# CHRONICLE

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EDUCATION.

The Prussians often said that their recent campaigns against Austria and France were won by the school-masters. In Prussia Education is compulsory. In Ireland out of a popglation of 5.400,000 there are upwards of 300,000 children in daily attendance at school, which makes one scholar to every eighteen of the population. In Russia, however, we learn

In the St. Petersburg district there is but one In the St. retersorry district there is but one scholar in a population of seventy-two; in the fasem district, one in a hundred; and in the Moscow district, one in 144. Altogether, in the whole signific empire, there are not more than a million children at school; there ought to be nine millions, charge at school, and congulates be nine millions, if education were compulsory. There are twelve hows with not a single school in them. All this goes to show that the Russian Government would do a great deal better to see to the education of the ring generation, rather than persecuting Catholics at home and fighting Turks abroad.

A PROTESTANT BISHOP ON GALILEO

The following excellent defence of the Cathclic Church as regards its so-called opposition to science is from the sermon of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Cleveland Coxe, of New York. It was delivered at the recent Episcopal Convention in that city, and is well worthy of preservation. The way in which he "turns the tables" on scientists is capital.

"We are told that the church has always been the enemy of learning, but can there be a more stupid slander? This argument is always backed up by the story of the persecution of Galileo. I will not deny that Galileo was persecuted, but he was persecuted by the Court of Rome, not by the Church of Rome. The church has always been the advocate of knowledge. The court of Rome, in its persecution of Galileo, was on the side of the scientists, for the scientists of that day were all against Galileo. It was the scientists, and not the church, that imposed upon the world the blundering Ptolemaic system. If men will look into the matter they will see that science changes; the church never. It seems to be demonstrated that in the days of Job the true system of the universe was known for the Pyramids, in their records, tell this story, but the men of science, for sixteen hundred years, taught otherwise, and because the church took them at their word the church is blamed for it. Who broke the bonds laid by them upon men? Bacon, a monk, seems to have anticipated the truth modern science, and Copernicus, a Latin priest, threw off the chains that had so long fettered the

### ITALY GIRDING FOR WAR.

The Pall Mall Gazette appears to think that Italy is preparing for war. That journal

The Italian Minister of War has ordered the formation of a fourth railway company to be attached to the Second regiment of engineers at Turin, and the Italian forces though numbering only ten amy corps, have twice as many of these railway companies as the French with twenty army corps companies should be able to do something more LAPPING THE SECOND GRIVITZA than merely destroy or construct a line of railway and above all that they should be well officered, has arranged that a course of instruction on railway work shall be given to certain categories of officers nader the direction of the general staff. The course is to be divided into two parts—the first pre-paratory, the second practical. The officers detached for that duty are to receive extra pay, and great preparations have been made for collecting the rolling stock required for practicing the conveyance of horses and troops by railway. While these measures are being taken for insuring a speedy concentration of troops upon the French frontier, the Alpine fortresses are being strongly fortified. Thus the Sentinella delli Alpi announces that the fortifications of Venadia are being hurried on; and the Gazetta Pumonlese states that the Minister of War has sent isstructions that the works at Fenestrelle are to be completed without delay, and that, in consequence, Part of the Second regiment of engineers has been dispatched there from Casale. All the newspapers in North Italy speak of the daily passage of guns and ammunition on their way to the arsenals and forts of the Alps, and one journal says that 105 big guas have been sent from Turin and dragged up

### PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.

The work of persecution goes bravely on in Prussia. It must rojoice the hearts of Canadian fanatics to notice how Bismarck continues on his way. Well the Church has often been persecuted in the past, and will be until He chooses otherwise. A contemporary says.

The endownment and spoliation of the Catholic of the labours of the State Legislature. From the slimates issued by the minister of finance, it spears that nearly £2000 is set aside for the socalled Royal Ecclesiastical Court, which has for its object to "supersedo" such Catholic Church distinction as incur the displeasure of his Serene him is paid, and every penny of it is really wasted with paid, and every penny of it is really wasted to take to idlers, for a judgeship in this court, blich is "made to convict," is nought but a theture. On the other hand, the amount appropriated out of the State funds towards he support of Catholic works in the court, but a there are some Bnigarians in the Turkish reduction. On the other hand, the amount appropriate out of the State funds towards he support their enemy with very little danger to themselves. of the State funds towards the support the Roumanian at the State funds towards the support their enemy with very little danger to themselves their enemy with very little danger to themselves

£10,000 is intended for the diocese of Posen, £8000 for that of Breslau, £8800 for that of Cologue All this money remains in the hands of the government, where it accumulates, pending the time when the Catholic clergy will submit to the dictates of the secular authorities—which, of course, they never will. Meanwhile the poorest parishes are compelled to support their priests out of their very poverty, and the priests themselves are debarred from aiding, as they used to do, in the relief of the poor. This is the fruit of the policy of Bismarck which is now cursed day by day by millions of those who seven years ago, lavished their blood and their treasure on the realization of his political

### NEW IRELAND.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the Home Rule M. P., for Louth is perhaps one of the ablest Irishmen of the age. His book " New Ireland" is having an immense sale. A passage on Ribbonism in suggestion of the condition of Ireland some years ago. Referring to certain "clearance" effected by Lord Lorton and the attempted settlement of an Orange plantation in the place of the dispossessed Catholics he quotes Lord Lortons own account of the result of the experiment, a result wrought about it was believed by the Ribbon organization.

"What became of Brock?" "He was murdered a very short time after he had taken possession, close by his house, about six o'clock in the evening."

" What became of Diamond?" " Diamond was attacked and very much injured. He is now in a disabled state"

"What became of Alexander Moorehead?"
"He had all his cattle destroyed in Janu-

ary."
What became of Cole?"

"On his way to purchase stock he was stabbed and beaten in a most savage manner. His life was despaired of." "What became of Cathcart?"

"On four different occasions he was fired at and ultimately was shot dead near his own dwelling." "What became of Rollins?"

"Rollins and the second Diamond lived together. Their Stock was taken away, and was found killed, skinned, and buried in bog holes"

"What became of Hugh Moorhead?" "He was murdered while sitting round the fire in

the evening with bis little family."
"What became of William Morrison?" "He was murdered. An armed party attacked and murdered him in a house in Drumlish."

That is one side of the picture, but the other is presented also. In the chapter entitled Lochaber no more "accounts are given of a secret conspiracy can be most effectually struck. some of those heartrending cases of wholesale eviction the merest narration of which would make the blood run cold. One of the most terrible of these revelations is quoted from a letter of the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, who witnessed the scene and assisted in administering arrived from the south Tipperary B's, and received arrived from Mr. Stephens a despatch of the utmost the consolations of religion to several of the perishing victims of landlord cruelty and

Digging trenches is unpleasant and dangerous. It has much of the danger of battle, with none of its excitement. A correspondent of one of the English papers, who had an opportunity of viewing the Roumanians at this work, writes about trench digging as follows:-

"Yesterday I rode out to the positions before Plevna, and paid a visit to the great Grivitza reboubt held by the Roumanians. My way lay through the little village of Grivitza, which is situated in the valley between the hill occupied by the Russian siege battery and the opposite hill surmounted by the great redoubt which offered such a stout resistance to the Russian and Roumanian forces. From this village a covered gallery, flanked near its entrance by a series of parallel trenches, runs up the hill in serpentine shape to the door of the redoubt on the crest. This gallery, or trench, was in a very disgusting state. The foul stench of the filth which lay in it all the way up to the redoubt was far more annoying and disagreeable than the whiz of the Turkish bullets flying through the air above. From these galleries stretched a partly made trench intended to be prolonged in order to cut off the old Turkish way connecting the two redoubts, and between these, under the walls of the redoubt, lay five bodies-four Roumanian and one Russian-a ghastly sight, with skulls and faces as black as ink. There they were, just as they had allen, twisted into all kinds of shapes, and emitting a most horrible stench. One corpse had so rotted away that nothing but uniform and bones were left. Ever since the 18th of last month had they been there; and as they were in full view of the Turks in the redoubt, it was almost certain death Church in Prussia form the second important part for anyone to attempt to remove them, Red Cross of the laborussia form men not excepted; for the Turks only a few days ago wounded two doctors and several assistants as they were performing their duties on the field.
The Turks themselves were completely hidden.
Sometimes I was told, they amuse themselves by pitching large lumps of earth and stones at the Roumanians as the letter push forward, and that even conversations have been carried on with them in Roumanian, which has led to the supposition that there are some Balgarians in the Turkish re-

and must, I should think, make the assault id a day or two. As soon as I had seen the parallel. I left the great redoubt, very glad to get away from the flying bullets and the horrible odor of decaying human flesh, with which every piece of earth in and about the place seemed to be impregnated." After a month of severe labor, the Roumanians had driven their trenches to within twenty meters of their great objective point, the second Grivitza redoubt. This immense advance was made with less difficulty than might have been expected, and on Friday, October 18, orders were gixen for an assault. At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second attack the three foremass battalions leaped into the trenches, and vainly endeavored to carry the redoubt.

### CATHOLIC STUDENTS IN TRINITY COLLEGE

A recent Parliamentary return, issued at the instance of Mr. Butt, in reference to the number of Catholic students of Trinity College shows that the number of Catholic students having their names on the books of Trinity College at the present time is 76; the number of such studends having rooms within the college is 12; the number of Catholics who have been admitted to scholarship to the college since and including the year 1873 is 4. The number of Catholic students who have entered Trinity College in each year of the last years have been as follows: 1867, 20; 1868, 22; 1869, 25; 1870, 35; 1871, 23; 1872, 27; 1873, 34; 1874, 27; 1875, 20; 1876, 36; total, 269. Number of Catholics who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Aits in each of the last ten years: 1867, 7; 1868, 7; 1869, 13; 1870, 4; 1871, 10; 1872, 11; 1873, 14; 1874, 18; 1875, 10; 1876, 11; total, 105.

### DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Commenting upon the recent marriage of the Duke of Norfolk the New York Times says :- Of late years a remarkable change has taken place in England, as regards the Roman Catholic aristoc-racy. Formerly they lived almost entirely by themselves, both in town and country, but now they mix almost as much in Protestant as in Catholic society. The change has probably arisen in part from the Catholic emancipation, but is, we are inclined to think, considerably due to the large tolerance and genial disposition of the late Cardinal Wiseman His eminence encouraged young Catholics to enter Oxford and Cambridge, and was entirely in favour of their fusion with the rest of their countrymen. Still, although the Roman Catholic gentry continue to be very large holders of land, more especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, they are scarcely, if at all, represented in the House of Commons, and take very little part in public life.

## PIERCE NAGLE, THE FENIAN SPY.

It is not easy to determine the stage at which A single incident showed the authorities in Dublin Castle that they had not many moments to lose. On the machine-room staff of the Irish People was a man named Pierce Nagle, a great favourite and confidential agent, or courier, of Mr. Stephess. For more than a year Nagle had been in the secret pay of the Government, and was supplying daily infor mation against the Fenian chiefs. One day an envoy secrecy and importance, which he was to return instantly to Clonmel, The missive he bore was to be read for the centres there, and then destroyed. The envoy got rather overpowered with "refreshment" in the afternoon, and went to sleep on a bench in the machine-room. Nagle, coming in, saw him, and rightly guessed he was likely to have received some important letter from "the Captain." He quietly turned the pockets of the sleeper inside out and took from him the precious document. Some days elapsed before he was able to find an opportunity for safely handing it over to the police. Once in their possession, the importance of that missive was fully recognised. Before many hours it was in the counsel chamber of Dublin Castle. A glance at its contents showed Lord Wodehouse that he must strike without further hesitation, which he did .- New Ireland.

### THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE

A Loudon correspondent writes :- It is generally believed that we are approaching a criticel point in the history of the war, and in the position of the English Government. The triumph of Russia in Asia and her expected success at Plevna will bring affairs in the East to an issue. Turkey will pro-bably appeal to England and the other neutral Powers, and, failing any response to that appeal. will hasten io make terms with her enemy. The English Cabinet have, in fact, to decide how far they are to allow Russian conquest to go; whether they are to sauction the surrender of territory in Armenia; and whether they are to concede the free passage of the Straits to Russian vessels of war. There is a report that on these points there is some difference of opinion; and while Lord Beaconsfield is for bold and decided action, some of his colleagues are opposed to placing any other than diplomatic, or, in other words, perfectly useless pressure, upon Russia. Much, of course, depends on the attitude of Germany and Austria; but it is probable, I hear that the neutral Powers, as a body. will not accede to extension of Russian territory in Europe. The real difficulty will arise on the question of the passage of the Straits. Germany, it is supposed, is committed to the Russian view, and it is doubtful if any of the Powers and trom England will strenuously oppose it. The English Go 7ernment will then have to consider wheeler it is our duty to oppose an armed resistance to this con-

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA. Austria, 77; Bavaria, 77; Switzerland, 53; Saxony, 3; Baden, 12.

WHAT HE SAW AT MAYNOOTH.

In his recent peregrination through Ireland the Hon. Mr. Gladstone made it his business to pay a visit to the famed College of Maynooth. In inspecting the library we read that, "passing on, he noticed many editions, ancient and modern, of the Old Testament, and remarked that it had been frequently said, both in and out of Parliament, and the impression still existed in some quarters, that the Bible was excluded from the shelves of Catholic scholastic libraries. Father MacCarthy, in reply, stated that there were more Bibles than any other Books in the library, and that in his own study there were over two hundred different editions. He showed the right honoruble gentleman a copy of Luther's Bible."

It will not be forgotton, however, that it is but a very short time since Mr. Gladstone himself reiterated the very slander on Catholics which he now affects to condemn. Whether or not the "impression" is removed from him by his late visit to Maynooth we cannot say, but it is at least to be expected that whether "in or out of Parliument" he will henceforth absiain from repeating the stale calumny that the Bibie is withheld from the people by the Catholic hierarchy .- New York Tablet.

#### ERZEROUM.

Erzeroum, which is now the central point of interest of the operations in Armeuia, is a fortified town of some fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants, and owing to its position on the high road to Persia is one of the most important places in Asia Minor. Its defences consist of several detached works, of a surrounding wall built in the old Oriental fashion, and of a citadel. The forts, some of which are provided with bomb-proof casemates, crown the principal positions of the neighboring heights, the Keys Dagh and the Keremen-Dagh. The enceinte is eight or nine miles in in circumference. It is inaccessible at one side, and is supported by the citadel for some portion of its exrent, while on the parts most exposed to attack ten or twelve connected bastions have been erected. The rampart varies from twelve to eighteen feet, in height, its breadth is between eighteen and twenty-seven feet, and the ditch is about sixty feet wide. The citadel was formerly surrounded by an old wall, which fell into ruins at the time of the capture of Erzeroum by Paskiewitch, but the main building, which is used as an arsenal, has recently been repaired and strengthened, and joined to the enciente by a scries of new works. It is generally estimated that for the proper defence of the place a force of 20,000 men, with 150 heavy guns , would berequisite, but the presence of the remains of Moukhtar Pasha's army in its environs would bring about a state of affairs very different from the regular slege of a simple garrison.

### TURKISH PRISONERS AND DESERTERS.

Letters from before Plevna continue to report desertions from Osman Pasha's army to the Russians. The men who pass over are for the most part Redifs, or reserve men, it seems, they are not so well cared for, especially in the matter of clothing as the troops of the line. A heavy fall of rain is always succeeded by a large increase in the number of diserters. The Turkish troops wear a very poor sandal, which, at the best of times, does not protect the feet, and the inside carpet sole of which actually holds the wet when the ground is damp. It is remarked as a sign of changing temper of the Turkish troops that at Gorny Dubmik seven, and at Telische fiye, battalions laid down their arms without attempting to cut a passage through the ranks of the enemy. The Turks taken prisoners on the Orkhanic road appear to be better off than the deserters from Plevna. Our correspondent at Bogot says of them that they are a hardy-looking set, as brown and healthy as can be marching along with an easy natural gait, very soldierly in bearing and aspect even though dirty and rather ragged occasionally. Most of the prisoners, however, have an abundance of warm clothing; many of them have pack horses also, and "all appear satisfied with their fortune."-Daily News.

## THE DOOMED CITY

On the evening of the 8th I received my pass to visit the Russian positions—the first permission granted since the recent restrictions upon correspondents were relaxed. Yesterday morning I sallied out to visir the outposts beyond Radichevo, the sun shining brightly as I left these head-quarters and all weather signs indicating the return of an Indian summer. As I neared Radichevo I met a dense bank of fog coming eastward from the gleomy valley of Plevna, and so intense was the sudden darkness that a human form could not be distinguished at a distance of one hundred yards. This was the smoke from the artillery of the aliied armies as the iron messengers of death are hurled into that doomed circle day and night without a sufficient interval to permit the weary Moslem a much needed night's rest. The mist was damp and noxious, and so charged with sulphurous odours that it did not require a vivid imagination to fancy the travellor was entering one of the gulfs described in Dante's "Inferno." I lost the road at once and wandered about, expecting every moment that Osman Pasha would take advantage of this signal opportunity to force his way through the allied lines. Despairing of finding or seeing anything, I was compelled to return to Bogot after reaching the road by a fortunate, accident. If Osman Pasha did not use the mist of yesterday, one may infer that he never intends attempting to break out of his present uncomfortable limits, for he will never have a more favourable opportunity.-From the Pimes Special Correspondent.

REVIEWS.

CATHOLIC REVIEW.-Reviews and Notices; A Noteon a Recent Controversy; Postcript on the Progress of the War.

BLACKWOOD'S MACAZINE.-October, 1877.-Dawson Bros., Montreal. Contents:—Paulinc.—Conclusion; The Irony of Life; The Helens of Euripides; Mine is Thine.—Part IV; American Diplomacy in the East; The Khedive's Egypt, and our Route to India; The New Army Warrant; Translations from Heine; The Storm in the East.—No. V.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE .- November. 1877.—Dawson Bros., Montreal. Contents:—Mine is Thine; A Recent Visit to Montenegro and its Capital; Demosthenes; An Anglo-Indian Soldier and Novelist; Rides through Asia; The Political Results of the War; Translations from Heine; Tha Storm in the East.—No. VI.

THE FORTSIGHTLY REVIEW.—October, 1877.—Belford Brothers, Toronto. Price 50c. Contents:—New Reform Bill; Walter Bagehot; M. Renan's New Volume; The Liquidations of 1873-76: The School of Giorgione; Conversations with M. Thiers The Moral and Social Aspects of Health; Home and Foreign Affairs.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW .- October, 1877 .- Dawson Brothers, Montreal. Contents:—Torpedo War-fare; The Philosopher Choo-Foo-Tsze; Sovenirs of Countess d'Agoult; Ulfilas, the Apostle of the Goths; Prince Hardenberg's Memoirs; The Order of the Coif; Mr. Anthony Trotiope's Novels; Lyte's Eton College; The Story of an Indian Life; The Russian Invasion of Turkey.

THE MORTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW .- NOVember. 1877. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal. Contents:-Bourdaloue and his Contemporaries; The Ethics of Belief; The Early History of the Vulgate; Historical Geography in the Seventeenth Century; Alfred the Great; European Turkey in Time of Peace; From the French of Marie Jeuna; Pope Adrian the

BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. - December, 1877. Belford Bro's., Toronto. Terms: \$3 a year, in advance; 30 cents a Number. Contents:-- Up the Thames; Roxy; Epistolary; Scientism; The Two Canaries; Curious Couples; Wonder; Fragments of the War of 1812; Summer Days at Vichy; The Photograph; The Priest's Son; Keramos; Current Literature; Musical; Music. "What Flower is

THE CATHOLIC BECORD.—November, 1877.—Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia Terms: \$2.50 a year, in advance; Single Copies, 25 Cts. Contents:—The Conclave. How the Pope is elected; The Three Canticles of Divine Love; Not of the Earth, Earthly; St. Paul on Rationalism; The Voice of Conscience; Light in the Dark Ages. Manners and Customs; A Ray of Sunlight; Eudoxia; The Ocean Bed; Some French Churches; The Rolder Alp; Editorial Notes. New Publications,—New Iroland Miniature Lives of the Saints; The Christian Reformed in Mind and Manners.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE - NOVO 1877. Dawson Brothers, Montreal. Contents :--Ten Years' Acquaintance with Alaska; Palingenesis; The King of Conjurers; San Antonio de Bexar; Contentment; Madelena; Yachting in Blue Waters; The Best Gift; Back to Back-A Stery of to-day A Study; Erema or my Father's sin; To A School Girl; A Year of American Travel; The Miners of Scranton; My Mother's Objections; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Literary Record; Editor's Scientific Record; Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Drawer.

THE DEBLIN REVIEW .- October 1877 .- Price Six Shillings. D& J Sadlier, & Co Montreal. Conteuts:-The Channel Islands; Hergeniother on Church and State; The Poetry of a Pessimist; Christian Charity and Political Economy; Turkey and Russia; Catholicity and National Prosperity; Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Recent German Thought—Its Influence on Mr. Tyndall; The French President and the Chamber of Deputies; Notices of Books.

THE CATHOCIC WORLD.—November 1877 — Terms \$4 per year in advance. D & J Sadlier, Montreal. Contents :- The Free-Religionists ; Smoke-Bound (Poem); St James of Compostella; A Sweet Revenge; A Glance at the Indian Question; Charles Lever at Home; Order (Sonnet); The Little Chapet at Monamullin; The Two Prophets of Mormonism; To The Wood-Thrush (Poem); The God of "Advanced" Science; A Legend of Dieppe; Romance and Reality of the Death of Father James Marquette, and the Recent Discovery of his Remains; New Publications.

OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE. - Decembe, 1877 -Terms: \$1,60 per year; Single Copies 15cts. Duffy, Cashman & Co, Boston, Msss. Contents:— The Seven Jolly Brothers; The Children and the Old Year. Poetry; The Lost Receipt; Words of Our? Holy Father; Little John's Letter; Boy's Rights. Poetry; Too Much of a Good Thing; Ho Shall Renew Our Youth. Poetry; On the Prairie; Chapters for Our Boys; Social Lions; Gloria in Excelsia! Poetry; An Indian Outrage; Adventure with a Snake; The Letters at School. Poetry. Departments :- Evenings at Home ; Our Post Office; Our Young Contributors; Hints to Housekeepers; Puzzle Drawer; Pio Nono American Catholic Young

ST. NIGHOLAS. - December, 1877. Scribner & Co. New York Terms: \$3 a year, 25 cts. a number. Contents:—Frontisgiece. "The Holy Family." The Three Kings; Rowing Against Tide; A Chapter of Butts; The Lion Killer; Bruno's Revenge; The Mocking Bird and the Donkey; The Famous Horses of Venice; Christmas Card; The Peterkina Charades; A Double Riddle; Under the Lilace; A Chat about Pottery; Poems by Two Little American Girls; Sweet Marjoram Day; Sing-a-Sing; Now or Then; Jack's Christmas; Left Out; Miss Adout; The Boy Who Jumped on Trains; The Tower Mountain; Singing Pins; About the Porpolass; The Wild Wind; The Magician and His Repet for the True Witness in La-Mr. William Harry has an Land Minterel's Carol; Jack-in-the-rusping act as Agent for the Trox Witness in La-Little Folks; Young Contributors' Department; The Letter-Box; Book Notices; The Riddle-Box.