unlucky powers in the world. Though possessed of a large and brave army, her wars have been disasters in which all was lost but honor. If she now permits England to draw her into a conflict with Russia, the chances are that before the struggle is ended Bismark will have hold of the German provinces which were left to her after Sadowa, and that her days as a great power will be numbered. England, selfish and faithless as usual, will contrive to slink out of the trouble and leave her too confiding ally to her fate. Into this great peril Austria appears to be drifting at this moment. Declara-tions have been made by Chancellor, Count Andrassy, which almost commit her to war in case the Russians should insist upon giving effect to the terms of the treaty of peace they have made with Turkey. Russia is preparing for the shock of battle with which she is threatened. She is pouring reinforcements into the conquered territory, taking up defensive positions, and adopting every other measure suggested by military prudence. Her words are calm, but clear and firm. They amount just to this, that the terms she has made with Turkey are moderate and reasonable, and that she will maintain them with her sword if need be Let England and Austria try the issue with her if they dare .- Dublin Nation.

ARSIVAL OF THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CANADA IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On Saturday evening His Excellency Most Rev Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate to Canada, arrived in this city. He was not expected here so soon, as it was thought he would remain a few days with Bishop O'Connell of Marysville and his clergy, many of whom were formerly pupils of His Excellency when he was one of the Superiors of All Hallows College, Dublin. Hence his arrival was rather a surprise, and prevented the formal reception which the Most Rev. Archbishop and clergy had intended, and had begun to make preparations for. Such they thought, was due to the rank and position of the most distinguished Ecclesiastic who had yet visited this coast, but the circumstance we have alluded to debarred them from carrying out their courteous purpose. His Excellency was accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, and also by his Secretary, Rev. Dr. O'Connor. All three are guests of His Grace the Arch bishop at the Archiepiscopal residence adjacent to the Cathedral.—San Francisco Monitor, Thursday,

HIS VIEIT TO SAN FRANCIECO.

The San Francisco Examiner, quoted by the Monitor, says:-

"In a few day Bishop Conroy, of Ardah, county Longford, Ireland, Papal Legate to Canada, is expected to arrive in this city. In June last, Bishop Conroy was sent to Canada by the late Pope to adjust certain matters connected with the Church, and to establish a new university in Montreal, and having accomplished his anostolic mission, he is now visiting the leading Catholic institutions in the United States. In company with Bishop O'Connor he has visited St. Louis, Omaha and Salt Lake City, and intends to spend some time in Californa, where he has many personal friends among the clergy. After he had graduated with distinguished honors at tthe university at Rome, rather Conroy was appointed Professor at All Hallow's Mission College, Dublin, where he re-

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to Cardinal Cullen and was finally ordained Bishop of Ardah. He is said to be a man of brilliant intellect and great learning, which made him a great favorite with the late Pope, who selected him for important missions. Bishop Courcy's visit to this city is stated to have no official character, so far as known,-Catholic Review

THE IRISH PARTY IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Dublin Freeman, in a recent editorial, refers to the victory achieved by Catholic mem bers of the British Parliament, and mainly by by the vigor and firmness of the Irish members. over bigotry and injustice. Heretofore, no provision was made for the religious needs of Catholic sailors in the English Navy. All the Navy Chaplains were Protestants. After a has been forced to agree to appoint a number order is certain. The London Times, of of Catholic Chaplains. The Freeman, compertinent remarks:

"It will be seen that, reason and firmness have won a great triumph in the House of Commons. The Government has yielded on the question of the Navy Chaplains; five or six clergymen will be in-

stantly appointed to ships afloat, and in principle the demand of the Irish Party has been fully conceded. This is a great triumph, at which the country will rejoice. It is another blow dealt at one of the last remnants of the giant Ascendency. It is another proof that, if the Irish Party act with unity and determination, there is nothing in reason which they cannot attain. It would be ungenerous to question the motives of the Government, but it is plain they required some stimulus to overcome their fear of an explosion of ignoble bigotry for some of their own followers. The required stimulus was found in the action of the Irish Party, and before their attitude-just, moderate, patriotic, and firm-all difficulties melted away, and justice was done. We trust that the less on will not be lost upon the party. A policy of cross obstruction now finds no advocates, but a policy of pusillanimous submission would be still more mischevious. The Irish Party holds in its hands the Parliamentary balance of power, and that they can use their strength with the best effect and for the best purposes is now apparent. They have won a great moral success, and they deserve the thanks and congratulations of the country for the policy and the attitude which have led to such a result. Apart Indeed, from all political considerations, the success of the Irish members' action will be a source of na-tional rejoicing. Ireland is—long may she remain-the most profoundly religious of the countries of Europe, and no material gain could cause such joy as the fact that thousands of Irish Catholics on board the Queen's ships will now enjoy the par-

ticipation in the sacred rites of their Church, the and England; but so vast are the interests afaid of their beloved clergy, blessings from which feeted by their quarrel that a great deal dethey have been hitherto debarred."

EXPECTED RELEASE OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The correspondent of the London World, writing under date of March 13, says :--

"I am able to say, on the very best authority that the Government, or rather Mr. Cross, in whose hands the subject is absolutely left, is seriously considering the advisability of releasing the so-called Fenjans at present confined in English prisons. Two of these men, Captain O'Meara Condon, an American, and the author of the cry 'God Save Ireland ! and a Mr. Melody, are suffering for the death of Seargent Britt, of Manchester, and the two others for sundry Fenian 'outrages.' So that it is possible that the New Amnesty Agitation will be nipped in the bud. The member for Mayo has begun the agitation by the publication of his own speeches on the subject in the House of Commons. The suggestion for the liberation of the four men comes, I learn, from Mr. Lowther, who seems terribly auxious to obtain sudden popularity in Ireland."

THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN RUSSIA

AND ENGLAND. War between Russia and England now seems inevitable. We can nowhere see cause for a suspension of belligerent feeling. The preparations of Russia and England are proceeding day and night. A reserve force of 200,000 men is being mobilized in Russia; and England, on Monday last, called out her first reserves, numbering, on paper, 35,000 men. The burden of making war is thrown by Russia on England, and justly so. The settlement of the struggle between Russia and Turkey is virtually agreed to by all except England, who, fearing for her Indian empire, assumes to dictate terms to the victorious power. The tone of Russia toward England is quiet buti determined. The Journal de St. Petersburg; left the Chamber and was in the smoking room, so of the 28th of March, in an article on England's position, said :--

"The balance of power in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet | by the "little unpleasantness." in the Sea of Marmora, and England's possession of the unseenly brawl caused considerable excited impartial in regard to the religion of his tenants with in the Sea of Marmora, and England's possession of the unseenly brawl caused considerable excited impartial in regard to the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of his tenants with in the sea of the religion of the r

mained six years. He afterwards became secretary serves, notwithstanding the statement that it does not imply war, is another step in the path of provocation. Russia has fulfilled all her promises. She did not insert, in the treaty of San Stefano a single stipulation clashing with the interests of others or injuriously affecting them by its reservations. Russia is conscious of having neglected nothing which could recure to the East an era of prosperity, and to Europe long years of peace. She will deeply deplore the aberrations which may counteract be pacific work, but at the same time she will await, arms in hand, any attempt to dispute the fruits of her sac rifices, which no threats will induce her to relinquish.

Before another week expires it is not unlikely that the crisis may have arrived. I is already reported that Turkey, as the ally of Russia, has ordered the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora; and in case of refusal it is said that Russia will instantly occupy Constantinople and the forts on the Bosphorus. long and persistent struggle, the Government That England does not propose to obey the March 28th, said :- "As long as Russia rementing on the subject, makes the following mains in that menacing position [encamped outside Constantinople] we shall feel that it is necessary to retain our position in the Ser of Marmora."

The deadlock is complete between Russia



DANIEL O'LEARY,

CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN OF THE WORLD.

pends on other powers. Germany is passive, and presumably friendly to Russia; France is undoubtedly pacific and neutral; but the point of observation is Austria. Russia has tried zealously to allay her jealousy and win her support or non-interference; but by latest reports Austria is still dissatisfied and dangerously restless, a spirit which England is bending all her influence to foment. Should Austria persist in opposing Russia, she will probably have to take a hand in the quarrel, and this would unsettle Europe and result in a continental convulsion. As we go to press, the cloud is thick and thickening, and any moment the lightning may burst over Europe, and the roll of the thunder be heard in America.

A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER IN THE COMMONS.

On Friday night a remarkable scene took place in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons. While Mr. Bunster was speaking on the Homestead Bill, he was interrupted by a member blowing on a toy whistle. The interrupted gentleman dared the oftending member to meet him either in the lobby or in Room 13, where the British Columbia members cougregate. He challenged him to send his card across the floor of the House, and almost instantly a page ran up and laid one on the desk at which Mr. Bunster stood. He seized it, and glancing at it, saw it was blank on both sides, and cast it aside. He subsequently wrote a note to Mr. Cheval charging him with the insult. The result of the challenge was to find both gentlemen face to face in the room mentioned. The lie passed and they to pummelling each other. Several heavy blows then passed, Mr. Chevel being struck on the left cheek and Mr. Bunster in the face and, on the side of the head. Neither af them were marked but Mr. Chevel fastened his left hand in Mr Bunster's beard and made a savage jerk, bringing away enough hair to fill one of his vest pockets. The parties were separated and the sergeant at Arms sent for. He had just that the messenger did not find him until the row was over. Had he been early enough to make an arrest he would have been entitled to five pounds, has known. He probably exterminated more ten-but he was too late if he had any desire to benefit, antain his lifetime than any man in Ireland- It arrest he would have been entitled to five pounds,

IRELAND DEFEATED BY HER OWN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Bill for the extension of the right of suffrage in Ireland has been voted down in the British Parliament. It was lost by the slender majority of five votes. And those five votes might have been overcome, six times over, by Irish members of the House of Commons, had they all been in their seats. No less than the final vote was taken, and thus Ireland was defeated by the indifference, remissness, or treachery, of those whom she elected to represent her. The Dublin Freeman expresses itself as follows :-

The careful analysis of the voting in the division on Major O'Gorman's Municipal Franchise Bill, which we elsewhere publish, will be read through out the Country with melancholy indignation. If ever yet there was an occasion on which the Irish popular party in Parliament should have mustered their full strength, it was this. In the first place the measure was one on which Irish Liberals and Irish Home Rulers were thoroughly agreed. In the second, it was one which, as it was certain to receive the support of British Liberal M.P.'s, had therefore, a fair chance of success, and which, as a matter of fact, was only lost by a majority of five,

and would, consequently, have been triumphantly carried had the Irish Home Bule and Liberal members only put in a fair attendance. The figures we elsewhere publish speak for themselves. What would have been a glorious and striking victory over a powerful Government was a defeat, because, seventy-one Irish Liberal and Home Rule members in the House of Commons, only thirty-eight obeyed the urgent entreaties of the party whips, and no less than thirty-three were absent from the division.

True it is that some of the absentees had valid excuses— each as sickness—for their absence, but this applies only to a few, and the great majority have, as far as we preference of private affairs or pastimes to constituency settle with its own absentee. We must add that we believe the lukewarmness of the members is too often ex- be ejected at any time he chose. plained by the apathy of the constituency. We will take just one example of the easy manner in which Irish constituencies take what ought to be their most vital political interest-their representation in Parliameut.

tralia, was elected M. P. for Clare. Months, we say, have since clapsed, but, so far from having any i ea of coming home, we learn that Sir Bryan has received a valuable Colonial office—a piece of good for-tunewhich no one will grudge the bearer of an honored name, and it will be seen

the news of this very day that it is ed he has offered himself as a candidate for a seat in the Colonial Legislature. If the Parlimentary interests of Clare can be looked after by a gentleman who resides at the antipodes, it is only natural that other honorable members should consider that the most important duty of a member of Parliament is to write M. P. after one's name. Mr. Gladstone, some time since, declared that the representation of Ireland was in a "de-plorable" condition. If half the Liberal and Home Rule M. P's periodically absent themselves from important divisions, this country will soon come around to the opinions of the Right Honorable gentleman.

LORD LEITRIM.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

William Sydny Clements, third Earl of Leitrim, Viscount Leitrim, and Baron Leitrim of Manorhamilton, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Clements of Kilmacrenaan, county Donegal, in the United Kingdom, was born in 1806, at Kiladoon county Kildare, where the family have a handsome cottage. The chief family seats are at Lough Rynn Dromod, county Donegal, and Kiladoon, Celbridge, county Kildare. The family settled in Ireland dur-ing the reign of James I., when they obtained large tracts of confiscated land, and the Earl who has just been murdered added largely to his estates by purchase. He owned immense tracts of land in the counties of Donegal, Leitrim and Derry, as well as a small estate in Kildare. His father has been a mild landlord and a very popular man, and great of his immediate possession one of his favorite expectations were formed of the son when, in 1854 weapons of offence—the power of issuing warhe succeeded to the title and estates. For some time as the Hon. Mr. Clements he had represented Letrim in the House of Commons in the Whig interest; but his true character was soon found out, and rendered necessary his retirement from the House. His brother, the Hon. Charles Clements, who died within the last year, succeeded to the seat from 1847 to 1852, and afterwards held the position of

is said that, unlike other landlords, he was quite The unseenly brawl caused considerable excite: impartial in regard to the religion of his tenants

settled in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as well as Catholics, were forced to give up their homes in Derry and Donegal and emigrate. We traversed a portion of his territory a few years ago; and in the course of a summer day passed through three large villages in which he had not left a roof-tree standing or a human being in residence. The slopes of the hills, to their very summits, showed the furrows where the spade of the agriculturist had once made the earth to "blossom as the rosa" with the fertility produced by the toil of a numerous hardy and industrious peasantry. But the hand they all been in their seats. No less than of "the exterminater" had fallen on them; the thirty three of them absented themselves when men had been driven out to make room for cattle and black-faced sheap; the heather and gorse were fast obliterating the traces of cultivation; and the hearth stones, once warmed by the hospitality of a generous and manly race were desolate and cold as the breast of him who lies stark to-day—the victim of his own iniquitious: oppression of his fellow-men, and of the system by which he was enabled to work that iniquity against them without redress or appeal. If ever the Scriptural warning-"Cursed is he who removes his neighbor'sbrundt, and oppresses the widow and the fatherless "-had a startling realization, it has been in this instance of the exterminating Earl of Leitrim,

Many of his tenantry live on the rocky coast of the Atlantic, where the soil is very poor, and eke out a miserable existence, partly by fishing, partly by gathering kelp on the seashore, which is sold for manufacturing purposes. The right to gather this kelp had been exercised from time immemorial by the tenantry; but some years ago Lord Leitrim and a few other landlords claimed the kelp as the property of the landlord, and in cases where he found them gathering it had them arrested for theft, The irritation caused by these petty presecutions was very deep, and extended over many parts of Ireland not immediately affected by the litigation. The consequences might easily be foreseen. Lord Leitrim received more threatening letters than any landlord or agent in Ireland, and on more than one occasion he is supposed to have narrowly escaped; with his life from armed parties lying in wait for him. He retaliated by harassing his tenantry worse than ever; built new police barracks, had additional police introduced, and obliged the tenants to pay the cost of maintaining those "garrisons." His agents and bailiffs were shot, and his own life was said to be in continual jeopardy; so that it was hisare aware, no explanation to offerfor their custom, in travelling about the country, always to be attended by two policemen, fully armed, who sat. public duties voluntarily undertaken, It so close to him that he could not be injured without is invidious to assist on particular inst-their being injured too; but so strong was his preances; we publish the names; let each dilection for "tenants at-will," that he held even these additional police barracks under his own conthol, and their occupants as "caretakers," liable to

In March, 1861, Lord Leitrim wrote to Sir Henry. Brownrigg, then head of the Constabulary, a letter in which he stated that he was convinced that one of the many "threatening notices" he had received, was the production of Sub-Inspector Studdart, with whom he was at variance. The matter was allowed Several months since, Sir Bryan O'Logh- to rest until December, 1863, when Lord Leitrim len, then a barrister practicing in Aus- and the government, which had theretofore aided him in his policy of depopulating, the country, having "fallen out"—the fact that he had made such a charge was communicated to Sub Inspector Studdart, and he was directed to commence a libel! suit against his accuser. The result of the trial; which was before Chief Justice Lefroy, was a verdict against Lord Leitrim for £100 damages and the costs of the action. In his examination as a witness on his own behalf, he testified that in addition. to the "threatening letters" that reached him through the ordinary "home" channels, he had received similar documents from Yorkshire, England; from Cork and Belfast, and even from Australia.

In 1863 Lord Leitrim was fired at, in the town of Leitrim, by a man; who, on investigation, was pro-nounced insane, and was committed to the Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum. He took it into his head that the Government had not manifested sufficient activity in "sifting" this outrage on him; and he wrote to the Castle some sharp letters on the matter, which were treated very coolly by those inpower there. In October, 1863, Lord Carlisle undertook to make

a viceregal " progress" through Connaught, and in the course of his peregrinations arrived with his suite in the "dominions" of Lord Leitrim, where at the hotel at Maam, they expected to dine and rest for the night. Lord Leitrim, however hearing of this intention, was determined to frustrate it, and ordered the landlord of the hotel, a man named King, on no account to receive the Lord Lieutenant and his party, or even to furnish refreshments to. to them. Of course the hotel-keeper being a "tenant-at-will," had only the choice between eviction and obedience; but in order to ensure the carrying out of his instructions, Lord Leitrim filled the hotel' with his tenants and work-meu, so that Lord Carliste and his suite arrived, they could obtain no accommodation, and were compelled to proceed to the village of Cong, several miles further on, before they could "get in out of the cold or obtain either bite or sup," as the peasantry graphically phrased it at the time. Lord Carlisle, on his part, took his revenge by'depriving his inhospitable fellow-peer of his rank of "Deputy Lieutenant" and his Cemmission as Justice of the Peace,"-a deprivation which Lord Leitrim resented keenly, as it took out. weapons of offence,—the power of issuing warrants and commitments. In revenge he at once proceeded to eject the police, as tenanttenants at will of his barracks, and to make his action entirely characteristic he issued an "nkase" to his tenants, threatening that if any of them sold or gave any refreshments to the constabulary, on their march out of his territory, he would externinate them without mercy. A widow, who kept a shebeen, on the road between Olifden and Cong, was Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland.

Lord Loitrim had hardly taken possession of the actually served with notice of ejectment because title and estates of his father than he began to she sold some bread and porter to the show that his idea of how an Irish landlord should show that his idea of how an Irish landlord should show that his idea of how as something worse than was at war with the police as well as the peacentry. never went anywhere unaccompanied by some of them; and the deaths of the two men who were with him were probably owing to their having

Malta, The calling out of the re- ment, which the production of cultures of the re- ment, which the calling out of the re- ment, which the ment with the calling out of the re- ment, which will be called the re- ment of the re- called the re- calling out of the re- calling ou

From Sec. 8