

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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## THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

The Daily News correspondent with the Turks in Armenia, writes of the Russian retreat during the campaign thus :----

However indifferent the enemy has shown him-self on the aggressive during this year's Armenian self on the aggressive during this years Armenian campaigo, his retreats have been masterpieces of their kind. Not a gun, not a horse, not even a wounded man has been left on the plain. Even the numerous dead were borne away, and it was a the numerical to meet the corpse of a Russian even where the dead lay thickest amid the half-mown com fields. This fact argues a perfection of or-ganzation at least in one regard, which makes sensible Moslems reflect on the chapters of the drama yet unacted, and the role to be played by the Russian army of Armenia when perhaps Boris Melikoff has relived into private life.

## HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

Mc Parnell concluded his lecturing tour in the

West of Scotland recently, at Greenock. Mr. Neil Brown of Danclutha, who expressed the extreme satisfaction as a Scotchman in taking the chair at an Irish Home Rule moeting. He considered Home Rule as necessary to the one country as the other, and believed if Ireland obtained it the Government could not long withhold it from Scotland (hear, hear, and applause).

During the course of Mr. Parnell's address, he said that last session Scotch business in the House just got five minutes of government time (laughter). Irishmen had been treated a little better, because Irishmen had been treated a fitte Detter, because they had got a whole half-hour. That he thought no great misfortune, but the present government should not meddle with Irish affairs

### THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM HERE.

Sill is the compostion of the Volunteers occupying the attention of the Montreal journals. The City Council of Montreal having refused by a voto of 13 to 11 to pay the sum of \$4,697, for the ser-rices of the Volunteers on the 16th and 17th of July, the whole question has been re-opened. The Taue Wirxsas maintains that volunteering is a duty which men owe to the state, and hopes the Catholic youth of Canada will fall into line. This appears to us to be very good advice for it will help to break down party fends and pave the way for a complete unification of the people. And that is precisely what we want. If a race or a creed keep loof from the remainder of the population, it cannot expect that power which with friendly competition it would enjoy. But if people were to meet and mingle every day, without this eternal cant about religion, there would be more chauity, which is in deed the developement of Christianity -Saturday Budget, Quebse.

# THE POPE AND MARSHAL MCMAHON

complexion is not florid-at any rate, to much ruddiness in youth is seldom a sign of longevity. Hair approaches rather to the fair than to the black. His skin is strong, but not rough. His head is not too big. He has large veins at the extremities, and his shoulders are rather round than flat. His neck is not too long, his belly does not project, and his hands are large, but not too deeply cleft. His foot is rather thick than long, and legs are firm and round. He has also a broad chest and strong voice and the faculty of retaining his breath for a long time without difficulty. In general, there is com-plets harmony in all his parts. His senses are good, but not too delicate. His pulse is slow and regular. His apnetite is good and digestion casy. too big. He has large veins at the extremities, and regular. His appetite is good and digestion casy. If he gives way to anger, he experiences a glow of warmth without an overflowing of the gall. He likes employment particularly calm meditation and agreeable speculations; is apotomist, a friend to Nature and domestic felicity, has no thirst after either honors or riches, and banishes all thought of to morrow.

### THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

The Dublin Irishman says in reference to this question :---

When Major O'Gorman opposed the sale of the Irish railways to the British Government he gave a good reason for his opposition. If the lines became the property of State, in six months no Irlsh-men would hold any but the lowest positious. Every post of value would be given to Englishmen. But the evil of importing Britishers to fill appoint-ments in Ireland is practised by many private firms and public companies. It is this vicious propensity that lies at the bottom of the trouble which the Southern Railway Company now have on hands. Their workmen have struk all along the line. The first condition on which they will return to their employment is the dismissal of four English-men, who must be "sent home to where they came frem." These strangers are denounced as tyrants, and the complaint that Englishmen are appointed to posts which should be filled by deserving Irishmen who had served the company efficiently and faithfully for long periods is also urged. The Southern and Western Railway directors are so notoriously anti-Irish and illiberal that we have no hope of any improvement in their management.

LORD CHURCHILL AND THE IRISH MEM-BERS.

The Roscommon Messenger of the 22nd September says :---

At the annual show of the Woodstock Agricultural and Horticultural Society yesterday, Lord Randolph Churchill member for the borough, in responding to the toast of his health, referring to the obstruction of the Home Rulers, said that he could not, as an Englishman, forget that they possess the among the wounded that a Turkish officer here

### IRISH "PROSPERITY."

At the annual dinner last week of the Balinasloe Agricultural Society, Major D'Arcy J. P., in replying to the toast of the Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland," is reported to have spoken as follows :---

As regarded the prosperity of Ireland he believes As regarded the prosperity of Ireland he believes that all Irishmen wished for it. But there were degrees of prosperity. He would not discuss their views there as to what might make them more prosperous. There was generally a statistical ac-count given by the Lord Lientenants whenever they were called to judge upon the condition of the country. He considered those accounts the most falleding they could be called upon to head at fallacious they could be called upon to look at. He had stated that the prosperity of Ireland was proved by the fact that they had so many millions locked up in bank at 14 per cent. Farmers knew very well that to lock up money in this way that might be paying 15 or 10 or 8 per cent certainly was no sign of prosperity or coufficience. That money would not be locked up if they had prospermoney would not be locked up if they had prosper-ity. Lately it had been alleged that the country was not prosperous, because there was a deficiency of capital lacked up at one and a half per cent. He believed that the money was being turned into use in working the land. He believed that the country was prosperous, and that they had a most prosperous senson. He next alluded to the emblact of the habitations of the measure. He subject of the habitations of the pessautry. Ho thought that at present it would be impossible for the stranger going through Ireland and seeing the habitations of people to say that that was a prosperous country. They know that there were houses that people were living in that were a disgrace to any community. He had been the other day to see a man who had been injured, and he found a whole family living in a room from 15 to 13 feet square. A clergyman-a friend of his-had been called upon to see a family, and he found them all living in a single room, one of the number lying at the time in fever. The sanitary laws were a step in the right direction, but they were of no use taken alone by themselves. There was a great danger of turn-ing the sanitary officers into a crowbar brigade. They have given 20 millions to abolish slavery in America. It would be a great hardship to say to a man who had purchased an estate that he must have a fresh house provided for each of his people. It struck him that if a sum of money was raised for new dwellings-say two millions or so-at a low percentage, they could then say to every landlord that no such habitations should exist. A fine could be exacted from these who allowed such buildings to continue.

### FATALISM OF THE TURKS.

The correspondent of the Standard writes from Adrianople that the sense of duty is so strong Act of Union to bring Irish members of Parliament now declares in sober carnest that he is going to to Westminster, and were they, because they found (shoot himself if he is not cured, and able to assume THE DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN THE SHIPKA PASS ON THE 17th INST.

The following official despatch has been received from Gorney Studen with regard to the engagements in the Shipka Pass on the 17th inst :—

The enemy on the night of the 17th inst stealthily approached our right wing on Mount Nicholas. This was discovered by a hidden outpost on the right wlog, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sandeizky, of the Volbynian Regiment, who was in command at that spot, gave orders to the troops to hold themselves prepared, and to await the attack. Captuin Ostapoff, commanding the first company of Rifles, allowed the Turks to approach within fifty paces, and then, by volley, put them to flight. This occurred at five o'clock in the morning. Later on the enemy made two more attacks but retreated towards nine o'clock. The Turkish attacks on our centre were feebler, and ceased towards nine o'clock. The engagement which commenced at three a.m., on Mount Nicholas, was the most violent of all. The Turks scaled the rock in dense masses, hurling hand grenades among our troops, and succeeded in driving beck two companies out of our front trenches. They then began constructing trenches with gabions and facines which they had carried with them. Notwithstanding our sustained musketry and artillery fire the Turks continued to pour up the ascent, and towards six a.m., hoist-ed on the rock a white flag with a red crescent, in consequence of which we suspended firing for a time. The first counter attacks were repulsed, but towards eight a m the Turks were beaten down from the height, and almost entirely annihilated by two companies of the Skitomer and one company of the Vollignian Regiments. The entire slope was thickly covered with Turkish dead to the number of no less than three thousand. The column which opposed the assault was at first commanded by Colonel Tiaschelnikoff, but this officer was subsequently wounded, and the com-mand was then assumed by by Prince Chilkoff, Licutenant Colonel of the Volhynian Regiment. Our artillary fire was very effortive especially that of the 4th Battery of the 14th Brigado, under Colonel Hoffman, and the First Battery of Prince Mert-schensky, one of the Emperor's aides de camp, who was killed. After his death the command passed to Lieutenant Liddron, who dispersed several Turkish storming columns by shells. Lieutenant Liddren was himself wounded. The Sappers of the 2nd Baltalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ricswty, also behaved with gallantry. Our loss is larger than was at first announced It amounts to thirty-one officers and one thousand men killed and wounded. Among the latter is Colonel Reoner Feredt, of the General Staff. The defence of the 17th was conducted by General Radetzky in person.

## WHAT EGYPT IS WORTH TO ENGLAND.

# If Russia after the war can obtain possession of

\$2 per annum TERMS :in advance.

awaiting their inevitable turn. Mr. Fawcett, Colonel Blunt, Mr. Master, and I have between us entered some hundreds of substantially-built houses, crowded with terrified women and children, and in no single house was there a scrap of movable property to be discovered, nor a rag, except those which had been half torn from the wearers' backs. Also not a woman was there who had not had to fly more than once in mortal terror before ruffians who, under pretence of searching for men, either perpetrated or attempted nameless outrages. It was perfectly heartbreaking to witness the signs of perfectly heartbreaking to witness the signs of hunger and fear. Then you can imagine the sick-ening feeling with which we lie night after night listening to the shricks of women coming from various quarters of the town. Picture to yourself, if you can, the sufferings of these near things without light there is not a cill these poor things without light-there is not a gill of oil or a candle out of the guardhouses herewith empty stomachs, and sick hearts, for the news of the hangings at Philippopolis have somehow reached this place. And there is abundant evi-dence that all these people were two months ago what we call well-to-do. Theirs is no case of wretched beings inured to misery and hardened by perpetual want. There is not a rookery or a home of squalor in the town. Every building stands in what was a short time ago a well-kept garden and possesses even still innumerable ovidences of former comfort. Carlova must have been in happy times a little Paradise, and Sopot was another; situated in Cumberland-like scenery, with little artificial canals diverted from the mountain streams running through each plot, where every sort of flower and vegetable known in temper-ate climes flourished in glorious profusion. The ample pasturage produces the best meat and milk in Turkey. The wild howers everywhere provide enormous quantities of honey. The profitable enormous quantities of honey. The profitable manufacture of the native cloth had brought general pecuniary prosperity, and the result was that, in the opinion of four old travellers, Carlova and its neighbourhood was the one place in which, always excepting his own dear home, cach would have liked to live. But what has the ruthlessness of armed ruffianism brought this to? We are camped in what appears to have been a large kitchen camped in what appears to have been a large Ritchen garden. Tomatocs, French beans, vegetable marrows, 3lt. and 4tt. long, cucumbers, Indian corn, grapes, apples, pears, plums, walnuts, aubergines are to be had for the gathering. The owner and platter of these is probably hung, for he was evidently a respectable man. On the left of our encampment is a rapid running water-course, in which we got a morning bath. Stepping across this, and entering a wrenched-open garden door, we came upon what was the principal cloth factory. Like cv.ry other house, it is a complete wreck-proprietor hung at Philippoplis. But the more solid and substantial cloth-making muchinery, driven by a water-wheel, has resisted the destroyers, and stands mockingly motionless, while the widow and four children, emboldened by our presence, creep in every morning, covered with rags to carry away the garden stuff to keep their attenuated bodies together. We have variously esti-Armenia, or Bulgaria, or Roumelia, or Constanti- mated the capital of the late enterprising proprietor at from £10,000 to £20,000. Like mont Bulgarians. he seems to have been a pious man, for in his country house, among the other debris, lies a New Testament torn in half. Standing on our right are some half doz n empty houses, from which we have " looted" for camp use an old broken table, a stool, and four wooden chairs, which were literally all One of them was a very superior building, and yesterday evening three women and several little girls asked our permission(!) to enter this, their former home, to take some grapes and vegetables from their own garden. The mother of the children, a stately, composedly-speaking women, implored us to say if it was true that a great many respectable Bulgarians had been executed at Philippopolis, and if we heard anything of her husband, who had been arrested and sent there. We held out false hopes, I am afraid, by assuring her that the Pasha declared he was only hanging wicked men; that reports of horror were always exaggerated, and she should hope for the best, &c. But the still desolation, hearirending as it is, was completely driven from our minds when we encountered the weeping and groaning misory of some 2,000 poor souls whom we relieved from the paugs of acute hunger in our rounds through the lown. At first, as our arabas halted under their carefullyboarded windows, with Englishmen standing in them, their sleeves turned up and their clothing all white with flour, the poor things were afraid to open their doors. Soon, however, hunger-driven old women came trembling to a quickly-opened side door, and, with an nervous glance up and down the street, held up their aprops, and in many cases slipped off their petticoats, to receive the shower of rice and flour from our pans. Each, according to the number of souls in the house, received about a forthight's supply. All wept bitter'y and invoked all the different blessings they could think of upon our heads. By degress, finding nothing terrible happening, c nfidence came, and our waggons were surrounded by crowds of famished-looking women and children, of all ages, pushing and struggling to get near, in the value endeavour to be served first. Women in the back-ground held up their hastily constructed bags and their children, and, with imploring looks and prayers, begged not to be left out. From morning to night this has gone on for two days, and still not half the people have been approached. To see the despair each evening at dusk as we had to desist was dreadful, but with every desire to do our best, we have to husband our strength, for already the hot sun and bad smells of the fever-stricken houses are telling on us. We are obliged to keep a careful look out all night, as the Bashi-Bazouks have made no secret of their objection to our presence, and the authorities are becoming decidedly cool, although it was at their express desire that we gave aid to the Bulgarians.

# The Daily News' Paris correspondent is re

### ponsible for the following :---

I have beard from a clerical source that 'Cardinal Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, whose return from Rome is just announced, went there with a mission from the Empress Eugenie to supplicate the Pape to support her son. His grace got the cold shoulder. The Pope told him he considered Marshal MacMahon the greatest champion of the Catholic religion now in the world, that as the beloved and acknowledged descendant of the kings of Ireland he mas the chief of the Irish Catholics all over the world, and that the Church would do all in its power to strengthen his dominion in France. Marrellous and exaggeratad as this news may seem, it meives confirmation from one of the numerous puppliets circulated at the public expense about "The Marshal;" "The Marshal before public opinion," "The Marshal's policy," &c.; in one of which I read :--- "The Marshal is known and steemed throughout the world. The Irish are poud to think that he belongs to their race. In reland he is very popular and much honoured; and ilis the same in California, where a great part of the population is Irish. 'The Marshal's name is in fory mouth, his portrait in every house.

#### LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

mined appearance of the scene. The Basilica ascrowded with scholars from the Seminary and adapts from Laval, all of whom showed by their exectful demeanor how much they valued this ations opening of Quebec's ancient and time mored University. The choir chanted during In the splendid compositions of the great Musivoid, O'Salutaris after the connection was parfealarly grand and splandidly rendored by the fine tok. The students of the Seminary in their dark the coats, edged white; and those of Laval in the rgular costume, attached to each branch, looked avy imposing. The Basilica was crowded with Rople, friends of the students as well as with plous whippers, who reverently bowed before the altar tich was a literal blaze of light. The utmost wherprevailed and there was a general sense of the Poltance of the present occasion in which such Minage as the Apostolic Delegate takes part. Any mage as the Apostonic Delegato takes primate a grand and secular opening of the courses at which the Ment secular present.—Budget Quebec.

## INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.

Euleland, public lecturer at Jena, who published Nork on longevity in the last century, thus We slow the sort of a man who has the best pros- and 1 am at a further loss to know now his pace we slow the statute of the st

expel them from the House of Commons? He had no hesitation in saying that it was inattention to is the repugnance shown by many of the wounded to, and perhaps did not intend to attend to. There were the questions of intermediate and higher education, the assimilation of municipal and Paramends for in future.

### CARDINAL MANNING IN LIVERPOOL.

A correspondent of the Belfast Examiner says under the title of "Cardinal Manning" :---

There must be some inexhaustible and socret spring of onergy in the deceptive frame of Cardinal Manning, His at 15 life is one never-changing scene of work, work, work. No length of mental and physical labor seems to exhaust or fatigue him. Lancashire has just had an illustration of this. On On Monday week the grand opening of this dis-last Sunday morning a new church was consecrated inguished school of lean ing took place in a formal manner. The whole of the Catholic representatives Cardinal Archbishop preached the Colicatory ser-With present including the entire of that portion of mon. In the evening of the same day he preached the Apostolic College, which exists in Quebec, again in the Pro-Cathedral, Coperas Hill, Liverpool. Gand Mass.was celebrated by the ancient clergy of On the following evening (Monday) he was present the bidiometer of Midiocese. All the bishops were present; and in at Father Nugent's temperance meeting in the Wir solemu appearance added much to the general Lengue Hull, Liverpool, and delivered an address in favor of total abstinence. Then amidst numer-ous coming engagements, his Eminence will preach on next Sunday at Chorley; on the evening of the same day he preaches at another church close to Preston. On the following Sunday he will preach at St. Anthony's, Scotland Road, in the morning, and in St. Patrick's, Park Place, in the evening, al athors who have made Catholic music so favor-the renowned amongst the Musicians of the for the Irish in Liverpool. St. Patrick's, as the namo implies, is essentially an Irish Church. It was built by pence of the Irish poor, and is in the middle of a densely-populated Irish district. In more perilous times than these, when Orange processions were the annual plugue of Liverpool. the church at times suffered, and was often guarded day and night by Irishmen who looked upon the church as their own property, and would rather escrifice their lives than allow it to be sacrilegiously damaged. Those days have fortunately been succeeded by more peaceful ones, as the Irish Catholics grow in power and influence, and none would venture now, or even dream, to touch the old church. Old it certainly is, and the sermon that Cardinal Manning will preach will be to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of St. Patrick's. After this the Oardinal has many other engagements, but the list I have given will show the extraordinary strain that he must suffer from. How he can get through it is more than I can comprehend, actives the sort of a man who has the best pros- and I am at a further loss to know how his place

that the Irish members did not agree with them to | aga'n the command of his battalion in a fortnight. The only difficulty the English surgeons encounter Irish legislatian that hat produced the obstruction { to submit to the amputation which would afford the to English legislation (hear, hear.) There were only chance of surviving. To mention only one great and crying questions which the Government single instance—There is an Arab in the hospital, had not attended to, did not seem inclined to attend a splendid swarthy fellow of the pure Bedouin breed, who could realise an easy fortune if he simply went to Paris to sit as a model to the painters. He was shot in the right ankle at Eski Sagra, and liamentary electoral privileges to English privi- as he remained a fortnight without any further leges, and other matters which he would not go in medical attendance than the first dressing applied to. They must remember that England had years by Dr. Leslie, it is no wonder that his wound got of wrong, years of crime, years of tyranny, years of in such a state as to render amputation of the leg oppression, years of harsh government, to make necessary, but he says that he has been created amends for in future. will go to lleaven with two legs, two arms, and two eyes, if he has to die. I asked him if he would not like to see his family again ? A bitter expression passed over his face, us he answered, " How would my family care to see me come back with one leg ?" The man was right. It is painful to say, but the Turkish Government which does not think it worth while to devote any further attention to the gallant soldiers who d-fend the country as soon as they are disabled, is also indifferent to the distressed condition of those who return home in a condition preventing them from earning their livelihood any more. Auy one who knows the egoiistic tone of Eastern family life, will easily understand the man's reluctance to go back and throw himself for maintenance on the country.

#### HIERABCHY IN SCOTLAND

It was no matter of secrecy in Rome during the celebration of the Papal Jubilee that on the occasion of the reception of the Scotch pilgrimage at the Vatican an earnest supplication was made to the Holy Father that he would take such measures as he deemed necessary for the re-establishment of the Hierarchy of Scotland. We believe that since than the subject has engaged the attention of the Roman Congregation to which is entrusted the consideration of such questions, and that a favorable decision has been reported by it to the Sovereign Pontiff. As yet no further steps in the matter have been made public, but it is stated that before long the Catholic Church in Scotland will be placed on an equal footing with the Church of England, and will have its regulgaly constituted Episcopacy to direct and preside over its concerns. The Catholics of Scotland-so many of whom belong, either by ac-tual birth or by descent, to the old Catholic land here at home-will rejoice at this fresh evidence of here for sheltor from Soput and Kalifer, where the the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and nillaging have and will be induced by it to labor all the more carnestly for the spread and glory of the Church of their love, for which they have made so many encrifices and endured so many trials. We feel assured that in the better and more rational public opinion which has grown up since then-with the evidence of the moral and social blessings that have followed in England on the re-establishment of the Cathollo Hierarchy and of the inagressive character of the re-erection of the Scottish Prelacy will be of the re-certion of the Scottish Prelacy will be living have raised their heads upon their departure. of the Assembly opens, the Senate intends to received in a vasily different spirit from that which Here, for nearly six agonising weeks, they have reprdiate the dangerously passive role, and point encountered the re-establishment of the Hierarchy come and gone at their own hellish will, and their out to the Cabinet what the country expects from in England some seven and twenty gears ago.

nople itself, and deems it for her interest to do so. the will most assuredly not be restrained by any lack of a precedent for annexatiou after conquest. There is not a great power in existence in whose annals she could not find ample justification if she required it, and assuredly no reasonable exception could be taken to her appropriation of the fruits of victory by the power which holds Gisraltar, Multa and India. Moreover, there is absolutely no reason why the occupation of Egypt should not be undertaken with the sanction and consent of Turkey herself. The Turks, to do them justice, care little or nothing about moral force or international pre-cedents. What they want is material aid; and short of armed assistance, which we are not pro-pared to give, the service they most value would be pecuniary assistance.

At the present crisis money is the most urgent need of Turkey, and there is ground to think that the Porte would gladly transfer its succrain rights over Egypt to England, if we would purchase the capitalized value of reversion of Egyptian tribute. This tribute in round numbers amounts to £706,-900 a year, and at thirty years' purchase its value would be £21,000,000. As the tribute, however, is already mortgaged for the payment of the loans of 1854 and 1871, amounting to close upon £9,000,000, its salable value would be estimated at more than £12,000,000. For a sum of half this amount paid down in cash the Porte would be willing enough to cede to England the suzerainty of Egypt. If I am told that to give money to Turkey at this moment would be detrimental to the cause of Russia, I can only say that what we have to consider are not the interests of Russia any more than those of Turkey, but the interests of England .- The Ninelcenth Cenury

# THE "TERROR" IN BULGARIA.

### RELIEF CAMP, CARLOVA, Sept. 5.

The experience of the last two days has been by common consent the most painful in the lives of the four Englishmen who are here. In my last, I think, I put the former population of this beautiful and wealthy town at 19,000 Careful inquiries made since have convinced us that 20,000 here and 9,000 or 19,000 at Sopot would be a far more accurate computation. At present beyond a few score soldiers and a dozen or so Bulgarian men, who are doubtless hiding in different houses, the living souls are some 5,000. or 6,000 women and children, who are either inhabitants or have fled,been rather more complete. Of all these helpless creatures, not a doz+n are desperate enough to leave their empty houses, except to run here in weeping groups, beseeching us for that protection which it makes the blood boil to be powerless to give. Angthing like the White Terror here can scarcely have existed since the French Revolution. In other places the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians have come and gone like a blasting sandstorm, and the hapless quarry have been cooped up like fowls

### MARSHAL MACMAHON'S ADVISERS.

The attitude attributed to the Marshal's advisers is disquieting. The are said to be resolved to use the expression of DeCazes in his last speech, not to disarm. It is said that on the day the gession