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DUBLIN POLICE.

Referring to the annual report of the Dublin Police, the Freeman says:— 'Crime in Dublin does not increase. Perhaps, in no city in the world is there so little theft, and indeed, the whole country can claim comparative immunity from vulgar dishonesty. Of such crimes as bigamy, infanticide, poisoning, burglary, and cruelty to children, we know but little; and it may be safely stated that if, by any means, the root of all our evil, the national sin, could be eradicated, the criminal statistics of Dublin and of Ireland would be the lightest in the world.'

PRESIDENT HAYES.

The London Times says of President Hayes and his policy:— 'In little more than half a year the President has succeeded in beating down a compact mass of prejudices, and in allaying a host of conflicting passions. The visible triumph of his policy is now being assured. The removal of the objects of contention make it easy to re-establish friendly relations between people who respect each other, and the sympathetic meeting of the President and General Hampton is an omen of the coming time when the North and South will no longer be separated by the lines of division which the civil war had traced.'

FIGHT WITH THE NEZ PERCES.

A special from Howard's camp to the N. Y. World says:— 'Evidences of the handiwork of scouts from the hostile camp can be seen along our line of march, in the burning of settlers' houses and the carrying off of everything transportable. On the plains we found the mutilated bodies of eight men, five of whom were Norwegians from the Black Hills. The pursuit was at once resumed. Hopes are entertained of soon compelling the Indians to fight or scatter. All accounts state that the Nez Perces now on the war path are anxious to join Sitting Bull, and all their energies are bent to the accomplishment of that end.'

SERVIA FRIGHTENED.

It would seem, if we are to believe the war correspondents, that Servia has lost part of the fire which has so often led her victorious against the Turks, even when the Turks were the terror of Europe:— 'The news of repeated Russian disasters has created great uneasiness here, especially, as everything was prepared for the crossing of the Danube at Gidova by the Russians, and their reception in Negotia and the Timok villages. It is announced that the Cabinet has agreed to postpone action, and troops marching to the frontiers were recalled into the towns not so near the border, in order to give us umbrage to the Porte.'

GREAT CHANGES.

Half of the changes prophesied by the Toronto Mail be true we are on the eve of great changes. A Toronto telegram says:— 'The Mail, in referring to cabinet changes, which it professes to have heard of from good authority, says that Mr. Laurier has accepted Mr. Cauchon's place; that Mr. Scott is anxious to retire or to succeed Deputy Receiver-General Harrington; that Mr. Devlin will get Mr. Scott's position in the Cabinet; that Mr. Laflamme wishes to succeed Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court; that Mr. Delorme will succeed Mr. Lafontaine; that Mr. Blake will retire on account of his health before long, and that efforts will be made to induce Mr. Aowat to enter the Government as Minister of Justice.'

McMAHON'S PEDIGREE.

Sir Bernard Burke the Ulster King-at-arms, who takes charge of such things, writes as follows to the Paris Defense:— 'Ireland is too proud of the great names she has contributed to the military glory of France, such as Sarsfield, Mahony, Rhonond, and MacMahon, not to be interested in establishing their Irish descent. Now, Mahon, second son of Mortogh O'Brien, King of Ireland, who died at Lismore in 1119, and was great-grandson of the famous Brian Boromhe (killed 1014, on defeating the Danes at Clontarf), founded the MacMahon branch chiefs of Corcavisin and Clonderalaw, county Clare. These MacMahon were the ancestors of Jean Baptiste MacMahon, the Marshal's grandfather, who became Seigneur of Equilly, and who by a document, dated 1749, established his descent from the O'Briens Kings of Ireland.'

McMAHON'S MANIFESTO.

The Marshal President's manifesto to the electors of France may be summarised as follows:— President McMahon's manifesto to electors points out that since his accession to power he has, by appealing to moderate men of all parties, endeavored to ensure order at home and peace abroad; he has only resorted to fresh appeal to the country when this double blessing appeared to him to be compromised. The manifesto declares the question of form of government is beyond discussion. The Marshal will cause the constitution to be respected. Elections adverse to his policy would mean aggression, conflict and agitation, prejudicial to all interests, while elections favorable to that policy would signify re-establishment of harmony between public powers. The manifesto concludes with an appeal to the country to place its confidence in the Marshal as President.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The British House of Commons consists of 658 members, 493 of whom are returned by English and Welsh, 60 by Scotch, and 105 by Irish constituencies. Though it has varied in the past, the membership has remained at the mystical number of 658 since the union with Ireland at the close of the last century, in spite of the numerous changes which have been made in the distribution of the electoral franchise by reform bills within the last fifty years. Ireland, according to her population, should have had, in 1844, two hundred members, she is at present entitled to one hundred and thirteen.

TOM MOORE IN AMERICA.

In his paper on Tom Moore in America, Mr. Bannan J. Lossing, gives this description of the poet:— 'Thomas Moore (or Tom Moore as he was usually called) was small in stature and almost girlish in appearance when he came to the United States in 1804. He had been a "show child"—attractive and noteworthy almost from babyhood. He was a clever rhymist at the age of fourteen years, and at twenty he had earned fame as a poet, and was "patronized" and flattered by the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the Fourth. His face was small and intellectual in expression, sweet and gentle. His eyes were dark and brilliant; his mouth was delicately cut and full-lipped; his nose was slightly upturned, giving an expression of fun to his face; his complexion was fair and somewhat ruddy; his hair was a rich dark brown, and curled all over his head; his forehead was broad and strongly marked, and his voice, not powerful, was exquisitely sweet, especially when he was singing.'

RUSSIA IN DESPAIR.

Every succeeding telegram from the seat of war makes the Russian prospects more gloomy. The correspondent of the Daily News, who was present at and reported the battle of Plevna, takes the most despairing view of Russian prospects. He says the Russians were definitely thwarted and finally paralyzed on the 11th, when they lost twenty thousand men. The Russian medical staff is overwhelmed, and great numbers of wounded are literally rotting and festering, being uncared for. As for the Roumanian army, its surgical arrangements are utterly inadequate. The surgeons make no concealment of the fact that a wounded man's time for being looked at comes on an average two days after he has been struck. The above is from the Daily News correspondent considered the most impartial of all, and did we not consider the obstinacy of Russia, her tenacity of purpose, and the dogged resolution of her armies, which at times wrest victory from defeat, we should imagine the war was almost at a close.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

We pay very little attention to the affairs of the distant Japan, and yet a fierce war is raging there. A letter from Yokohama in the Allgemeine Zeitung says that the insurrection, notwithstanding the favorable reports of the official Press, is growing more formidable than ever, and that General Saigo is reported to have raised the insurgent force to 30,000 men. Upwards of 20,000,000 yen (dollars) have already been expended by the Government on the war, and the people loudly express their discontent at the incessant claims made upon them by the tax collectors. A number of Snider rifles has lately been obtained by the Government from the United States, but they were barely sufficient to arm the police of Tokio, whereas the insurgents purchase large stores of arms and ammunition from foreign ships cruising on the coast in their vicinity. The correspondent was positively assured that many of the shots fired from the insurgents' cannon bear the marks of Prussian manufacturers. The losses of the rebels are as yet unknown, but if they are proportionate to those of the Government troops they must be very considerable. For, according to the official returns, the latter have since the beginning of the campaign lost 77,739 killed and wounded.

BABY FARMING.

Baby farming seems to be fearfully on the increase in England if the following report is correct:— On Saturday Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest in St. Pancras on the body of the illegitimate child of Rose Dierp, aged 13 weeks. The mother was a domestic servant, and deceased was put out to nurse with a Mrs. Powell, residing in Judd street. It was a weakly child, and was seen on several occasions by Dr. Kendrick of Marchmont street. It ultimately expired on the 17th inst, when a certificate was given by Dr. Kendrick, but the registrar gave notice to the coroner. The nurse, Mrs. Powell, swore that she knew nothing of the Infant Life Protection Act, and had four farmed children die since last Christmas. Dr. Kendrick got on his feet to give evidence, and was cautioned by the coroner to conduct himself properly or he would not allow him to give evidence. The medical witness here tumbled down. Being assisted up, he stated that the body did not weigh two pounds. A juror remarked that the exhibition was a disgrace to the medical profession. After a very curious scene, the coroner remarked that he had not a word to say for the medical witness, who pleaded fatigue, but he (the coroner) must say it was evident that the had taken too much wine. A verdict of "Death from inanition from want of breast milk and proper nursing" was returned.

THE IRISH HARVEST.

We take the following cheering assurance from an Irish paper which contradicts the former more gloomy account in a measure. From all parts of the county Limerick there is a unanimity of statement that the harvest of 1877 will be one of the best experienced for years past. Last year the grass was almost burned up during May when there was a continued drought and a scorching sun for several weeks. This year the showers of rain were frequent, and the consequence was very large crops of grass and hay, and at present an equally abundant second crop has been secured. This has told materially on the sweet milk and butter market, the finest quality of pure sweet milk selling at three halfpence the quart, and butter at one shilling per lb. In potatoes, the early crop is heavy, with sound tubers, and up to the present no report is made of the blight. Wheat, oats, and barley are not extensively sown in the county, but the crops are stated to be without exaggeration in a very superior condition. So plentiful is the potato crop that they have been sold in the market at retail for 4d per stone. Turnips, carrots, parsnips, and cattle-feeding tubers, are also in good condition. In some of the counties reports less favorable are heard but on the whole it is expected the harvest will not fall below the average.

RAISING THE STANDARD.

A New York Times correspondent writes:— The raising of the standard of the Prophet, being so much talked of, a few words on this point will not be inopportune. For what reason should the Turks go to this extreme step? The enthusiasm of the men is at such a point that no standard in the world would increase it. Civilians are giving almost their last farthing towards the war, not only uncomplainingly, but with the greatest good will. In the sense in which the raising of the flag is understood abroad, that is to say, to increase the fanaticism of the people, it would be quite useless. The seeds of deadly hatred have been industriously sown and their harvest is now being reaped, and the country cannot be in a worse state than it now is. Why, then, should the standard be raised? For one simple reason. The siewes of war are required, and the riches of the mosques, the fabulous mines of gold and silver deposited by pilgrims at the holy place of Mecca, would answer the appeal. There is a strong party against this measure, and the party is composed of what one would call the financial party, the very party one would expect to encourage the step; but they don't, and one can only be profane enough to suspect that some dark secret is behind the scenes, that the place of deposit of this fabulous wealth is a kind of cellar with openings large enough to admit of precipitation of gold coin. Anyhow, my opinion is that we shall not see it, though it is a very hazardous opinion to express, the great fast of the year being almost at hand, and if at any one period of the year the Turks are likely to break out, the time is now at hand.

THE LATE M.P. FOR CLARE AND THE NEW M.P.

At the month's mind of the late Sir Colman O'Loughlin, the Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P.P., in delivering the funeral oration said:— The only prototype in modern history of the late Sir Colman O'Loughlin was the great Chancellor of France, Michel Talley. When the great Bossuet poured forth the burning current of his sublime genius on his cold lifeless dust he held him up as a model to France and mankind. Though the sphere of Sir Colman's operations were not so large as that of Talley, yet the halo of his public and private virtues was as brilliant. He was an able jurist, and when a young lawyer, he pleaded so powerfully for Gavan Duffy, then imprisoned, with a packed jury to hang or transport him, that he brought out of prison the man who is to-day the great benefactor of his exiled countrymen in the colony of Melbourne, and one of the ablest statesmen in Christendom. He was the friend of education, and aided me powerfully to bring the blessings of education within reach of every youngster in these parishes. He was a great benefactor to our new church at Borefield, and was ever sensitively alive to every movement for the good of the parishioners. Now that he has gone from amongst us, 'tis some consolation that we have in his brother as our representative a man of as high order of intellect and the same unshakable integrity. He belonged before he left Ireland to that brilliant constellation of men—the Young Ireland party—that so heroically stood on the famine graves of Ireland and hurled defiance at the Saxon's heartless rule, that up to the period of '48 consigned a million of our blood and kindred to famine deaths, and that while fifteen millions worth of food was yearly leaving the ports of Ireland.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY FOR SCOTLAND

In reference to the talked-of restoration of the Scottish hierarchy, we may state that the Scottish vicars-apostolic have been holding a series of meetings, for the purpose of consultation and ecclesiastical arrangements for the government of the Church in Scotland. It is now apparently settled that these arrangements are to take the shape of the long and much desired restoration of the Scottish hierarchy. It is not, however, the case, as stated by the Scotsman newspaper, that everything has been arranged, even to the nomination of the future bishops. On the contrary, everything is yet more or less a mere matter of consideration.—Irish Paper.

THE MEMBER FOR TIPPERARY.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., for Tipperary county, has forsaken Presbyterianism and become a Catholic. Mr. Gray is now in his rightful place at the head of the leading Catholic newspaper in Ireland, and actually at the head of the Irish press. This is the second Parliamentary convert from Presbyterianism during the present year. Mr. Biggar, having been received a short time ago.—Cath. Times.

DR. KENEALY AND THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

The Irishman says:— The opinions of the member for Stoke are not highly valued by the people of Ireland. For what they are worth, however, we give the substance of his views on the action of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Speaking at a public meeting the other day, Mr. Kenealy said that "a finer or truer gentleman than Mr. Parnell never entered the English House of Commons. He is not the insignificant and miserable person he has been represented. Do not let your prejudices lead you away against the so-called obstructionists; do not run them down or abuse them. Believe me, they deserve the country's applause rather than its abuse. While they are speaking, members of the House whisper, "black-guard," "coward," "scoundrel," and yet they do not lose their temper, but they retain the most admirable equanimity." As Mr. Kenealy seldom praises anybody, his admiration of Mr. Parnell and others is not unimportant.

GENERAL HUMBERT'S NEPHEW.

On August 2nd, Mr. Louis Joule, grand-nephew to General Humbert, who commanded the French expedition to Ireland in 1798, arrived in Castlebar to visit the localities so intimately connected with the name of his illustrious ancestor. Mr. Joule proceeded next day to see the French Hill monument, and expressed himself delighted at its size and appearance. "I expected," he said, "to find only a humble stone, and was agreeably astonished to discover a beautiful memorial." He is engaged in writing a biography of General Humbert, in which his expedition to Ireland will occupy a prominent place. Mr. Joule left Ballina on his way to Kilmcummin Bay, whence he will follow, step by step, the track of the French troops in 1798. The people of Mayo have a right to feel proud that the memorial erected by them to the memory of the gallant Frenchmen who fell fighting for the independence of Ireland, should have met with the heartfelt appreciation of a near descendant of the illustrious man who led that handful of heroes.—Catholic Times.

A CAPACITY FOR BLUNDERING.

In regard to the mistakes of the Russian generals the Daily News correspondent from Plevna writes:—

By a series of incredible blunders the Russians have lost all the advantages possessed by them at the beginning of the siege of Plevna, and are now in a most critical position, having nothing to show for the murderous loss of the last two weeks. Osman Pasha is showing a consummate generalship and ceaseless vigilance and activity. Every move of the Russians to cut his communications is promptly met and defeated. It is believed from the extent of the operations that he has a much larger force than he has been credited with. There have been as many killed and wounded during the present battles as during all the rest of the campaign. The Russians are so weakened that they are unable with any prospect of success, to carry on operations except as a siege until the arrival of the guards. Meanwhile they are in great danger from the advance of Mehmet Ali who is steadily pushing back the slender force of the Czarowitz with a considerable Russian loss and important Turkish gains in position. The prospect looks bad for the Russians everywhere in Bulgaria. The bloody farce at Shipka is liable to end in the Russians being cut off and forced to surrender, as the Russians can neither adequately reinforce nor supply the garrison. Osman still keeps open his southwest lines of supplies, and it is believed has been reinforced by a portion of Suleiman's forces. If not, he is entitled to more credit for his obstinate defence against the superiority of the Russian weight of attack. The Russian forces are an army of lions led by asses.

A FRANCHISE ANOMALY.

It must frequently have occurred to outsiders as somewhat curious that the Irish capital should almost always have a whole or partial Conservative representation in Parliament. Taking the mass of the inhabitants, there is no more Liberal constituency in the three kingdoms; and yet a Tory can generally manage to squeeze himself into a place on the day of polling. The explanation of the anomaly is worth giving. Dublin, in common with the other Irish boroughs, has a freeman's franchise—one of the most outrageous impositions it is possible to conceive. Originally this freedom was conferred on certain individuals. It descended, like an entailed estate, to the heirs. Further, its possession by a father conferred it on those who married his daughters, and by an employer on those who served an apprenticeship with him. Thus a power of alarming multiplication was given to a class of voters whose existence is at open war with the legitimate franchise. Government grumbles at being asked to lower the standard in Ireland, but winks at the non-standard-at-all which characterizes the growth of freemen. In Dublin this body has been preserved in Tory grooves, and though it is as politically corrupt as Old Sarum, no Liberal ever coaxes its support to his side. By watching the register, the list of freemen has been gradually reduced to about 1,700, from something like 4,000; but it is this watching of the register which is the grave difficulty. Pecuniary support is not freely given by the popular party; and this year it was only by dint of strong writing in the Liberal organs that money enough was obtained to provide an appearance before the revising barrister. The lists now contain a Liberal majority of 2,170 on the ordinary franchise, and even when the declared Tory freemen are thrown in with the other side, there is still a majority of 700. With ample funds available, there would be no difficulty in making the position still more favorable; but if for one year—just for one year—the Liberals held their hands from the revising court, the claims of freemen would reverse the proportions to a dead certainty. We therefore see, as a general principle, the inestimable value of regular registration, and

as a particular fact, the scandalous injustice of this old freemen franchise. Could not some member bring in a bill to abolish it?

The above taken from the Liverpool Catholic Times. Considering the tremendous efforts that have been made, and are still making, to stifle Irish National opinion, it must be evident that there is something amazingly vital in it to counteract the designs of its enemies and live.

THE CONFLICT.

The great point of interest during the past three weeks centres in the fighting around Plevna:—

The forces are about equal, on both sides some 50,000 each. The Turks have the advantage of the defensive under cover, but have freely met the Russians in the open. Osman lost some of his defences at one time, but charged with reinforcements and recovered the ground. The Russian loss has necessarily by far the larger—we are told 300 officers and 12,500 men from Sept. 7 to Sept. 14. It is evident that the Russians have despaired of carrying the Turkish works by assault; at present the duel is simply one of artillery. The Czarowitz has fallen back before Mehmet Ali; Suleiman Pasha seems to be working around to the Russian flank; Plevna more than holds its own against the main body of the enemy—it is a critical position, and forbodes for the European campaign as complete a failure as the Atlantic, and one immeasurably more disastrous. Still, it is far from meaning peace. It looks now more than ever that Europe must uncover and take sides.

A TURKISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

This is what a Turkish Newspaper man tells the British Minister:—

"I think that I am exactly expressing the opinion of my countrymen when I declare that in this struggle for life and death we do not wish for allies. This is not because we do not attach a high price to the sympathies and kindly support of Europe. But we have a legitimate ambition to defend with our own forces the integrity and independence of our own country. If we are vanquished we would rather conclude a separate peace with the victor, a peace which will at least deliver us from deliverers. Having nothing to hope from Europe we shall have no debt of gratitude to pay her, and naturally we shall try to make as advantageous a peace as possible with Russia without concerning ourselves about European interests. Not, however, that our conduct will be dictated by any feeling of bitterness for Europe's desertion; but in our situation it would be impossible for us to act otherwise, and Europe will only be reaping the fruits of her own selfish policy if the interests of civilization in the East become gravely imperilled. Russia does not fight us loyally. After having treacherously tried to ruin us by exciting rebellion, she now permits in the country occupied by her troops, unspokeable atrocities. Yet humanitarian Europe, which professes to be the home of civilization, has done nothing to prevent Russia and her proteges, the Bulgarian rebels from exterminating the Mussulmans. The system of autonomy invented by Russian diplomacy is simply the extension, in disguise, of Muscovite dominion. By it Russia counts on opening the Dardanelles, which in the hands of a weakened Turkey, would become a mere passage for Muscovite fleets threatening at every moment the vital interests of Europe. For Turkey the Autonomy of her European provinces would be equivalent to the loss of them. Without them she could no longer successfully resist the assaults of her northern neighbor, who would then have on his side both strength and prestige. Treaties will have no hold on a Power which has already shown its contempt for international rights or pledges. There will be no longer any limits to Muscovite ambition, in consequence of the indifference which Europe has displayed for the maintenance of treaties and the balance of power."

THE RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF M. THIERS.

A Paris correspondent says:—When Dr. Barthé broke the terrible news of a hopeless result to Madame Thiers she at once sent for the Cure of St. Germain, who arrived in time to give absolution to the dying statesman. Yesterday the customary prayers were offered up in a mortuary church, and I believe last night the chapelle ardente was arranged, and the constant attendance of a clergyman secured. The infidels will, however, say that the ceremonies after death and the pious feelings of the widow prove nothing of the real sentiments of the illustrious deceased. Let me, therefore, hasten to remark that M. Thiers has left a political will, in which, if his friends are not much misinformed, something like the following paragraph will appear, worthy of his high intellect and his great common sense:—"For some years past, especially since I retired from active political life, I have got rid of my philosophical pride, and have returned to those religious sentiments which are the basis of all organized society. In my long career, so busy and so agitated, I may have too often forgotten the idea of God; but my conscience has always had care to repair the weakness of my memory. I will die believing in God, the One and Eternal Creator of all things, whose compassion upon my immortal soul I implore." I have often, in my political life, been accused of treating religious subjects without the respect they merit; but I have acted as a statesman not as a churchman, and affirm before God, that ever above all things I have consulted the welfare of my country. In another passage I am informed that he defends the Christian and Catholic religion as not only being necessary for the salvation of souls, but also for the good government and civilization of the realms and States of this world.