

# The True Witness

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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### WHAT ENGLAND REQUIRES.

So far as England is concerned the chief interest in the meeting of Congress must be fixed on the new arrangements in Armenia, and on the means of protecting what, to use the words of Lord Salisbury's circular, may be called the Government of Constantinople. This country cannot expect that the other Powers should go out of their way to prevent territorial changes at such a distance from themselves as Armenia. The interests which we possess in that province we must protect for ourselves. That fact was clearly recognized in the despatch by which Lord Derby, and the speech by which Mr. Cross, specified the territorial interests of England in the Ottoman Empire. It was then clearly pointed out that the way to the Persian Gulf must be a matter of deep concern to a country charged with the safety of India; and Lord Salisbury's circular further indicated an objection to letting any part of the caravan route from Trebizond to Persia fall into the hands of Russia. That route would be cut if the Russians were to keep Bayazid; but it would be very surprising to hear that they would run any risks for the possession of such a town and the little strip of adjoining territory. Russian diplomacy does not merit the praises usually bestowed on its astuteness if it has not, after the visit of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg, seen the folly of attempting to keep Bayazid. On Batoum it may possibly lay more stress. Batoum, the Russians say, would have been transferred to them in 1829 but for the blunder of a copyist in the Treaty of Peace, and they value it because they have no safe port in their Caucasian territory. On the other hand, there are obvious and grave objections to the transfer of that town. It has never been taken by the Russians, all their desperate efforts to capture it having been defeated by the gallant resistance of the Turkish garrison and the armed inhabitants. The people of Batoum and the adjoining territory are also strenuously opposed to the transfer of themselves or their home from the Sultan to the Czar. They have declared that they will resist rather than allow the Russian troops to enter the place. The Congress would have a curious sequel if an attempt to enforce one of its decrees should be accompanied by bloodshed, and if a "war of deliverance" should end in a case of unwilling servitude. If Russia should enforce its claims to Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan, England will have a right to consider by what means the Ottoman territories may best receive security in the future. Lord Salisbury's circular leaves no doubt, on the other hand, that this country will insist on the making of another important change in the Treaty of San Stefano. The limits of the Southern Bulgaria cannot be allowed to come as far south as the Egean Sea. All the seaboard must be allowed to remain under the direct power of the Porte, which will, therefore, have free access to the rest of its dominions. The proposal that 50,000 Russian troops should occupy Bulgaria for two years is needlessly menacing. No doubt the Government of St. Petersburg will see that 20,000 men would be an amply sufficient force, and an occupation of six months a sufficient time. Such a change would remove many of the objections advanced by Austria. Another menace to the peace of Europe would vanish were Russia to abandon all claim to territorial compensation if Turkey should fail to pay the pecuniary indemnity; and Lord Salisbury's circular renders it clear that in this respect the English Plenipotentiaries will make no compromise.

Only two points are expected to present grave difficulties—namely, the war indemnity and Antivari. The result of the Congress, it is anticipated in Berlin, will be far more favorable to Russia than appears to be imagined in England. The fate of Bessarabia, it is supposed, is sealed, and Russia will sit astride the Danube with the consent of Europe.

### THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S DEATH—ITS CAUSE.

London, June 27.—The announcement of the death of the Queen of Spain was received with profound sorrow and sympathy throughout Europe. The feeling in Spain almost approaches consternation. For several days the palace in which the Queen lay dying was the centre of incessant inquiries. Hopes were raised at the crisis of the disease that her vigorous constitution might triumph, but her condition was made doubly perilous by the fact that she expected to become a mother before the end of the year. She died about noon in the arms of the King, and surrounded by the royal family. The remains will lie in state to-day, and be conveyed to the royal mausoleum at the Escorial for interment.

### FALL OF AN EVANGELIST.

About three years ago, a young man named Furan left Montreal in order to try his fortune at the other side of the line. After stopping for a short time at some of the small towns and villages of New York, he settled down in Syracuse, and, although unsteady when he arrived, he soon changed his mode of living, and became a most temperate, in fact, a model man in the town. The Evangelical business being then in its height, he soon became associated with some of the Christian Young Men's Society's members, and possessing rather a good education, he was before long promoted to the position of Evangelist, and it is said, he labored well, and faithfully for some time. His conduct did not, however, continue to be exemplary for any length of time, and one fine day he broke his pledge, and, being observed by the brethren, was degraded from his high office. How he succeeded for some time is not known, but on the 23rd instant, he

made his re-appearance in Montreal, took the pledge, and joined the Young Men's Christian Association; but here again after a few days he fell from grace and resumed his indulgence in liquor, and after several days intoxication was last evening, (as stated in our first edition) arrested by Detective Cullen, on the charge of having burglar's tools in his possession. He was brought before the Magistrate this morning, and remanded for trial.

### THE PEACE CONGRESS.

VIENNA, June 27.—A Berlin correspondent states that the proposal for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria was entirely disapproved of by the Congress, but the Powers have now resolved to empower Austria to occupy these provinces.

The "Press" says Roumania having refused a large money indemnity for the retrocession of Bessarabia, and also the proposal to divide Bessarabia, Russia now proposes, through Bismarck that Prince Charles should become the future Prince of Bulgaria. This is opposed by Roumanian statesmen, but they express a fear that Prince Charles will accept.

A Berlin correspondent says the pour-parlers between Austrian and Turkish plenipotentiaries relative to Bosnia and the Herzegovina, cause expectations. The Turks when the subject is discussed, may abandon the reserve they have hitherto maintained.

Gortschakoff will attend Friday's Congress. It is understood that Russia claims no influence, even upon the Danube. The pour-parlers seem to show that the Bessarabian question is so arranged that Russia only claims territory as far as Kilia, at the mouth of the Danube.

A special states that the Queen of England was informed on Wednesday, that the Congress would probably end in ten days. At Thursday's sitting, Bismarck declared he should be obliged, by fatigue, to absent himself for a long time from the Congress, unless the delegates were resolved to come to an agreement privately, on the main questions, so as to permit their prompt settlement in the Congress—the minor matters being left to the Commissioners. Count Corti, the Italian delegate, replied promising a compliance with the suggestion.

A correspondent states the memorial of the Bosnian delegates will only accelerate the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, as a counterpoise to Russia's occupation of Bulgaria. At Wednesday's sitting, Gortschakoff, who had to be carried to the Council Room, and who spoke with effect in a trembling voice, said the remarks he was about to make were prompted by a love of truth, and of his country. His colleagues had made concessions on the part of Russia, far surpassing what she had thought of making. He was far too well aware of the feeling which actuated his colleagues to raise objection to concessions they deemed it their duty to make. He merely wished to state that Russia had made those sacrifices from a desire for peace, and that she had no narrow or selfish aim.

Lord Beaconsfield expressed his admiration of Gortschakoff's sentiments. He acknowledged, in the name of the Congress, that a desire for peace actuated Russia, and hoped that the same sentiment would continue. The correspondent adds:—"It is thought that this is Gortschakoff's last appearance at the Congress." A Berlin correspondent states that there will be no re-assembling of the Congress in

the autumn, as it is intended to settle everything definitely now, and merely leave the details to the Special Commission.

Greece will decline to participate in the Congress in a consultative capacity.

London, June 27.—A despatch from Berlin reports that Beaconsfield desires the Turks to retain Batoum. The "Post" thinks there is good prospect of his wishes being fulfilled. The "Post" says:—"We understand it is proposed to divide Asiatic Turkey into fifteen provinces, the governors of which are to be named for a fixed term, and an English consular resident is to be appointed at the capital of each province. Another project before the Congress is that if the Porte consents, but not otherwise, Austria shall take over the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Berlin

The Provincial Correspondence confirms the reports that the question of formation of new States, especially of Bulgaria, is now substantially arranged. The Serbian question will be discussed on Friday. At to-day's sitting the pacific disposition of the Powers was more marked than ever. It was decided that Consular as well as Military Commissions should be appointed to fix the frontiers of Bulgaria and Roumelia. The Greek Plenipotentiary has been officially informed that he will be admitted.

A political correspondent says: Notwithstanding grave representations, especially on the part of Bismarck, the Turkish delegates in Congress continue stubborn, and their obstinacy is calculated to lessen the probability of peace. It is certain to-day that the plenipo-

take no part in the labors of the Congress, and that the management of the Russian case would devolve on Schouvaloff. It is understood the causes of this step are his ill-health and disapproval of the concessions made in the Congress.

Pour-parlers between Austria, Russia and Turkey relative to Montenegro, Servia, Bosnia and Herzegovina commence on Thursday. England also will participate in the pour-parlers, in which the question of Western Roumelia and Greece will be raised, but not thoroughly treated until a succeeding stage.

The majority of the Plenipotentiaries favor giving to Greece of Crete, and advancing her frontier to the river Kolamos and the Pindus Mountains. Another correspondent says the Turks refuse to surrender Shumla unless the Russians are withdrawn to Adrianople, and threaten to leave the Congress if a cession of territory to Greece is discussed.

It is possible that the Roumanian question will be considered on Friday. The Roumanian delegates have presented a memorandum to the Congress, claiming that their territory should be rendered neutral and left intact and not subject to the passage of Russian troops.

Roumania has claims an island at the mouth of the Danube, a war indemnity, and a definite recognition of her independence. A correspondent believes that Western Roumelia, Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia are to have equal liberties with Eastern Roumelia wherever the representative assembly will be established.

The Prince of Bulgaria will not be elected by universal suffrage, but by a duty chosen delegate, the election to be subject to ratification by the Powers.

There is some doubt as to the day on which the next sitting of Congress will be held but it most probably will be Friday.

A Berlin correspondent learns that Lord Salisbury has announced that the Congress will probably end on the 6th of July.

A correspondent says all the questions relative to Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria are now settled.

BERLIN, June 28.—The sitting of the Congress to-day lasted three hours. Gortschakoff was present.

It was decided, in accordance with the proposal of the British plenipotentiaries, to entrust to Austria the task of occupying Bosnia and the Herzegovina, in the interests of the peace of Europe, the duration of occupation was not fixed, and full liberty is left to Austria with regard to the organization of the provinces. It is believed, however, that she will follow the plans drawn up at the Constantinople conference. Congress unanimously adopted the proposal of the French plenipotentiaries that Europe should refuse to recognize the independence of Servia unless the Serbian Jews were relieved from their present disabilities, Congress decided to appoint a commission to examine into the question of the agrandizement of Montenegro will probably also be referred to the Commission.

Another Berlin despatch says that the Turkish protest against the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina is so favorable that Congress left the question in abeyance. The Russians are reported willing to make Batoum a free port if no objection is made to the annexation of Bessarabia.

On Saturday the Congress will hear the views of the Greek Plenipotentiaries, who yesterday received the necessary credentials. The general impression in high Russian circles is that the Congress will result in a temporary relief, but not in real permanent relief.

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A Berlin despatch says the Roumanian delegates have abandoned hope, and are about to return to Bucharest.

London, June 28.—It is semi-officially announced that the Congress will conclude its labors in ten days. It is expected that at to-day's sitting the question of the formation of Roumelia and the Greek Provinces will be discussed.

A despatch from Berlin states that at Wednesday's sitting the Plenipotentiaries, at the request of Schouvaloff, who considers the matter one touching the national honor of Russia, consented to the withdrawal of the motion on which they had agreed that the Russians would evacuate their positions within six months.

The proposed Austrian occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina causes universal uneasiness in Servia, and military preparations continue.

### CLOSING OF CONGRESS IN TEN DAYS.

New York, June 28.—A cable special says it is believed the Berlin Congress will close in ten days. It is believed the question of the formation of Western Roumelia from the Greek provinces will be discussed to-day.

### ACCIDENT TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.

On Thursday night about 11.30 o'clock, as His Lordship the Bishop of St. John, accompanied by His Lordship's Bishop Rogers, and two clergymen, was on his way to the Chatham Railway Station to take the night train for St. John, an accident happened to the carriage in which the party was being driven, causing the horses to take fright and run away. The carriage was overturned and badly smashed, and its occupants were thrown violently to the ground. Bishop Rogers and the two clergymen escaped injury, but Bishop Sweeney received several very severe bruises on the right shoulder, head and side, the effect of which will be to confine His Lordship to his room for some days. Further than this our readers will be pleased to learn no serious results are anticipated. His Lordship, however, had a very narrow escape. His Excellency Mgr. Conroy, the Apostolic Delegate was in another carriage immediately ahead of that containing His Lordship, and but for the skill displayed by the driver of the latter, a serious collision must have taken place.

It was His Lordship's intention to visit various parts of his diocese next week for the purpose of administering Confirmation. The accident will, of course, cause a postponement of these visits for the present.

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### FIGHT BETWEEN U.S. TROOPS AND THE INDIANS—DEFEAT OF THE LATTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—A Silver City despatch states that in the recent attack of Barnard's command upon the hostiles, the latter are reported to have had fifteen hundred warriors. The Indians were not aware of the presence of soldiers. Barnard addressed his troops, informing them they were close by the enemy and could whip them; he charged them not to retreat, for if they did they would be shot, and they might as well die by shots fired by savages as their own men. The soldiers went silently forward and attacked the savages; when within 500 yards the order was given to charge. McGregor's Company was near by, and they charged also. The savages fled in dismay, and large numbers were killed. In an encounter between Burskin, a Bannock chief, and Sergeant Richmond, of McGregor's Company, the sergeant finally killed his man. Between one and two o'clock, on the morning of the 24th, the hostiles were compelled to retreat.

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### CONSPIRACY TO DETHRONE THE SULTAN.

LONDON, June 28.—A Therapin despatch reports that about twenty obscure persons have been arrested, suspected of complicity in favor of Ex-Sultan Murad. The party opposed to the Sultan appears to gain strength. The report of the Turkish Minister of Police, has increased the Sultan's agitation, impaired his health, and caused him to summon 15,000 fresh troops to Constantinople.

### THE LATE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

MADRID, June 28.—King Alfonso has received telegrams of condolence from all the European Courts, and all the shops closed yesterday; theatres closed and business suspended. The body of the late Queen will lie in state three days. The funeral will take place next week.

### ENGLAND CEASES HER PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, June 28.—A letter from Portsmouth states that orders have been issued to stop fresh hands employed in the ship yard, and measures be taken to reduce the expenditures of the yard. It is intended the autumn manoeuvres are to be abandoned this year, retrenchment being the order of the day.

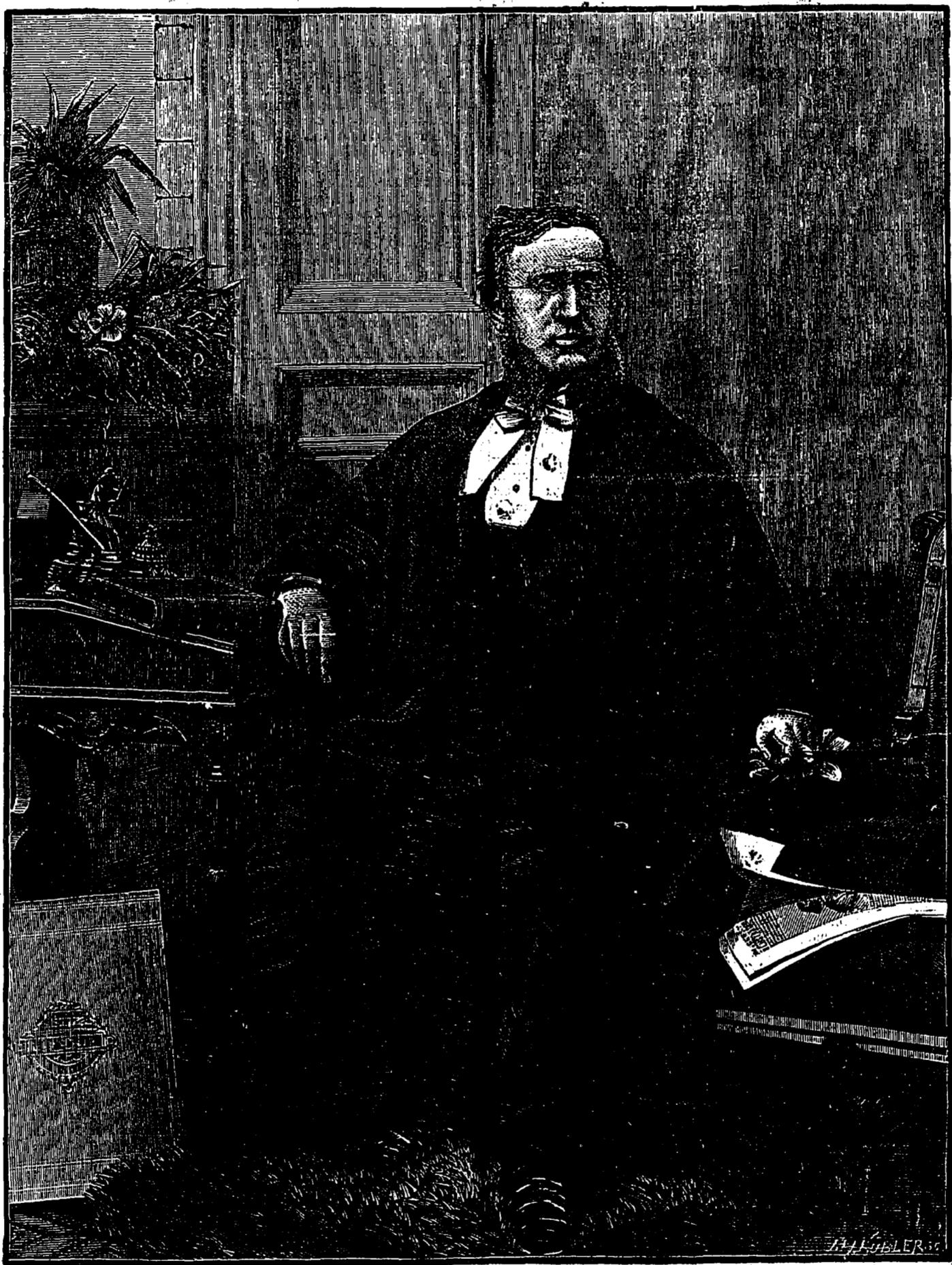
### TURKISH TERRITORY ACCEPTED BY AUSTRIANS.

VIENNA, June 28.—The "Presse" says:—In consequence of the violation of the frontier near Lovins by Turkish troops the town of Bilbrigg has been occupied by Dalmatian Landwehr.

### MILITARY MEASURES OF AUSTRIA.

AGRAM, June 28.—Military magazines have been constructed here. Provision contractors have been ordered to deliver at Agram and way stations, on the 15th July, provisions for 50,000 men and forage for cavalry.

Enamored writing-master (to a young lady pupil). I can teach you nothing, your hand is already a very desirable thing, and your letters are the most beautiful I have ever seen.



HON. TIMOTHY WARREN ANGLIN,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

Among the foremost men who represent, in Canada, the Irish race and character, is the Honorable Timothy Warren Anglin, the courteous and dignified Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

Mr. Anglin was born and educated in Ireland. In 1848, when quite a young man, he came to New Brunswick and settled in St. John, the chief city of that Province. There he early engaged in politics and founded *The Morning Freeman*, a very ably conducted newspaper, of which he has continued to be and is now the principal proprietor and editor. In the politics of New Brunswick he took an active part, and by his ability as a popular orator, and through the influence of his newspaper, he was soon recognized as an influential public man, and as the advocate and leader of the Irish Catholic population of the Province.

In 1861 he was elected member from St. John's County to the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, holding the seat until 1866. During a part of that time he was a member of the Executive Council of the Province under the "Smith Administration."

In 1868, on the question of confederation of the provinces of British America, to which he was opposed, he was defeated. But on the confederation of the provinces in 1867, he was elected to represent the County of Gloucester in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa and has ever since continued to sit for that county. In the Parliament, Mr. Anglin soon became a leading spirit, and headed the Opposition from his province against the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald.

After the resignation of that gentleman, and on the advent into power of the Reform Ministry, under the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, he was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Anglin has always been a consistent reformer in politics, and one of the ablest men of the party now in power in Canada. In appearance he is a large, full developed man, of dignified deportment, and as Speaker of the Commons has given general satisfaction.—*McGee's Illustrated Paper.*

despatches state the Powers are averse to a mixed European occupation of Bulgaria and Roumelia after the withdrawal of the Russians.

A Vienna correspondent, discussing the Turkish frontier line along the Balkans, from a military point of view, says: (It is a line not easily defended. A Vienna despatch says as a result of pourparlers between the Plenipotentiaries regarding Greece, it is proposed that the Hellenic question be settled directly between Greece and the Porte, within the limits designated by the Congress. Austria will also be empowered by Congress to treat with the Porte respecting the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

entaries, except the Turkish, universally admitted the necessity of Austrian intervention in the border provinces. Action in the matter appears very imminent.

Gortschakoff was present at the Congress to-day. It is believed that the Congress discussed the southern boundary of Roumelia, and the appointment of a Governor for that Province, who is to be a Christian appointed by the Porte, with the approval of the Powers. England, Austria, and Russia, being generally agreed concerning the questions of Bessarabia, Servia, Montenegro, Epirus, and Thessaly; no difficulty is expected on those points.

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