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**THOS. COFFEY,**  
Publisher and Proprietor.  
**LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.**

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of ownership and management, which has taken place, has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,  
Yours very sincerely,  
+ JOHN WALSH,  
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,  
Office of the "Catholic Record."

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

### THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATION.

We alluded some time ago to the proposed celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste anniversary at Quebec, on the 24th of June prox. We then took the opportunity of expressing our pleasure at the steps taken by our French Canadian fellow-citizens in preparing for a worthy celebration, in a religious and national sense, of that day so dear to their race.

We are glad to know that the preparations have been going on uninterruptedly since, and that everything now seems to promise success to the promoters of the celebration. The idea of gathering the French race on the national anniversary in that venerable and historic city, which may be justly termed the cradle of Catholicism and of civilization on this continent, merits the fullest realization and calls for the highest eulogy. The assembly of the representatives of the Franco-Canadian race now scattered throughout the North-American continent, in a place so suggestive of heroic endurance and fearless enterprise as the city of Quebec, should not be allowed to pass by without leaving some traces of practical good behind it. A mere exhibition of numerical strength, on such a day and in such a place, were certainly very satisfactory to all concerned, but such a display would not do anything of permanent good. We are therefore glad to refer to that feature of the celebration which, on a former occasion, merited an humble encomium—the holding of a convention of leading French Canadians to consider the best means of promoting the interests of their race.

To Catholics, any such convention, composed of the representative men of a race which has given Catholicity so broad a domain in the New World, must prove highly interesting; and we venture to assure our French Canadian fellow-citizens that Irish Catholics in particular will look forward with eagerness to the results of that convention. We have always held the opinion that there is no country so well adapted to the French Canadian as Canada: no country wherein he has a freer and a wider scope for the display of his industry and ingenuity as this Dominion.

We have been of late very forcibly struck by the reported emigration from Lower Canada to the New England States. We do not see that the removal of the French Canadians to the manufacturing districts of New England will benefit them morally or materially. We feel, on the contrary, that for them the change is in these respects one for the worse. But what especially grieves us is to think that while they go to New England our own Northwest is filling up with a class of people who may at no distant period exercise such influence in the Councils of the Dominion as to throw into jeopardy the privileges enjoyed by the French race in the Province of Quebec. The attempt made a year or two ago in the Province of Manitoba, to abolish the

French language in the courts and Legislature of that Province, may be taken as an evidence of the feeling entertained towards French Canadians by the new settlers in the Northwest.

We have been glad to see Father Lacombe, a missionary of some twenty-five years' experience in the Northwest, take such interest in the colonization of that country as to form special and select bodies of colonists to place there. The French colonists in the Northwest have before them a very bright future. That country was first opened up by their ancestors. Its rivers and its lakes, its mountains and its plains, bear yet many of the names given them by the first French explorers. From St. Paul, in Manitoba, to Hudson's Bay, the whole of that immense country bears French nomenclature and evidence of French heroism in the early days of its history.

As that is the land of the future, the land of promise and of destiny, we hope to see the attention of the convention, to be held in connection with the celebration of the Twenty-Fourth of June next, directed to its colonization. The convention can do much to strengthen the hands of Father Lacombe and others interested in the work. And we say that if the convention had for a practical result the establishment of but one hundred happy Catholic homes in the Northwest, such a result were ample reward for the labors attending its organization. But we have strong hopes that the convention will, in the large results it shall achieve—if it take up this question—entitle itself to the lasting gratitude, not only of the French race, but of the best friends of Canada of every origin.

### THE ELECTORAL REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

The result of the parliamentary elections in Ireland is a very decided proof of the unaltered purpose of Ireland to secure its own soil for its own people, and to rest satisfied in the matter of legislation with nothing short of complete control over Irish local concerns. As we remarked some weeks ago, the elections were sprung on the popular party in Ireland when that party was but ill-prepared for a severe contest. But the gauntlet, once thrown down, was taken up with alacrity by the leaders of the popular party, who now, at the close of the struggle, may boast of a success more complete than any achieved since the Union. The Home Rulers have, as far as heard from, wrested from the Conservatives one seat in Cork city, one in Tipperary, one in Dublin city, one in Wicklow, and the seat for the borough of New Ross. From the Liberals, the two seats for Roscommon, one of the seats for Kildare and one for Wicklow. They lose Athlone, Mallow and Drogheda, which return Liberals pledged to Home Rule and Tenant Right over the regular candidates of the party. In the Province of Ulster they retain Cavan, while the Liberals lose Carrickfergus.

The Conservatives will have about twenty-five Irish supporters in the next Parliament, a smaller number than they have ever had since the Union. The Home Rulers will have about seventy members, and the Liberals about ten professedly faithful to their party. The Home Rule party will thus in the next Parliament find itself twice as powerful as the other two parties in Ireland. This, with a restricted franchise and a lack of organization, is a wonderful change, in fact, a revolution. What was wanted in the last and previous Parliaments was a united Irish representation. With such a representation, placing the grievances of their country calmly but forcibly before the government and legislature, little doubt can be entertained that the case of Ireland would at once receive respectful attention, and in due time draw from English statesmen an efficient scheme of reform. It is to be hoped that, profiting by the experience of the past, the newly-elected Irish representatives, fully alive to the impolicy and danger of disunion, will from the first present a solid front to every effort made to deal unjustly with Ireland, or pass over her claims with indifference.

### CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

This country has had of late more than its due share of crime. In States the best constituted crime will from time to time rear its horrid front to the affright and disgust of law-abiding people. The perversity of certain individuals and certain classes of humanity is in fact almost unaccountable, were we not to have before our eyes the power of human passion in its many evil tendencies, a power sadly manifested in everyday life, in every rank of society and condition of mankind. We need not allude here to the several deeds of violence committed in the Province of Ontario within the past few months. The public have had these crimes detailed to them, till every one should have grown so familiarized with crime as to cease blushing at its infamies, and weeping over its atrocities. Our attention to this subject has been drawn by a recent brutal crime committed in a quiet rural district of the Province of Quebec. The outrage and murder reported from Arthabaska is a crime of an atrocity fortunately rare in that Province, but of so shocking a nature as to demand the fullest and most searching investigation from the authorities of the Province of Quebec. Whether ill-deserved or not, these latter have the reputation of being very slow, lax, and careless in dealing with cases of crime, wherein promptitude is demanded as the first attribute of justice. If anything can prevent the recurrence of crimes of this kind, it is prompt and severe application of the machinery of the law in detecting and punishing the guilty parties.

In the case of the crime we allude to, there can be no difficulty, if only ordinary care be exercised, to detect the criminal. The associations of the murdered girl must of necessity have been limited, so that it cannot be difficult to find circumstantial evidence pointing to any of her associates, who might have some particular motive to urge the commission of the crime. Then, the distance between her father's house and the place where the murder was committed is so very short that some clue will surely be found to the identity of the criminal.

The case is one that demands a speedy application of justice. Crimes of a nature so atrocious must not be tolerated by the inaction of our law officers. The very blindest sense of public morality revolts from neglect or leniency in discovering and dealing with the culprits in cases of this kind. We have often in this country boasted of our immunity from crime. Some of us have even instituted comparisons with the neighboring States to belaud ourselves. During the past few months we have, however, heard nothing of such comparisons. If the good time is to come, when such comparisons may be justly instituted—if law, order, and Christian morality are to prevail in Canada—let our criminals be dealt with justly, but severely, and crime stamped out with a vigor to know no term till its object shall have been accomplished in the fullest possible measure.

[Since the above was written, a young man named Clephas Lachance has confessed to having committed the crime. The details of the deed are sickening in the extreme.]

### PRINCE JEROME AND THE JESUITS.

The aphorism "murder will-out" might in connection with Prince Jerome Napoleon's recent manifesto, and the Jesuits, be changed, with great appropriateness, to "pusillanimity will-out." The Prince has had a record in every respect so deplorably contemptible, that his friends must have, if not for his sake, at least for the sake of his family, hoped he should in some measure obliterate the remembrance of his blunders, his cowardice, and his treachery by a dignified and guarded silence. For the *contra tempus*—we use a mild term—of his past life, any attempt at explanation had injured instead of benefiting him. The sad death of the Prince Imperial placed him rather suddenly in the position of head of a noble and distinguished family, whose misfortunes had almost effaced their faults. As head of that

family his duty was clear. He had not only himself to consider, but his ancestors on the one hand, his posterity on the other. If the course of the Republican Government of France called for an expression of his opinion, surely he might have found in their conduct on the amnesty question, the seat of government question, and others wherein the cowardice of the administration was made so painfully manifest, occasion to give expression to his views. Not so, however. The Jesuits, being the object of persecution, every man's hand seemingly raised against them, he likewise joins in the cry against that devoted body, and gives them a blow as unprovoked as it was unexpected and cowardly. We venture to say that if anything were wanting to begin the reaction in favor of the Jesuits, it was such a course as Prince Jerome Napoleon has pursued. He can do no possible good except by way of negativeness, but good deeds of that kind inflict disgrace without entitling the doer to anything of merit.

### BISMARCK THREATENS TO RESIGN.

The world is from time to time confused by the news that Bismarck threatens to resign. Whenever the German Chancellor, foiled by the good sense and determination of the Reichstag, seeks to carry some favorite scheme of his own over the clearly-expressed desire of that body, he has recourse to what politicians should regard as a contemptible little piece of theatrical hypocrisy. The Chancellor has acquired such absolute sway over the mind of the German Emperor that he knows full well the latter's determination never to abandon him. Socialism, with its freaks in the indiscriminate use of dynamite and gunpowder, has so frightened the old monarch that his good nature has become an easy prey to the wildest and most determined of German politicians. Bismarck will not resign because he has lost the confidence of the representatives of the people of Germany. He never could claim that he really enjoyed that confidence, and will resign only when he has ceased to rule at court, a contingency postponed till the demise of Emperor William. The trouble this time has not proceeded from the Reichstag, but from the Bundesrath, a more important body, representing the confederated States of north Germany. This body, by a vote of 30 to 28, rejected a measure imposing stamp duties, which Bismarck had set his heart upon carrying. The bill was simply a scheme to still further strengthen the hands of the Imperial Executive at the expense of the minor States. His whole course in the Federal councils has been to destroy as far as practicable the autonomy of the smaller States, by augmenting the power—immense as it certainly is already—of the Imperial or Prussian executive. In this case Bismarck has not the slightest notion of retiring. He simply desires by his threat of resigning to overawe the majority of the Bundesrath into submission. One of the arguments on which he bases his threatened withdrawal is for him a rather singular one. He is reported to have declared to the Emperor that the representatives of a majority of the people have pronounced in favor of his scheme. Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony did indeed so express themselves. But in a body like the Bundesrath, representing several States, these States are looked upon as independent individuals, wholly irrespective of the number of people they contain. Under every Federal compact due regard is had to this principle. The component parts of the federation are in some measure under every such system guaranteed an equality, without which the Federation had never been formed. In the case of Germany, were not this the understanding at the time of the formation of the North German Confederacy, the smaller States might as well have annexed themselves wholly to Prussia, without securing any share of influence in the Federal compact.

The question of population has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The German Chancellor knows perfectly well that if popu-

tion were the real source of power under the Federal system, the minor States, even Bavaria and Saxony themselves, whose representatives were with him on this particular question, were the first to protest against union of any kind with Prussia. The German Confederation is in a very sad position in every respect, and it would not under certain circumstances surprise us to know that Bismarck had actually withdrawn. His most cherished plans have not succeeded. He has been again and again checkmated in his domestic policy. His foreign policy has had that temporary success which promotes enmity, but produces no lasting result tending to the maintenance of peace or the promotion of happiness or civilization. He has made Europe an armed camp, disturbed the world, and banished all hope of tranquility for generations to come. Well were it for the world and for mankind had he resigned. But alas!!

### STRONG PROVOCATION.

We are not a little astonished to see the following article going the rounds of our Protestant contemporaries. It is a new style of battling with Rome, when common-sense argument carries the day in her favor. It speaks for itself most abundantly.

Colonel Shakespeare, of Baron's Court, Fulham, England, has been convicted of boxing his wife's ears, but it must be admitted he had strong provocation. Mrs. Col. Shakespeare had for a considerable period coquetted with the Church of Rome. Her undoubted right to do this was never denied by her husband, but he did object to her using her arts and persuasions to carry over his daughter and his minor son to the same Church. A priest from the "Oratory" was introduced into his household without his knowledge or consent, and his wife and daughter were received into the Roman Catholic Church while he was yet in ignorance of the whole proceeding. When the facts were made known the Colonel had a scene with his wife. They got into an argument about religious questions, and the Colonel was apparently worsted. At least, he thought it prudent to stop further dissemination of error by warning Mrs. Shakespeare's ears. She left the house the next morning and took her children with her. As the daughter was of age she was allowed to remain with her mother, but the son has been brought back under a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case has caused much gossip in England, the parties to it being of the highest respectability.—*English Paper.*

Now, if Mrs. Col. Shakespeare were anything else but a good pious Catholic the Colonel would ere this most probably be without a wife, for she would have obtained a bill of divorce, and get married again, and the Colonel would do likewise, and the family would be handed over to the tender mercies of another Mrs. Col. Shakespeare, and perhaps the same course of events would be repeated, and in a few years there would be various Mrs. Col. Shakespeare's. Is this the effect of the "enlightenment" we are coaxed to embrace? Is this the "civilization" we behold when we are asked to come out of the "darkness of Rome?"

Rome upraised woman long ages since from bondage and dishonor, and gave her the exalted station she now occupies, and Rome will fight to the bitter end to keep her in that exalted station. "Strong provocation" is no argument to bring to Rome when you want to box your wife's ears, and when you want a Bill of Divorce you will have to seek for it somewhere outside of Rome.

### CIVIL RIGHTS.

We are not of those who admired the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, whereby negro slavery was within the United States of America brought to so sudden a termination. The object for which the American people contended with the secessionist movement was to establish the supremacy of the national government over each and every State of the Union. True, the insurrectionary States had seceded through fear of seeing their so-called domestic institution, slavery, abolished. But at the time of the secession of these States there was not on the part of the free States any attempt through their congressional delegations to propose or carry out a scheme for the immediate emancipation of the slaves. The secession movement had grown out of the discussions anent the extension of slavery to the territories, out of the rancor engendered by the admission of Texas, the omnibus bill, and the Kansas troubles. It took sudden and decisive action on the election of Lincoln in 1860, an election which pronounced the doom of that paramount influence so long exercised in the national councils by the slaveholding States. The intemperate appeals of politicians on both sides

of the great questions, which for half a century had engaged the attention of the American people, had aroused the most bitter sectional animosity. New England and South Carolina were in these conflicts pitted against each other, by some sort of common consent, similar, no doubt, to that which in certain combats of antiquity prompted the adverse armies to leave the issue of the conflict to a few chosen warriors on each side.

The Puritanism of the former, so bitter, exclusive, and unrelenting in its frequent assaults on the proslavery tendencies of the patrician republicanism of South Carolina, aroused a spirit of hostility which culminated in a hearty desire on the part of that State, and others whose views it sustained and represented, to secede from a union wherein such assaults were permitted without an opportunity for the sharp, severe, and decisive rejoinder the hot blood of the south would desire. But no one, till the war had broken out, dreamed of abolishing slavery without compensation to the slave owners, still less to invest the negro population when thus emancipated with the right of franchise.

Events, however, precipitated the abolitionists to extreme courses. The proclamations of President Lincoln were issued as means of fomenting trouble in the southern States by causing a negro insurrection against the planters, during the absence of nearly all the available fighting men of the south on the field of battle. The constitutionality of the proclamations was questioned, and a strong feeling prevailed in the north that the President had taken a very ill-advised step in issuing such proclamations. But nothing succeeds like success. The south fell bleeding at the feet of the north. The two Houses of Congress were bent on reconstruction with the absolute emancipation of the slaves and their immediate enfranchisement, as means to keep the white population of the south in awe. That policy appeared to work like a charm for a short time, but the south, the south of Calhoun and Lee, soon rose in the pride of its glorious achievements and shook off negro sway. In no State of the south do the negroes hold anything like the influence they might, even now, hold, had a scheme of gradual emancipation and gradual enfranchisement been adopted after the war.

They clamor for civil rights. No one ventures to refuse them the rights guaranteed every citizen by the law and constitution. But the short-sighted policy of the northern Republicans has caused the poor negroes to suffer much severe treatment at the hands of those over whom they were directed by political adventures to ride rough-shod in the palmy days of reconstruction. We hope the white population of the south will by wise measures in regard of the franchise protect the negro, and above all educate him to a proper knowledge and exercise of his "civil rights."

### THE DONNELLY CASE.

Great interest has been manifested in this case during the past week, and considerable anxiety evinced by those directly interested as to the course the crown would pursue in the matter of the proposed change of venue to another county. On Monday, the affidavits of the parties for and against the change were handed in. The affidavits favoring the holding of the trial at a distance were two from Charles Hutchinson, prosecuting attorney, and Chief of Police Williams. The statement made by these gentlemen was in effect, that a prejudice against the Donnelly's, and in favor of the prisoners, existed in the minds of many persons in the county, and that therefore an impartial verdict would not likely be pronounced by a jury selected in this vicinity. Against the change, we have the affidavits of some of the oldest and most prominent residents of Middlesex, namely: John Morgan, who held the position of Reeve of the township of Adelaide for six years; Daniel Regan, of the city of London, merchant, lately alderman of that city, and at present license commissioner under appointment by the Ontario Government; John McDougall, farmer and cattle dealer, and a resident of the township of Lobo for forty-eight years, and who testifies that quite as decided opinions in the case came under his observation in outlying counties as is to be found in Middlesex; Josiah Blackburn, managing director and partner in the *Free Press*