



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 5. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1877.

TERMS:—\$2 per annum in advance.

CITY AGENT.

Mr. P. J. Gleeson, of No. 22 St. Urbain, is our duly authorized Agent for the City and vicinity.

NEW AGENT.

Mr. Patrick J. Shea, is our agent for St. Thomas and the district surrounding, to whom subscriptions may be paid.

TRAVELING AGENT.

Mr. John Gough is our Traveling Agent, and is fully authorized to receive monies and grant receipts as such.

THE ROUSSELLE CASE.

At the Recorder's Court on Saturday morning His Honor the Recorder, John Ponsby Sexton, Esq., delivered his decision in the case O'Brien versus Rousselle, and Cooley versus Rousselle. Before doing so he entered extensively into the merits of the different cases and then came to the conclusion that, as regards Henry Rousselle pointing the revolver at Cooley the testimony of Irving, (delivered in a straight forward manner) went to show that it was only a pipe case and not a revolver which had been presented. At this review which, is presumed was comical enough, there was laughter in Court and his Honor proceeded. He said that there could be no doubt of the fact of Henry Rousselle's having had a revolver in his possession when arrested as was proven by the testimony of Sergt. Burke, and he would therefore fine the prisoner \$25. He did not like to imprison him because he believed he, as well as the others, were of good morals. The cases against Richard Rousselle and James Irving were reviewed and dismissed in the same Christian manner. Indeed it is a pity that that unfortunate six shooter had actually been found on Henry Rousselle, for the testimony would scarcely convict him, it being no stronger than that against the others which is perhaps not saying much for his innocence.

HARMONY.

A telegram from Philadelphia brings in the soothing assurance that harmony has been restored to the Orange ranks, and it also informs us that there are in the United States 65,000 of the brethren. What occasioned the discord is what the telegram does not mention nor does, it much signify, as anything coming from that peculiar institution, if not strictly musical, must at the least be harmonious. There is more music ground out from a district Orange Lodge in the week which has the honor of containing the twelfth of July, than the band of a brigade of the Guards could furnish in a year and more than that, the notes are entirely original. Let us not forget however that harmony is the order of the day.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Mr. Bryan O'Loughlin, now Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, went out to Australia to better his fortune and was not eminently successful. He offered himself to the electors of a constituency of the Southern Cross and was defeated. He was what they "term" down on his luck. All of a sudden fortune gave her wheel a sudden jerk and behold the effect: A cablegram comes over eighteen thousand miles of land and sea and tells "Sir" Bryan O'Loughlin that he has unexpectedly fallen heir to a fine estate and, unsolicited, been returned to the Imperial Parliament for Clare. Still every man should not lie down in a ditch and call upon Hercules for assistance, for were it not that an ancestor of Sir Bryan did something for himself or his country, fortune would not recognize an heir at such a distance from home.

"SOCIETY OF THE HOLY CROSS."

The Montreal correspondent of the Hamilton Times sent the following despatch last week:—

"The Society of the Holy Cross has opened a branch in this city for charitable purposes and to care for sick children. The Society is composed of ladies of High Church proclivities."

We are at a loss to understand the meaning

of the despatch, but assume the ladies of the "Holy Cross" are Protestants, as we know Catholic ladies have neither high nor low Church proclivities; they are simply Catholics pure and simple. However, notwithstanding the unaccountable antipathy, low church ladies (and gentlemen) have for the Cross in any shape, we heartily congratulate the organizers of the branch for, to us the word Cross has a nameless charm, and the reason why need not be asked.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The long neglected capital of Ireland is to be honored with the next meeting of the British Association. Says the Freeman of the 25th ult:—

A special telegram from Plymouth states that at the meeting of the British Association held there on Monday, the 14th of August was fixed for the assembling of the Association in Dublin next year, and that the vice-presidents of the Dublin meeting are appointed as follows:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Lord Ross, Lord O'Hagan, and Professor Stokes.

MR. GLADSTONE ON RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Mr. Gladstone having been asked by a correspondent to let his voice be heard on the atrocities charged to the Russians, as he had formerly done with respect to those alleged against the Turks, the right hon. gentleman replied, under date August 10, as follows:—

Sir,—I feel that your letter is conceived in the spirit of justice as well as of humanity. We have in these cases to ascertain, first, that the events have really occurred; and secondly, who were the doers. The people of this country remained quiet last year about the Bulgarian atrocities until both were ascertained. This is not, so far as I know, the case at present. The shameless, wholesale lying of the Turkish Government deprives its allegations of all claim to value. There is, however, I think, evidence enough of many cruel and horrible deeds. I myself should be most thankful to any one who would give me the means of judging whether they were due to Russians or to Bulgarians.—Yours faithfully, W. E. GLADSTONE.

RUSSIA'S DEFEAT.

The Times draws the following gloomy picture as the result of Russia's defeat in the present war:—

"A Russian defeat of the great kind means uncertainty in Europe for a hundred years, a daily possibility of combinations, the mere risk of which would render commerce insecure and international disarmament impossible. All the dangers which arose from the Italian desire for freedom, and which arose from the French desire to regain Alsace and Lorraine, would be trivial compared with those which would spring from Russia's desire to rehabilitate her reputation, ruined by a defeat which every Russian would regard as we should our expulsion from Southern India by the armies of the Nizam. Indeed, it is more than probable that the danger would not be kept off even for a time, and that Russia, unable to bear defeat in the one great work she has attempted to do for civilization, would offer terms to Germany such as would change the map of Europe, and perhaps involve the whole Continent in war."

RUSSIAN POLICY.

Gortschakoff and Ignatieff are polite gentlemen and deep diplomatists, but yet they are doing their best to carry out the clauses in the will of Peter the Great. Article VIII:—

"Extend yourself without rest towards the north along the Baltic, as well as towards the south by the Black Sea."

"IX. Approach as near as possible to Constantinople and India. He who reigns there will be the true Sovereign of the world. Therefore, excite continual wars—at one time with the Turks, at another with the Persians. Establish dockyards on the Black Sea; seize by degrees this sea as well as the Baltic; they are both necessary to the success of the projects. Hasten the fall of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf; re-establish, if it be possible, by Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant, and advance to India, which is the entrepot of the world; once there, gold will pass away from England."

Protection of the Christians and the relief of oppressed nationalities are her right and left bowers in this struggle for supremacy in the East.

SCARCITY OF HORSES.

The wars and rumors of wars, at present afflicting Europe, are likely to lead to a horse famine. We clip the following from an exchange:—

The Swiss Government has imposed a duty of £12 10s. per head upon all horses exported beyond the limit of the confederation. Russia, Germany, Austria, and Hungary some time since prohibited the exportation of horses. Italy is endeavoring to procure mounts for cavalry from abroad, chiefly from England. The war on the Danube has caused an enormous loss of horses, not alone from wounds and overwork, but from insufficient and improper

food, as well as unwholesome water. The loss to Russia amounted some time since to 20,000 horses. The United States and Canada together possess more than eleven million horses, or four times as many as there are in England. There are comparatively few horses fit for artillery or cavalry mounts in Ireland, and good horses of this description are eagerly bought up for foreign as well as by English buyers. Canada must be looked to for a supply, should the British Government find it necessary to send a force of cavalry to the East.

Along with the revival in the other branches of Canadian industry it would not be surprising if the horse trade brought grist to our mill.

JOHN OF TUAM.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the Archbishop of Tuam to the honorary secretary of the Gregory Banquet Committee, Galway, gives the great prelates opinion of the duty of Irishmen in the present crisis:—

"Let the nobility and gentry of the county Galway, even at the eleventh hour, shake off the trammels of caste with which they have been so long bound up and dissociated from the people; let them raise their united voices in favour of rooting the people in the soil created for their use, reserving the just and equitable claims of their own order, which will be rightfully acknowledged; let them speak out in favour of an education in all degrees Catholic for the Catholic people of the land, allowing to the few of other denominations who dwell among us the privilege of educating their children as seems best to them. Above all, let them unite in demanding back her own domestic Parliament for Ireland, without which every other measure will prove ultimately unprofitable, and the existence of which in our capital will be productive of larger benefits to their order than to any of the other classes of society. When this combination becomes a reality believe me that no man in Ireland will prove himself more willing to honour those in high stations than your faithful servant."

"John, Archbishop of Tuam."

WAR MATTERS.

The New York Herald war correspondent writes:—

"A special despatch from Therapia says:—Even according to Turkish financial estimates, which are reported on all sides to be as untrustworthy as formerly, a deficit of 11,000,000 Turkish pounds is anticipated for the year 1877-78, which will have to be raised by special taxation."

SERBIA'S FUTURE.

"A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that in spite of the Russian subsidies hitherto received, Servia can less afford to assemble a considerable portion of her male population and maintain them than she could last year. The summons for the militia to be at points of concentration by the 13th inst., therefore, goes far to prove that active steps must be impending, although accounts agree that there is even less warlike ardor among the people than there was last year."

THE MILITAIRES.

"It is not considered likely that any difficulty will be made by the militiamen about joining their colors; but, even after they have done so, a week or ten days will be necessary to incorporate them with the regulars, and at any rate, until that time, should there have been no decision on the battle field in Bulgaria, a ready plea will have been found for temporising."

It is highly probable that the Russians are on the point of putting forth one mighty effort to crush Turkey in this campaign, and if she wins, treaties or promises will not stay the march of her armies to Constantinople. The Pan Slavonic element wills it, and that will is stronger than even that of the Czar Autocrat and all as he is, and infinitely more powerful.

THINNING OUT.

If things continue as at present, the Russians will require all the able headed men their mighty Empire can furnish to fight the "Un-speakable Turk." A European correspondent writes:—

A dreadful mortality prevails in the Russian armies, and is doing more to decimate the ranks even than the desperate fighting of the Turks. It is stated that the reinforcements sent to the front are not sufficient to fill the places of those carried off by disease. This is charged to the bad food, bad ventilation, defective transport, etc. As the New York Times points out, it is an ominous state of things for the first campaign of a war which gives no promise of a speedy ending, and it is doubly inexorable in the face of the bitter warnings conveyed by former campaigns. "In 1826, when the Czar Nicholas led his troops in person on their forward march through Wallachia, fully one-half of the advance guard perished by disease without seeing the face of an enemy. In the wonderful campaign of 1829 the number of men received into the Russian hospitals reached the fearful total of 134,000, while of the 68,000 who followed Count Diebitch in his famous march across the Balkans to Adrianople, barely 15,000 remained fit for duty when the goal was reached. In 1853, during the brief but murderous campaign, which ended with the abortive siege of Silistria, the Russians lost upward of 50,000 men, fully two-thirds of whom were struck down by the disease and want of food."

REVIEWS.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHNS, N.B.—Mr. George Stewart has given us an interesting and graphic account of the great fire at St. Johns in the book now before us. There is a plan of the City of St. Johns at the end of the book, and its pages are interspersed with illustrations. The style is fresh and fluent, and the book will no doubt, obtain a large circulation. The publishers are Belford Brothers, and the book can be had at Dawson Brothers, or at Drysdales, Montreal.

QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIONS CONCERNING CATHOLIC DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE ANSWERED BY JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.—This is one of the most valuable little work we have seen for a long time. It is published by William Warwick, Toronto, and we hope that its circulation will be as great as its merits deserve it should be.

THE SCRIPTURE CLUB OF VALLEY REST.—An odd but an instructive book. It is published by Belford Brothers, and can be had at Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

HOW TO STUDY.—By John Schulte, D.D., Ph. D. Dawson Brothers. An excellent work and invaluable to the student.

THE GREAT PEW CASE.—R. D. McGibbon B.A., Student at Law. This is a carefully compiled account of the celebrated Pew Case. All who take an interest in such questions must feel thankful to Mr. McGibbon for the trouble he has taken in putting this important case in book form.

CATHOLIC PARENTS FRIEND.—This is an instructive Magazine printed in Colusa, California.

LOVELLS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1877-78.—An excellent directory, and carefully compiled.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—July, 1877. Dawson Bros., Montreal. Contents:—The Life and Correspondence of Kleber; The Sibylline Books; Indian Famines; Copernicus in Italy; North-Country Naturalists; Metropolitan Medical Relief; Venice Defended; The England of Elizabeth; Geffcken on Church and State; The Russians in Asia Minor.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—September, 1877.—Terms: \$5 per year in advance. D. & J. Sadtler, Montreal. Contents:—Among the Translators; Alba's Dream; Italy (A Poem); The Seven Valleys of the Laveden; Job and Egypt; The Madonna-and-Child a Test-Symbol; College Education; The Dancing Procession of Echemnach; The Pan-Presbyterian; Translation from Horace; New Publications.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.—August, 1877.—Price 50c. Belford Brothers, Toronto. Contents:—Secret Societies in Russia; A Plea for a Rational Education; Sea or Mountain; Cavour; The Indian Civil Service—A Reply; Three Books of the Eighteenth Century; On "Evolution and Positivism"; Home and Foreign Affairs; Books of the Month.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.—July, 1877.—Price Six Shillings. D. & J. Sadtler & Co., Montreal. Contents:—Is the Roman Question at an End; The Age of Elizabeth; General Ignatieff; Mr. Florence MacCarthy's Calderon; The True View of the Protestant Reformation; The Elementary Education Act of Last Session; Artificial Memory; Modern Ideals and the Liberty of the Press; Marshal MacMahon's Appeal to France; Notices of Books; Correspondence: The Primitive Religion of the City of Rome.

BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—September 1877. Terms:—\$3.00 a Year in advance; 30 cents a number. Dawson Bros. Montreal. Contents:—Up the Thames; Aftermath; Nicholas Minturn; The Swiss Deserter; Siddartha; Margaret Fuller Ossoli; The Old House; "A Noble Loyalty"; Patience; Fragments of the War of 1812; What He cost Her; Lord Byron and Lady Chaworth; Current Literature; Musical; Music—Down the Shadowed Lane She Goes.

BLACKWOODS EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—July, 1877. Dawson Bros. Montreal. Contents:—Mine is Thine.—Part II; Victor Hugo; Pauline—Part VII; Wales; Murat as King of Naples; A Wanderer's Letter—No. VII; Our Indian Frontier Policy; Past and Present; The Storm in the East—No. III.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.—August, 1877. D. & J. Sadtler & Co., Montreal. Contents:—Alfred the Great—Part the First; George Ossolinski's Mission to England; The Notary's Daughter; Climate and Time; On some Attacks on the Society of Jesus; The Angelican—CATHOLIC REVIEW—Correspondence; Reviews and Notices; Postscript on Current Affairs; Home Affairs; Progress of the War; Title and Contents of Vol. XXX.

"THE PROTESTANT BOYS."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. SIR,—It is an old saw—"Kissing goes by favour," and so, too, do other privileges, even when dispensed by our rulers, for the time being. You will remember that, last week, I called attention to the unseemly conduct of an employe in the office of J. S. DAWSON, SURVEYOR GENERAL, in whistling through the public corridors, in the Eastern Departmental buildings, the insulting tune known as "The Protestant Boys." This six feet odd gentleman be it known, is a favored individual. He is but a comparatively

short time in the country, and yet he occupies a position from which men who are very much longer in the public service and far better qualified than he, are excluded. What is more, he has been recently granted six weeks' leave of absence with a two months advance of salary. This is very proper, and I do not, in the least, object to the holidays nor to the "advance." I desire simply to note the fact, that a similar advance has been refused by the PRIVY COUNCIL to gentlemen—not of the "Protestant Boys" type, however—who had occasion to ask for it. How is this favoritism to be explained or justified? Would it not be proper that the rules regulating the rights and privileges of the public servants, be uniform and just? Is it fitting that any Department of the Government, above all, the Privy Council, should be open to the suspicion, far less, the accusation of partiality or bias?

While the Bill Robinson's can turn their backs on their duties as paid servants of the Government, to insult the Catholics of Montreal, and utter frothy threats of "woe" to that city; while the Rev McNellis are selected as the representatives of the Government in such a delicate and important matter as the Oka investigation, and are permitted to make inflammatory harangues before Orange audiences in connection with the subject of enquiry; while the Johnstons can obtain leave from the Montreal Post Office to swell the ranks of an armed Orange procession; while messengers of the Brevier type can, with impunity, absent themselves from their post to open Orange lodges and preside over the ludicrous ceremonial connected with such events; while louts filling respectable positions in the public service can, unchecked by the proper authorities, act the part of rowdies or stable boys by whistling, within ear-shot of Catholic gentlemen vile party tunes in the Government buildings; while they and the like things are not only tolerated but encouraged in high quarters, it were vain for Irish Catholic gentlemen in the Civil Service to expect any measure of fair dealing or justice at the hands of an administration which, to say the least, connives at, if it do not actually countenance such objectionable proceedings.

I could give you numerous instances—and I may do so at the proper time—of the unfair, unjust and bigoted treatment which several gentlemen—your countrymen and co-religionists of course—have experienced at the hands of the Government.

I shall content myself, for the present, with advertising to one fact namely, that we can claim no one Deputy Minister, who has even an Irish name. Mr. Meredith happens to be of Irish birth with thorough English instincts and sympathies. Four of the Deputies are French Canadian Catholics, while eight are Protestants. It is because Irish Catholic officials have no one to represent them in the Civil Service Board, or in any Department of the Government that they are overlooked or neglected. Will the Government venture to follow the example of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, in the Globe by asserting that, there are no Irish Catholic gentlemen in the public service capable of competently filling one, at least, of the more numerous vacancies occupied by so many Protestants?

Even to insinuate this were futile, so baseless a libel upon the fitness and ability of many Irish Catholic officials would be resented and refuted by the large majority of their conferees in the Civil Service. Under all the circumstances, therefore, Mr. Editor, would it not be as politic, as just, if an Irish Catholic were appointed to one of the contemplated vacancies among the Deputy Ministers? Irishmen have held their own as Governors of the most important dependencies of the Empire; who knows but one might be found qualified to cope with the erudite and polished Deputies of Marino, and Inland Revenue! Let us have the benefit of your own sound opinion.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10th, 1877.

SERVUS CIVILIS.

JOURNALISTIC PARTIALITY.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9th, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. SIR,—I trust the facts stated below will prove a sufficient excuse for my intrusion on your valuable columns. For some time past the watchman on the Canal, above Black's Bridge, as well as the policemen on duty in that locality, have complained that a young man who occupies an office on the canal bank was in the habit of discharging a revolver in his office at midnight and sometimes after that hour. When spoken to on the subject he stated that he was merely practising in his own office. As the nuisance continued unattended constable Piche reported the matter to the Sergeant on duty at the time, who entered it on the sheet, left open for the inspection of newspaper representatives, who always have access to information of that kind. The report seemed to me at the time a strange one, and for that reason I copied it verbatim as follows: "Constable Piche and the watchman on the Canal report that young Mr. McCusig is continually firing off his revolver at midnight from his office on the Canal wharf." As this fact was of but little interest to the readers of the papers (American and European) with which I am connected, I thought nothing further of the matter, expecting, of course, to see some allusion made to the report in the city papers. To my surprise, however, I have failed to see any reference whatever made to the case in any one journal, although six days have elapsed since the official report was made. That the reporters connected with various newspapers have seen the sheet containing the report in question there can be no doubt, and it is certainly desirable to know why such an important item was suppressed. Was it because the young man is Scotch, or because he is a Protestant that just and impartial publicity was not given in this instance to this gross violation of the law? Or again, was he shielded from public judgment because he happens to be a bugler in a volunteer corps? If on the latter score, the indulgence on the part of the English press has been ill-timed, as by his connection with the volunteers, he should have known that he was committing an act for which he was amenable to law. Let us have light on this subject.

Yours respectfully, FAIR PLAY.