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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1877.

\$2 per annum

CITY AGENT.

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

A NICE STATE OF THINGS.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night forty or fifty young Britons marched in a body (semi militaire) from Victoria Square to the Bonaventure Depot. They occupied the whole sidewalk and shoved off every person with whom they came in contact, never respecting class, age, nor sex. They amused themselves singing the most insulting party tunes and frightening the citizens en route with the hideous noise they made. We are anxious to know if this thing is to continue or if there are two kind of laws in Montreal one for Catholics and one for everybody else. No arrests are reported.

RESOLUTIONS OF IRISH SOCIETIES.

One by one the resolutions of the Irish Catholic Societies come in, all having the same spirit. We beg to call the Revd. Father Stafford's attention to the following:-

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

At the regular monthly meeting of this Society, held in the Hall, Toupins' Block, on Wednesday evening, it was moved and unanimously Resolved:

1st. That this Society deprecates in the strongest manner possible the efforts made by a portion of the Protestant press to fasten the responsibility for the late disturbances on the Irish Catholics of

this city;
2nd. That His Worship the Mayor, in refusing to heighten the already existing excitement by calling out a partizan and largely orange volunteer to heighten the aireauty existing excitement by calling out a partizan and largely Orange volunteer force exhibited the calm, dispassionate judgment of a true statesman, and is deserving of the hearty race turning out drunkards. He paid this compliance to the calm of the calm of the hearty race turning out drunkards. thanks and congratulations of all law-abiding citi-

subsequent bringing out of the citizen soldiery, as cesters. Now gliding back into a parity of arguan act totally uncalled for and unwarranted under the circumstances, and calculated to increase the distruct and uneasy feeling previously formed in the minds of Roman Catholies in relation to that

It was further Resolved-That this Society hearti-Catholics of Montreal against domestic and outside Orange aggression; and further, that this journal, instead of condemnation for the course it instead of condemnation for the course it. sued since the burning of the Oka church by Orange incendiaries, is deserving of the patronage and support of every Catholic in the land.

Then we have an encouraging report from Kingston, and we can assure our friends that the Irish Catholics of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, and Belleville, entertain the same opinion as those expressed in the resolutions we publish:

IRISH SOCIETIES, KINGSTON.

After the disposal of business relating to the pic-nic, the representatives of the Irish Societies of this city passed the following Resolutions at a large meeting held in St. Patrick's Hall:-Resolved -- 1st. That we have read with ex-

treme regret portions of an address said to have been delivered by Father Stafford at Lindsay.

2nd. That while we sincerely regret the un-

fortunate occurrence in Montreal which resulted in the death of Mr. T. L. Hackett, we indignantly deny the absurd, foolish and uncharitable allegation of the reverend gentleman that the Catholics of Upper Canada or Catholics generally, are in any way responsible for that lamentable event.

That we also dissent most strongly from Father Stafford's opinion that but for the absence of Father Dowd the event referred to would not have bappened. but on the contrary we believe that it was a sud. den and unpremeditated act, for which no one is

responsible but the parties actually engaged in it. That we desire to express our emphatic censure of any person, whatever be his station, endeavouring to gain, as we believe, a little personal popularity in violation of truth, and at the expense of the Catholics of this country."

THE REVEREND FATHER STAFFORD

KINGSTON, August 12th, 1877. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-Allow me to thank you for inserting my communication of last week in reference to the Rev. Mr. Stafford. I hazard an opinion that there is scarcely one of your readers who will not appreciate the commiscrating mildness with which you dealt with his remarks. It is sure to recieve due appreciation, this desire of yours, to spare, after gross provocation, for the sake of the order to which he belongs a man who inconsiderately, ends of justice would, in his (Corner Jones') opinion nay wantonly turned his altar into a "stump" be better fulfilled in proceeding alone, with the aid from which to fulminate an unmerited at-

Catholic opinion in Montreal, But Sir if you have been mild in animadverting upon his vagaries, there are others more intimately concerned with the utterances of Catholic priests, who feel personally aggrieved when a Catholic otherwise than gain. He further said that to dispriest commits himself, and who though they are continue the inquest required the unanimous connot responsible for, yet keenly feel the disgrace sent of the jury. While we were deliberating witwhen a father is the author of it. In such a contingency it becomes a duty to adminster such

year to give published uterance to their opinion on the attitude and relations of the Orange society towards Catholics-Father McNamara in the United States and Father Stafford in Canada. The humiliation to Catholics loth lay and cleric which the sickly and drivelling overtures of friendship made to Orangemen in the name of Catholics, and embodied in Father McNamare's address we all felt keenly. But the pang was relieved by the reflection that it was just what might be expected from a man who had debarred himself from that standing or position, which vould give any weight to his words. But that the Rev. Mr. Stafford should allow vanity or the unholy thirst for a "big" name to betray him itto insulting his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and into compromising that sagacity which characterizes the actions of the Catholie priesthood in this country, admits of no palliation or explanation and casnot be rectified save by an apology pure and ample to his Catholic brethren, both lay and ceric.

Upon again glancing over the Rev. Gentleman's speech the indignation I at first felt has in a measure given way to feelings comically amusing, for the speech would be worthy of Sir Boyle Roche in his palmiest days. He tells his audience and the outside public, for it clearly was studiously meant for them, that "we Catholics cannot free ourselves from respondbility with regard to the conduct of those who are nominally Catholic." Therefore every good gious practical Catholic in Lindsay, nay in all Canida would in a measure be responsible for the bad conduct of every recalcitrant ruftian who choose to call himself a Catholic. How do the good Cotholics of Lindsay swallow this? But I dare-say Lindsay is such a paragon of a place that conclusion here drawn would not apply

But let me apply it in another way, Father Stafford's bent when he takes to the stump is inclined to strong expressions, sometimes he lapses into a style of oratory that is at once a happy mixture of the random, the slip-shod, and the sledge nammer. It was in some such vein as this that in a letter of his published some time ago in the Wexford People he clumsily insinuated that the mothers of the "Irish Priests," if they were not drunkards, were something not very unlike it, and in his large-hearted sympathy treated his readers to ment to the men and the country whose hospitality he was after enjoying, somewhat in the same way That this Society cannot but deplore the as the English Philosopher gave us apes for our anment, would the Rev. Mr. Stafford hold every Catholic priest in Canada responsible for such a silly random, not to say unjust, utterance as the above. The priests and bishops of Ontario are no doubt "hurt" by the gentleman's late oratorical escapade, but if he imagines that any man outside

the priest of Lindsay was. But I venture to say there is not one of them who would not spurn even the shadow of sympathy with Father Stafford's pronouncement.

For the present as the only additional remark I wish to add is, that those who have real experience of Orangeism not only here in Canada but in its very cradle and hot-bed, know but too well that Orangeism never yet appreciated a concession from Catholics to prejudices and that if the Rev. Mr. Stafford went on spouting what Sam Slick called "softsauder" until dooms day, and was aided in this by a host of collabrations after his own heart, he would never change the leopard's spots or make Orangeism any thing but what it is, a savage murderous thing to be muzzlled.

AN IRISE CATHOLIC.

THE HACKETT INQUEST.

We doubt if the following from part of the jury in the Hackett enquiry will obtain the amount of publicity given to the document emanating from those who differed from them:-

The following petition has been sent to the Attorney-General of the Province :-

Memorial to the Honorable the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec :-

The undersigned members of the jury charged to enquire into the circumstances of the death of the late Thomas Lett Hackett, killed on the 12th July last, desire in the interests of justice to place before you the evidence which gave rise to the verdict which was rendered by witnesses and understood by

them. At the opening of the meeting of the 20th of July last; Mr. Coroner Jones desiring to consult with the jury, requested the audience present to retire; and being seated with closed doors, he submitted to the jury the verdict as itwas finally rendered, requesting them to consider the propriety of adopting it. He made known to the jury motives which induced him to submit this verdict. These motives, as explained by him, were as follows:-That his powers as coroner authorized him, after such a verdict, to continue the enquiry alone; that he had been assured of this after taking the opinion of Mr. Mousseau, Counsel for the Crown; that the tack upon his fellow Catholics and attempted at licity given to the enquiry laid before the jury, was one fell swoop to annihilate the mouth-piece of of a nature to militate to the prejudice of justice and or the jurors, and might even prevent the dis-covery of the real culprit; that in a few days the passions of the people would become more calm, and that in thus doing the truth could not do nessing hesitation on the part of some of the jurors, he went a couple of times to the door of support of the motion, as did Major O'Gorman; the room for the purpose of calling in the public but Mr. Secretary Hardy delivered a violent and

structions to discontinue the inquest nor any other

instructions relative to this affair. These are the facts as they happened without changing or altering anything. The opinion of the jurors before giving their variet was that the method suggested by the Cormer would be the best and most efficacious for dispovering the culprit or culprits. That opinion was concurred in by all the (Signed) iurors.

A. LABERGE, foreman, W. W. HALPIN, OCTAVE GIROUX.

JOSEPH LEVEILLE, D. C. BROSSEAU, E. B. MATHISU, JOSEPH ROBERT.

THE HACKETT VERDICT.

The following communication relative to the Hackett Inquest has been received by Mr. Rothwell from the Quebec Government:-

CROWN LAW OFFICES, Quebec, 9th Aug., 1877.

Edmund E. J. S. Rothwell Eig., and others, Montreal Sin,-On my return to town this morning, after a few days' absence, I find your petition praying that the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-Genfor the Province of Quebec may take such proceedings, or may cause such proceedings to be taken, as will result in the quashing and setting aside of the inquisition held upon the body of the late Thomas Lett Hackett by Joseph Jones, Esq., Coroner for the district of Montreal. That a fresh enquiry may be instituted thereon, either before a coroner duly organized with a fresh jury, or before a commissioner authorized to commit for trial and to send for persons or papers, and that such other proceedingmay be taken on behalf of the Crown to assert the dignity of law and order as to justice may appertain."

I beg to inform you that before your petition had reached the Law Department, seeing that the jury had found an open verdict, instructions were sent (on the 4th August instant) to Mr. Desnoyers, who is a magistrate having rower to commit for trial, and to Mr. Schiller, the Clerk of the Peace at Montreal, to proceed with the investigation in this case if any further evidence was offered or could be found, and to give to the matter their best atten-

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. R. Angers.

REGALIA AT PUNERALS. The following Toront Telegram explains

At the funeral of a young man named Warner this afternoon, an occurrence happened, the last of which has not yet been heard. It appears that deceased was a member of the 'Prentice Boys' Lodge and also a corporal in the Toronto Field Battery, and con sequently loth these organizations proceeded to his fathers house to attend the funeral. Major Gray, who is in command of the Battery, objected to the 'Prentice Boys' walking with their regalia on, and said if they insisted on doing so, he would not allow his corps to march. Thereupon the 'Prentice Boys' held a short consultation, the result of which was that they returned to their hall, declaring that if they could not wear their regalia they would not march at all. The funeral was then proceeded with, the Battery Band heading the procession. It is understood that the 'Prentice Boys' will hold a special meeting regarding the

Major Gray, no matter what his religious or political opinions may be deserves the thanks of the people of Canada for the course he has taken in carrying out discipline. It is about time the awe inspired by the lodges be removed. and the Queen's Regulations be read in an impartial spirit.

ORANGE.

The Lodges have taken the Star under their patronage as well as its confreres the Witness and Toronto, Patriot, wherever and whatever

At the semi-annual meeting of Union, No. 1, District Lodge, held on the 24th ult., at Prince Edward Lodge room, Pownal, P. E. Island, the following resolutions was passed unanimously: Moved by Edward Wood, Esq., of Prince Edward Lodge, and seconded by John J. McDonald, Esq., of Lyon Lodge, "Resolved, that this District Lodge express their admiration of their late worthy brother Thomas Lett Hackett, of Montreel, who, on the Twelfth of July, was most brutally murdered while nobly defending the rights of our common humanity, record their deep sympathy for his relatives and friends, in their sad and sudden bereavement, and respectfully request the Montreal Witness, Weekly Star, and Toronto Patriot to publish their resolutions."

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Nothing makes the English House of Commons lose its temper so much as the Amnesty Question. It is then the Country gentlemen following Mr. Hardy shew their teeth. We clip the following extract from the Cork Eaaminer:—

"There was a very creditable attendance of the Liberal Irish members on the 20th July, when Mr. O'Connor Power brought forward his motion in fayour of the political prisoners. Mr. Pease, the member for Durham, made an excellent speech in fraternal correction as a lay man nowever disposed and continuing the inquest. The jury unanimously acrid oration, in which he went the length of denyalways feels a delicacy in attempting.

It is remarkable that only two Catholic priests on this continuent have came forward in the present the verdict of which you have been informed. The

Coroner did not inform the jury that he had received severely rebuked by Mr. Butt. Other excellent from the Government of the Province of Quebec inconclusion. The Conservatives not only voted against the motion, but repeatedly interrupted the supporters of it to show their contempt for it.

A LAUGHING STOCK.

An Irish Exchange says :-

"The week in Parliament has been one of the most remarkable in the long history of the British House of Commons. It has also been one of the most troublesome a British Ministry has ever faced. "The first assembly" has engaged in a battle, or rather in a series of battles, with the advanced section of the Home Rule party, and the result is that it has become a laughing-stock in the face of Eu-

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN, M. P.

The Catholic Times says:-

"We regret to announce the death of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, M. P., which took place on board the Holyhead mail boat early on Sunday morning. Sir Colman's body was taken to his brother's house in Dublin. A medicine bottle in his possession was inscribed on the outside "A tablespoonful three times a day after meals." The vessel was about three miles from Holyhead when the deceased called the steward, and in ten minutes he had expired. He was exactly fifty-eight years old. Sir Colman was returning to Ireland for the Clare Assizes. His death is lamented by all classes, so high was his character and conspicuous his abilities."

THE CLARE ELECTION.

There is very little doubt but that another Home Ruler-an obstructionist at least will be elected for Clare in the place of the lamented

The writ for Clare was moved for and granted on Saturday, and on this day the nomination takes place in Ennis. As we write, three candidates are before the electors-Mr. F. N. V. Burton, J. P., D.-L; Mr. Studdert Gibson, who is we believe, a tenant farmer; and The O'Gorman Mahon. The two last mentioned gentlemen stand on the popular platform; the address of the first named would lead us to presume that he is of the same politics, but it is utterly unsatisfactory.

THE O'GORMAN MAHON.

Says the Nation of the 4th of August in speaking of the Candidates for Clare :-

"For the rest the O'Gorman Mahon appears to be the favourite, and on his arrival in the country on Wednesday the gallant veteran met with an enthusiastic reception. We hope that whoever is selected as the popular candidates, one thing will be insisted on by the people, and that is, he shall come up to the requirements of the time, and pledge himself, if elected, to pursue a bold and vigorous course of action in the House of Commons. Mr. Gibson already promises to thwart and obstruct any ministry that ignores the just rights of Ireland; we feel assured The O'Gorman Mahon, who has long been known as "a fighting man," also means to adopt a combative policy. But the people should see to it that he expresses himself p'ainly on this subject.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

An Irish exchange says :-

"A brilliant assembly witnessed the Lords and Commons match, which was won by the peers. At the close of the match the company joined the immense crowd watching the final stage in the international match for the Elcho Shield This Ireland won with a score which the adjutant of the English Eight declared unprecedented at Wimble-ron. Round after round af cheering greeted the Irish victors. A blue incket won the Army and Navy Cup, and the English team beat the Canadians for the Kolapore Cup. Oxford beat Cambridge for the Chancellor's. Plate, and Cheltenham won the Ashburton Shield. The camp has been thronged with visitors Weather lowering, but there was ex-cellent unvarying light for shooting."

This is the third time Ireland captured the Elcho Shield.

IRISH DISCONTENT.

The following extract from L. H Jennings's London Letter a very impartial writer and deep thinker is enough to set serious people cogit-

This brings me to the question of Irish discontent. There can be no doubt that it is quite as deep and passionate as ever. Of course it ought not to be if Mr. Gladstone's predictions were worth anything at the time he disestablished the Protestant Church in Ireland. Thenceforth, he assured the world, the Irish would be contented and happy. What are the facts? An Irish landlord, of the greatest influence in his own country, assured me the other day that never had he known the country to be in so disturbed and dangerous a condition. "Everywhere," said he, 'the peasantry are being drilled with the utmost care and regularity, and they are now well armed. The police dare not interfere. The people hope that England will get to war with Russia, and then then they expect to give her some trouble, and they will do it, too." . It would be of ittle use to tell this to the majority of Englishmen, for they would only laugh at it. Yet it may turn out to be anything but a laughing matter. In the event of a foreign war there would not be many troops to spare for the suppression of insurrection in Ireland.

OBSTRUCTION.

cited over the late proceedings of their favorite representatives in Parliament, in the matter of obstruction. Those proceedings are enthusiastically endorsed and, except by a few castle hacks, and extreme Orangemen numerically as well. The Nation has the following :-

The obstruction question is reported to have been again taken into consideration by the Home Rule party. There is no very definite statement as to the result, but one or two accounts concur in representing Mr. Butt to have gone to very extraordinary lengths in opposition to the course pursued by Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, O'Donnell, and O'Connor Power in the House of Commons. A threat of resignation seems to have been made by him, and it is said that he intends issuing a manifesto to the Irish people. He ought to be careful that he does not break up the party.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

The following, paragraph, which is going the rounds of the press may be taken for what it is worth :-

"A contemporary stated Tuesday that Mgr. Conroy the Papal Ablegate, endorsed the views of the Rev. Father Staffard in regard to the Orange question. A leading Irish Catholic Citizen denies this in toto. and says that Bishop Couroy has not as yet expressed any opinion publicly, and that privately he intimated that he did not endorse the views of Rev. Mr. Stafford. Bishop Conroy will arrive in this city from Quebec shortly and will spend several months here, having leased a house on Sherbrooke street in which to reside."—Witness.

A NEW PLAGUE.

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Tablet of August 4th, writes:-

It appears that there is a plague more to be dreaded in Ireland than the Colorado beetle. Speaking at an Orange gathering in Dublin, on 12th inst. "Brother Thompson, Grand Master of Trinity College, Orange Lodge," said this plague is the spread of "Popery" in the Established Church in England and in the Protestant Church in Iroland. He charged the commander-in-chief of the forces—that is to say, the Duke of Cambridge with countenancing the introduction of Bitualism—in other words, "Protestant Popery"—into the British army. The terrible consequences of this Brother Thompson depicts thus: "Once this takes root, wherever a British soldier is stationed we will have the confessional amongst the soldiers; and one wi have that, give up the British army my Thi, advice which this bleeding Orangeman offered to all brethren, their wives and children, was that "wherever they eaw a priest they should turn their backs upon him." It was supposed that the genuine time blue Orangemen was nearly extinct in Ireland. Brother Thompson is evidently a genuine specimen of the real article, and it is satisfactory to know that he is in a good state of preservation.

JUDGE KEOGH.

Of all the Irish Judges, Mr. Justice Keegh has the knack of making himself and his acts the subject of public comment. When the judge finds himself on the bench in the full-blown dignity of wig and ermino, we botide the unfortunate wight who conflicts with his "nobility." At the late Kerry Assizes, he imprisoned an unfortunate countryman for twenty-four hours for only showing a little anxiety to secure a place in court. His treniment of Joshua Jacob, a Quaker, at the Limerick Summer Assizes of 1876, for wearing his hat in court, has recently been brought by the latter before the members of the English Parliament. Mr. Jacob alleges that his hat was forcibly removed from his head, and he himself twice expelled from the court by Judge Keogh's orders, though he meant no disrespect, but only "that as the uncovering of the head is an act of reverence offered to God in worship, it therefore should not be offered to men." Mr. Jacobs concludes by asking "whether such as are put into the responsible position o administrators of the law of the land, should not be so careful and tender of the conscience of all. that no intolerance or forcing of the conscience should be found with them?" A very ressonable inquiry when we find the administration of lostice in the hands of the man who, a few years previously, could jucite the peasantry to agrarian outrage by reminding them that "the long nights would come again." SA

CARDINAL MANNING ON INTEMPERANCE. Cardinal Manning, writing to a friend in Dublin

on intemperance, says: "Half the misery of homes arising from had temper, sloth, squandering, selfish-ness, debt, neglect of all duty, is caused by indulg-ence in wine and the like. The sure and best cure of this is to bring up children in simple habits, and to guard them against acquiring the liking for intoxicating drinks. When a liking for the taste is acquired, the temptation is at once in existence. Common sense as well as faith says-Train up children not to know the taste and they will not be tempted. I arge this on parents whenever I can, and I have before me many happy homes in which children have grown up without so much as having. ever tested anything but water."

The Countess of Cardigan, who, as Miss De Horsey, scandalized London twenty years ago by eloping with the "black bottle" Earl of Balaklava fame, and who married him after his wife's death. has just got into a queer mess with her second spouse. Lord Cardigan died some years ago, and his dashing widow married a nephew of the Portu-guese Duke de Saldanba, the Count de Lancastre. She has now announced in the papers that she will "pay no debts of his centracting." But for all the the noble pair seem to be on the best of terms for the Court Circular of July 21 records them as entertaining at dinner a large and distinguished circle, including Maria, Marchioness of Allsbury Viscount Newry, Lady Sebright, and other leading members of what may be called the "socially liberal" section.