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ROBERT EMMET.

The London Universe writing of the proposal to erect a Monument to Robert Emmet, in Dublin, says:—

The cantoury of Robert Emmet is to be celebrated in Dublin (his native city) on the 4th March in the present year, as he was born on the 4th March, 1778. It is also proposed that a statue shall be erected to the memory of that patriot who loved Ireland "not wisely, but too well."

STANLEY'S EARLY LIFE.

A writer in Appleton's Journal pretends to have acquired some interesting information regarding the early days of Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer. He says:—

Stanley's original name was John Rowlands, and that he was born near Denbigh, Wales in 1840. His parents were of the poorest condition, as was to be inferred from the fact that at the age of three years the child was placed in the Poor-House of St. Asaph where he remained ten years, and received an education fitting him to become a school-teacher.

THE SCOTTISH HIERARCHY.

There can be no doubt but that every engine that bigotry could direct has been put in motion to prevent, if possible, the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland. For saying this we give the Tablet as our authority. In its issue of January 12th, that paper says:—

The caution we have just spoken of would not be thrown away, for the wildest attempts are being made to lash the Scottish Presbyterians into a state of fury. Meetings are being held and petitions prepared, and the staled and stillat calumnies revived. One gentleman propounded the preposterous falsehood that Catholics spoke of "Our Lord God the Pope" as if he were a fourth person of the Blessed Trinity; another said that the Jesuits were ready to qualify as Presbyterian elders in order to upset the Kirk, and declared that the Scotch Act of 1560 "incorporated in the Act of Union," inflicted a penalty on those holding titles given by the Pope, and on all who assumed them, a resolution was passed pledging those present to prosecute any one who assumed episcopal titles, and any newspaper or printer who published them.

ADRIANOPLE.

Adrianople has attracted a great deal of attention to itself of late. It is about 135 miles from Constantinople, and has an estimated population of from 80,000 to 140,000 inhabitants. As we go to press the Russian troops are concentrating there in great force. An exchange tells us that:—

According to the most trustworthy accounts about half of these are Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians and Greeks, and the remainder Jews and Armenians. Adrianople was taken by the Turks from the Greek emperors in 1362, and was made the capital of the Turkish Empire, remaining so until Constantinople was seized in 1453. It is at present virtually an open town. The old part is surrounded by a wall and contains a citadel, but these are now useless as defences. Recently more modern works have been constructed by the Turks, but these are only of field or at most of a provisional type.

covered by troops drawn up so as to rest upon the river, but only in corps of not less than 30,000 or 40,000 men. The town is, however, overlooked by heights on every side, and consequently, it would be hardly possible to hold it against an army provided with modern artillery. The first view of Andriapoli is described by Von Moltke as being wonderfully beautiful, the white minarets and the lead-roofed cupolas of the Mosques, baths and caravanserais rising in countless numbers above the endless mass of flat roofs and the broad tops of the palm trees. The country around is also exceedingly lovely. From the valleys of the rivers hills rise up gently but to a considerable height, covered with vineyards and orchards; and as far as the eye can reach it sees nothing but fertile fields, groves of fruit trees and flourishing villages. Within, however, the streets are narrow and irregular the shelving roofs of many of the houses projecting so as to meet those on the opposite side of the way.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.

It is too much the habit to decry the English Volunteers. We see no reason, why, with more administrative development, they could not be made as good as any reserve force in the world. We cannot forget that in some recent trials, the English Volunteers, beat the regulars at ball practice. From the following statement it will be seen that there are 290,000 men in the militia and volunteers, and 14,000 sabres in the yeomanry. This is the peace establishment, but the war establishment of the militia is 200,000 and the volunteers could turn out 600,000 well armed well equipped and tolerably well drilled men, if their services were seriously required, by the threat of invasion for instance. An exchange says:—

So far as can be ascertained from the reports of commanding officers furnished during the past month to the War Office, they amount to upward of 175,000 men, all of whom have fulfilled the obligations required by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief from efficient volunteers. Of these 175,000 men, 32,000 are artillerymen, 7,000 engineers, 133,000 infantry, and the remainder mounted rifles and permanent staff. The infantry are not only tolerably disciplined and drilled, but are all of them intelligent men, armed with weapons of precision, which they know full well how to use. Every rifle volunteer among them has, besides his drill, gone through a course of musketry instruction, and fired 60 rounds of ball cartridge at the butts; or if he has not actually expended so many rounds, it is because he has proved himself a crack shot in the first score emptied from his rifle. The artillery volunteers, again, are not simply gentlemen soldiers. To earn the capitulation grant and become enrolled among the available defenders of his country, a volunteer artilleryman must have taken his turn at serving the big gun attached to his battery, or must have proceeded to one of the coast forts or to Shoeburyness to become practically acquainted with the working and training of heavy cannon. We do not expect them to act as field batteries or horse artillery, but the gunners are instructed in all the duties of coast and garrison artillery. Of cavalry, we have but a few hundreds among the volunteers; the deficiency in reserve horsemen is made up however, by the yeomanry, who are supposed to muster upwards of 14,000 sabres. These, with the militia, represent our second line of defence, which may be stated in round numbers at not less than 300,000 men of all ranks. Thus, of militia, infantry and artillery, we have 115,000 of yeomanry cavalry 14,000, and of volunteers 175,000 men.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:—

The Khedive, been foiled in his scheme for the conquest of Abyssinia, has recently indemnified himself by the annexation of the Somali country, which extends from the southern boundary of Egypt along the African coast to a point near Zanzibar. It has three excellent harbours—Berberth, Zeyle, and Turgurah. The former lies opposite to the English possession of Aden, and is its chief source of supply. Without it Aden, in fact, could hardly exist. It was thought at one time that England might object to such an accession to the dominions of the Khedive, imperilling as it does the security of the position that gives her command of the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the transit access from Europe to the Indian Ocean. British statesmen are too long-headed to quarrel with any one who will put his fingers in the fire and draw the chest nuts-out for England's sake. The Khedive in this sweeping annexation saves England the trouble of doing what he as a Mussulman prince can more easily accomplish, and it facilitates her project for the ultimate occupation of the whole eastern coast of Africa from Cape Colony to the Straits of Babel Mandeb. What a magnificent possession she will gain when her authority extends in an unbroken line from the Cape of Good Hope to Aden, through the Red Sea to Suez, and on to the Mediterranean, over all Egypt from the Delta beyond the cataracts of the Nile to the Equator! Events now occurring in the East will accelerate and render yet more certain these immense territorial acquisitions. Instead of England losing by the war in the East, I put the prediction on record that it will lead to the largest increase of territory that has signalized any period of her history. You Americans ought to have no jealousy on this subject, for England carries civilization and Christianity wherever she goes; she trains the savage races to a better condition; lifts them up in the scale of humanity; teaches them the peaceful arts; covers sterile lands with fertility; develops trade, and enlarges the area of commercial intercourse. The Somali people are among the rudest and most primitive of the African races, but they are physically a muscular, strong-limbed, and hardy stock, capable of higher development.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM REVIVED.

THE SECRET CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, on Jan. 15th, says:—

It is learned that Ed. Cowles of the Cleveland Leader is here to secure legislation in the interest of the Order of the American Union, of which he is what is designated "President of the Senate." It is a revival of the old Know-Nothing party. Today your correspondent became possessed of an address issued by Cowles to the Order, and the following precaution is printed with it:—

This address is only for members of the Order, to be in charge of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and not for general distribution. Copies sent are to be in the custody of the officers of the Order, to be read before the Councils. They can be loaned confidentially to members if desired. They are to be considered as a part of the secret books of the Order.

This address, which makes a pamphlet of eight printed pages, set forth to be the following platform of its principles of the Order:—

FIRST—Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution forever forbidding any appropriations of public money, property, or credit, for the benefit, directly or indirectly, of any institution under sectarian control.

SECOND—Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution forever forbidding any special legislation for the benefit of any one religious sect.

THIRD—Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution requiring all Church property to be held by Trustees, to be composed of members of the congregation or Society, or the institution owning or using them.

FOURTH—Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution requiring all who become voters after the passage of the amendment to be able to read and write.

FIFTH—Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution requiring all property, including that owned by ecclesiastical bodies, to be taxed, with the exception of public property and cemeteries.

SIXTH—Favoring compulsory education.

SEVENTH—To maintain and enforce a universal non-sectarian free school system.

EIGHTH—To resist all organized ecclesiastical interference.

The balance of the address is an attack on the Catholic Church, and a review of its growth in this country.

AFRICA'S SUPERSTITION.

Mr. Paul B. Du Chailu the African traveler delivered an interesting lecture last week in New York on "Africa's Superstitions." He said that there were three institutions everywhere prevalent in Central Africa—Polygamy, slavery, and witchcraft. Speaking of polygamy he said:—

The largest number of wives I have seen belonging to one man was about three hundred, and when I asked him how many children he had, he said, between six and eight hundred. Two hundred, more or less, didn't seem to trouble him at all. The wives are not slaves, but their husbands buy them when they are three or four years old from their fathers; that is a sort of dowry. Polygamy is also a political institution. The tribes are always at war, and hence a man tries to get as many wives as he can from the surrounding tribes so as to have friends among them. They have a great abhorrence of blood relationship, and no man is allowed to take a wife of his own clan.

THEIR WITCHCRAFT AND CANNIBALISM.

The great curse of that country is its superstitions, and it is very hard to get at the bottom facts about their religious beliefs. They have two names which represent our ideas of God and of the Devil. The Devil is the source of all evil and witchcraft. When a person is rich he is bewitched by some one, and the sorcerer or sorceress has to be killed. The doctors point them out, and they have to swallow poison to prove their innocence. This poison is the root of a tree called dundo, belonging to the Strychnine order, but these doctors take it and do not die. The queen of witchcraft lives in the moon, and the people of the world are the insects on which witchcraft feeds, and when witchcraft is very hungry she sends the plague and kills more people. Among many tribes cannibalism exists, but it is a sort of religious feast, as they do not kill people purposely except prisoners of war. As among the Indians, they have no mercy on those taken in war. I made inquiries about this cannibalism, I wanted to know which were best eating, women or men. They all agreed that the women were best. They didn't tell me anything new for I knew that before. (Laughter.) Their war dance is perfectly terrible. They cover themselves all over with war paint and clay that has been saturated with the decayed flesh and brains from the heads of their dead warriors, which they always keep in a particular house in every village. Then they have a dance, and when morning comes each man cuts his head in several places and lets the blood flow into a large wooden dish, and they rub themselves with that blood and then go to war.

EXTRACT FROM A PRUSSIAN SCHOOL BOOK.

The Germans repudiate all ambitious designs, which leaves those who credit them rather in a mist as to the sense to be attached to this extract from a manual of geography in use in Prussian Schools:—

Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, the Principality of Lichtenstein, Denmark and German Austria ought to be considered as making part of Germany, seeing that they are comprised in the natural limits

of the empire, and that, besides, they, for the most part form a portion either of the ancient empire of Germany, or of the Germanic Confederation.

Count de Linburg read this passage in the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, and Count Plater referred to it at a meeting in Zurich a few days ago. It occurs in a book called "The Little Daniel." If the Germans do not meditate further aggressions and annexations, why do they instill ideas of this kind as to the natural boundaries of their empire into the minds of the rising generation? Germany is hated as poison in royal Denmark, and Germany is not beloved in Republican Switzerland.

Holland is not mentioned among the tit-bits that tempt consumption; but there can be no doubt that Germany turns a greedy gaze towards Holland, because of its sea-board, its fleet, and its colonies. The love of money grows with its acquisition, and so it appears does the hunger for territory. It is possible that these Germans may imagine that Kladderadatsch's picture of England rotting to Heligoland may not be too wildly-strained a forecast; and yet it is possible that within this generation, instead of embracing the wide tracts mapped out in "The Little Daniel," it may take the Germans all they know how to retain their hold on Alsace and Lorraine.

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

The Vienna correspondent of the Eastern Budget says, writing on the 28th ult:—

Public opinion here is greatly alarmed at the prospect of a collision between England and Russia. The intervention of England in the war would, it is feared, and considerably to the difficulties of Austria-Hungary, though even the party which sympathizes most warmly with the Porte does not venture to suggest that such an event should produce a change in the policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government. In the present stage of the Eastern Question there can be no longer any idea of the maintenance of the status quo in Turkey. All that the Great Powers have to consider is how best to protect their own interests; and it is not to be supposed that Austria-Hungary, having so long adhered to the alliance of the three Emperors, will abandon the security she has thereby gained in order to seek better guarantees in the chances of a new and far more uncertain policy. Moreover, the state of opinion in England is not such as to give the Austro-Hungarian Government any encouragement to depart from its present attitude, and it is believed here that the danger of a conflict between England and Russia is not so imminent as some people suppose. Prince Gortschakoff possesses in the Turkish Circular Note an argument in favour of the continuance of the war which the British Cabinet may find it difficult to answer. He can point to the terms of that document as showing that Russia is compelled to make more sacrifices in order to secure the objects for which she has begun the war, and that she may, without giving offence or laying herself open to reproach, for the present decline to make any specific statement as to the terms of peace she may ultimately feel herself justified in demanding. The same paper, referring to the relations between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, says:—"We hear from Vienna that the step taken by the Austrian agent in Belgrade to warn the Serbian Government against extending its warlike operations to Bosnia and Herzegovina was considered necessary in order to avoid disappointing the high-flown expectations of certain Serbian enthusiasts. This is not to be regarded as in any way affecting the relations of Austria-Hungary with Russia, as, although the latter power has accepted the co-operation of the Serbian troops, no alliance or engagements of any kind exist between it and the Serbian Government."

TURKISH PRISONERS.

A correspondent of the Daily News writing from the Roumanian capital describes the Turkish prisoners as they appeared in Bucharest. Brave men always treat a disarmed enemy kindly. The correspondent writes:—

"You see," says the officer, "we've only just arrived, and didn't like to leave the poor fellows in the dark." "How well you look after the officers," I said. "Oh, it is not the officers, it's the Turkish prisoners I spoke of." We enter a candle lighted room; a large fire is burning in the stove, too large for us who are recently from the open air. Against the walls are beds at intervals of about six feet apart, covered with clean white mattresses, stuffed with straw. These mattresses are about twice the size and twice as comfortable as those given to our soldiers at home; and on each, cigarette in mouth sits a perfectly contented Turkish officer. And no wonder; such comfort has not been since he left Pera; and such cleanliness as is around him I am afraid he is unable to appreciate. "You won't find any of your friends here," says our conductor; all the superior officers have their parole d'honneur, and are off to the town. We visit all the quarters of the officers, all equally perfect in arrangement, and simply luxurious to any soldier. From these quarters we go down stairs to the ground floor, and in among the men. There is a cheerful clatter of tongues all among the prisoners, much tobacco smoke, a little eating, but most by this time have finished dinner. I am reminded of native troops in India after a march. Mats even had been provided for the Turks to sleep on. As we step into the barrack square out of the well-lighted room we

stumble upon a group evidently in consultation with a trun out to be Turkish of course.

The rations of both Rouman and Turk is the same, except the ration of spirits, which the Mohammedan will not take. Tobacco is also given them. The mortality of this batch of prisoners has been marvellously small, only sixty or seventy dying in the very severe weather of the last few days. Some sick have been left in the village en route, and but 150 taken into hospital on arrival here. When one knows that twenty Russians were frozen to death but a few miles from here; that five or six Roumanian peasants were dug out of the snow near Alexandria the day before these very men started from there; that on that day 200 dead Turks strewn each side of the snow-covered way above Nicopolis, over which these very men had marched a few days before; when one thinks of the miserable and destitute condition some of these very men were in at Alexandria, which condition I described to you in my last letter, one marvels at their extraordinary good fortune, and cannot but think that their labor must have been lightened, by the Roumanian officer (all honour to him) whose happiness seems to be bound up in their comfort. We were unable to obtain any information as to the truth of the rumour about small-pox being among the prisoners. A rumour floats about that Prince Charles in a few days will cease to be his Highness, and become his Majesty.

TURKEY'S LAST DITCH.

The defence of Constantinople, should the war continue, will be the next great purpose of the Turkish power. Could an army approach within striking distance of Stamboul, there is nothing to prevent its utter reduction and subjection. The city itself is without adequate defence. But nature has provided, at a distance of from thirty to thirty-five miles in front, a natural line of defence, upon which military engineers may readily create artificial obstacles to effectually check the hostile march of an enemy.

According to tradition, which is strengthened by certain geological indications, the Bosphorus was not always the sole communication between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora; the waters of the first were carried to the second through a strait of which a natural depression is the remaining vestige. From the Bay of Buyuk-Tchekmedje to the shore of the Lake of Derkos the distance is about seventeen leagues, and the localities along the ravine are known as Tchekmedje, Hakluok, Bakliak, Karkakin and Derkos. The line is known as the Kurusu.

This is the natural fosse which the Turks under the direction of General Collingwood Dickson, military attaché since May last of the British legation at Constantinople, has bordered by a double line of field works, and the aiming of which with artillery also under the direction of the fully competent Dickson—was commenced in November last.

Four redoubts, already completed, crown the commanding positions, and these will be connected with each other by trenches. It is needless to say these works mutually sustain each other. They occupy almost entirely the space which separates the Black Sea from the Marmora, and consequently block the road to Constantinople. Constantinople communicates with the line of Kurusu, first by the Adriatic railway, which has stations at Checkmedje; second, by the Adriatic highway; third, by a road from Constantinople to Kutchukkol Kosat Kol and Karkadin; fourth, by parallel roads connecting with the last mentioned starting from Pera and Maslak; and fifth by the maritime ways, which are in the hands of the Turks. There are also roads which traverse this line from one part to another.

The relief of the works described is not very considerable, but constructed as they are according to the latest principles of strategy, they afford an excellent range for artillery fire, and are capable of offering a very formidable resistance. Should the pending negotiations fall through from any cause, the works on the Kurusu line are likely to come into great prominence at an early date.

A HARD MARCH.

What the men suffered on that long march no one may fully describe. They had only their hard bread to eat, and they were used to meat and plenty of it. Loaded down with a great deal of ammunition, they drew themselves up from rock to rock with severe labor, for it must be remembered they were not mountaineers. On past the village of Kalugerovo, where they left two cannon for want of horses, they reached at last the village of Lakavica, near the river Pravecka, at 9 o'clock in the evening. Having met ten of the enemy, a small band of Baahi-Bazjuks on the road, they were obliged to take extraordinary precautions to keep silent, and finding it quite out of the question to proceed by the unexplored paths in the night, the dense fog which had enveloped the landscape all day still clinging to the earth, they decided to bivouac, and they lay down without fire, and slept in an instant. Two men died of fatigue on the spot, and the rest were so worn with want of sleep and severe exertions, that they were like drunken men, and every man of the outposts was found by the officers who went the rounds to be dead asleep, and no scolding nor threats could keep them awake, although they were in the very face of the enemy. The horses trembled all night, not from cold, but from overwork, and they threw themselves flat the moment they were taken from the traces. The night, chill as it was, seemed far too short to the exhausted men, and on the morning of the 23rd they worked their way on again, crossing the Pravecka, and following up the ravine to the right and southward. A single mountain range, partly held by the Turks, now separated them from the plain of Orkhanie, and the end of their climb seemed at hand. Suddenly came a sharp infantry fire upon the column from the heights along the ravine, where it made a turn around a mountain; and, though not completely surprised, there was, of course, a halt.—Exchange.