#### VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 12 MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1877.

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#### CHIVALRY.

We do not remember having read of a more chivalrous expression during the present war, than the one which the following incident records. No man can be brave if he refuses to recognise valour in a foe, and he is the truly brave man who gives to his enemy the full measure of credit for whatever heroism he dis-

The military correspondent of Le Temps says that at the last battle before Plevna the Russian soldiers were loud in their praises of the wonderful bravery of the Turks. The colonel of an artillery regiment told him that his guns were cutting downthe Turks in hundreds, but they bravely held on and showed no signs of giving way under the fire directed sgainst them. A Russian soldier turned around to the officer and said:—"When our Czar is in Plevna he certainly ough to give some crosses of the Order of St. George to those brave men."

#### STANLEY'S DETERMINATION.

Stanley is now the only white man left of of the party that went with him on his exploring expedition. But it appears that he is determined to pursue his way and to accomplish something that man never acccomplised before. In a letter to Edward King, written in 1876, before he had plunged into the unknown regions of Africa, said :-

"It is a curious thing how the climate of Africa so tries the temper of a man, that he does not care very much what will become of him. He is so wor-ried and tortured and annoyed that he begins to feel by and by, after some months of it, that the best thing for him would be eternal, dreamless rest. I dare say, if I could fly over to New York and enjoy one good meal, that I would instantly abardon such melancholy ideas, but as I must 'bore through' like an auger before I can enjoy that satisfactory meal, and as I must 'bore through' for many months to come, I find myself dwelling on such melancholy things oftener than is consistent with courage or manliness. Let us drop the subject. The event or result will decide all. The unknown half of Africa lies before me involved in mystery. I have solemnly told my people that 'God has written that this year the great Lualaba and the unknown half of Africa shall be revealed.' I am a prophet—at least I am imbued with a vast amount of enthusiasm just now, but I cannot tell you whether I shall be able to reveal it in person, or whether it will be left to my dark followers.'

## A TURKS OPINION OF ENGLAND.

see no reason why he cannot, the Turks do not thick much of English power. Here is what he says that the Turks say :---

"England ought to help us, she has not done so, and will not do so." Why, so these words means. Where is England, and what is she? I have studied England; therefore I know well that all the evils from which the world suffers comes from the English Government. I believe that if England reform English were really bar people, I would not trouble about them. They are good enough, but the reason why they are the tools of Russia is ignorance. England cannot make war for she possesses nothing. England possesses altogether 12,000 cavalry; she has only 6,000 horses. England does not possess more than fifty ironclads, seven only can make war. Her mines of coal and iron are all used up. The manufactories of England are cut out by those of who, in order to live, must carry goods and merchan. ise from one another. Why has England fallen so low? England has plunged herself into the abyss of debt, in order to aggrandize Russia. England has attempted the dismemberment of Turkey and of three other states in favour of Russia and of her-<sup>80</sup>f. England has undergone very material losses. The knowledge which I possess upon these attempts drawn from English official documents. If these documents had attracted your attention you would have comprehended too.

## A BRAVE RUSSIAN GIRL

A correspondent of the London Times attached to the Turkish army, gives an interestlog account of the heroic devotion of a Russian 'officer" who was killed at the batle of Kacc-

made the most of the advantages of their position; but it was manifest that they were outnumbered. The Turks showed good courage, and advanced "As soon carried. The second was more obstinate-Torks were pressing forward with increased vigor, a young Russian officer was seen standing just belied one of their batteries, waving his sword and boldly anomalia to the standing property. boldly encouraging his men to stand their ground. His men, animated by his example, turned and held their own for a few minutes, but the fire

minute absolutely alone, save for the dying and the dead piled in heaps around him. It could only end one way amid the storm of bullets which were rain ing round him thick as hail; one at last found its way to that noble heart, and he fell dead As the Turks swept over the parapet and Cashed past the spot where he lay, the Colonel, struck by the boy's extraordinary courage and devotion, gave orders that he should be decently buried. In the evening he reported to the Commander-in-Chief that the body was that of a girl. I give this most astounding declaration of the Colonel upon the authority of one of the English officers on the Serdan's Staff, who tells me that he was actually present when it was made. It seems almost incredible, but, true or false, no braver heart ever beat than now sleeps in that little grave on the sunny slope of Kacelyevo.

## HOW THEY TREAT TURKISH WOUNDED.

The Turkish medical staff appears to be in a bad condition according to the following

In camp it is very aggravating to see the Turkish medical officers strolling about, with cigarettes in their mouths, doing nothing, while the English surgeons are hard at work from morning to night, and half through the night into the bargain, amputating, extracting balls, setting limbs, and attending fever cases. It is true the professional skill of the Turk ranks with that of the barber-surgeon of the Middle Ages; still he might make himself useful according to his lights, and carry water, or find some other employment for which his limited intelligence befits him. As far as the Turks are concerned the sick and wounded are altogether uncared for. Occasionally a train of empty horseboxes is ordered to take them to Adrianople, and they may there crawl and hobble in if they can, and lie or squat about on the hard boards until they reach their destination, which often takes 48 hours. They have not room to move their aching limbs, and no one thinks of bringing them water. Besides the soldiers there are numbers of women and children who have escaped from the massacres who need their attendance, and yesterday I saw as many women as men lying in the ambulance tent at Karabunar.

## THE FEELING IN ROUMANIA.

The Roumanians appear to think little of their Russian allies. A correspondent writing from Turn Magurelli, says :-

Criticism of the inadroitness and inefficiency of the Russian army and plan of campaign is beginning to be very out-spoken in the country. If the the end of June frittered away over 100,000 of its Russians cannot forward large reinforcements to Plevna, they would find the Roumanians very loth | sage of the Danube. More than one-third of the to join them in another attack upon the place. The morale of the soldiers at Grivitza is described as If the correspondent of the Standard, within excellent—of that I shall be a better judge when I the Turkish lines can be relied upon, and we arrive there to-morrow, but the reinforcements we passed on our journey here from Slatina, which are now going to the front, seem to think they are making a useless sacrifice. The prospect before Roumania is not encouraging. The Roumanians must prepare to maintain a force of 80,000 or 90,000 men on war fcoting during the winter to protect the frontier of Lesser Wallachia. The first class reserve has already been called in, but it is not yet armed, nor has it received its uniform. It may, however, be presumed that by the end of next month the greater portion will be on a war footing, herself the world will equally reform itself. If the and before the winter sets in the army will have received reinforcements nearly equal to its present strength. Turn Magurelli is, for the most part, a hospital at present. Only the worst cases remain here. The Roumanians have a faculty for organisa tion. Their wounded are well cared for, and except in the few instances where the train service was overstrained, are transported rapidly from the front to their destination. Provisions and military stores have always been better supplied to the Roumanian Brussels. England is henceforth a porter (Hamai), than to the Russian army, and there are no traces of extravagance or waste to be seen.

## SHIPKA PASS.

That bone of contention, the Shipka Pass, is it appears as much in the hands of the Turks as the Russians. A correspondent at the seat of the war says:-

Of the two great successful operations of the campaign, the passage of the Daube and the passage of the Balkaus, one is seriously compromised, Although the Russians hold the Shipka Pass in security enough, as far as merely occupying the roads is concerned, the Pass cannot be considered solely in their hands, for if the Russians hold it against the Turks, the Turks likewise hold it against the Russians. The Russians hold the road, but the Turks command the road, and military authorities with whom I have spoken express it as their belief On Thursday, the 6th, a combined attack on that the Pass is in reality unavailable for the passage described out in excellent style. The Russians defended themselves extremely well, and Now, carrying these positions will be no casy mathematical the passage is nearly the same with the Han Koi that the Pass is in reality unavailable for the passage ter. The case is nearly the same with the Han Koi Pass. The Russians have the Pass itself, but they have been driven back from its southern issue to its with coolness against a very heavy artillery fire, de-livered with admirable precision. The enemy had intended themselves in three lines, but the first the Russians will in reality be obliged to force a pound of biscuit and two spoonfuls of stagnant, was soon carried. The results with a result of the results with a result of the results will in reality be obliged to force a pound of biscuit and two spoonfuls of stagnant, was soon carried. The results will in reality be obliged to recent art to recontheir way through again, and in great part to recon- rotten water. We suffer terribly from hunger and ly contested, and here occurred one of the most exinordinary episodes of the war. As the Russians
began to waver and their fire to slacken, as the
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Tyoung Russian officer was seen standing just beland one of their hatteries. The second was more obstinatetheir way through again, and in great part to reconthirst. The second was more obstinatetheir way through again, and in great part to reconthirst. The second water and ingiting I am uniterly
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thirst, and a second in the product and a second in the product and the product and the product and the product and the produc bravery, but simply and solely by the incapacity of by repeated injunctions to surrender, to which our the Russian generals. A Moltke or a Garnet answer was the same as before July 1:—Our Over sud over again he rallied the troops who were bound out of the trench, but it was of no nse; it mow have been at Adianople. The Emperor holds regardly. I have seen some of our men out out by His new control of seen some of our men out out. his continued residence at that fearful hole, Gorney Studen, though he has been ill for a day or two.

#### CATHOLIC LIBERALITY.

The most of the Home Rulers in Ireland are Catholics, many of the leaders are indeed Protestants, but the great majority is Catholic. Home Rule is then, on the whole, synonomous with Catholicity. As an instance of Catholic or Home Rule liberality we take the following from the Nation :-

A striking example of tolerance and liberality on the part of the popular party in Ireland has just been afforded by the Corporation of Cork. That body consists for the most part, we need hardly say of Liberals or Home Rulers, yet at a meeting of the members of the Liberal majority, on Monday, it was resolved, by 19 votes to 6, to elect a Tory to the office of Mayor for the ensuing year. It was, on the one hand, contended that an expression of the opinion of the burgesses should be obtained on the matter before a decision was arrived at, and also that the proposed concession was contrary to the fundamental principle of municipal administration-viz., that the representative offices should be held by the majority. On the other hand, the concession was advocated as a measure of peace and conciliation, although it was admitted that the Conservatives, wherever they have the power, keep all the offices and positions of emolument for them-selves. We commend this incident to the Tory corporations of Derry and Belfast, and the Tory guardians of the South Dablin Union.

We in turn commend it to the Protestants of Ontario where those 200,000 Catholics are without a representative in the House of Com-

#### STATE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY-

One of the war correspondents of the London Telegraph describes the condition of the Russian troops before Plevnacas being very bad. He says that the most:-

Lamentable accounts reach me from indubitable authority respecting the condition of the allied armies before Plevna. Disease is raging in their ranks, the new arrivals succumbing in even greater numbers proportionately to their field strength than the sorely-tried troops of the Grand Duke's original command. Up to the end of the fist week of October the Russian army in Europe has lost 47,000 men dead from all causes, or about as many as the Germans lost in the late war with France. Including sick and wounded, that army has, since effective force for one solitary result-viz, the paswhole Roumanian army, including the troops on this side, in the depot reserve, and on the Danube position, is at the present moment hors de comba The Roumanian Press clamours almost unanimous ly for the recall of the army, even Rossetti's organ joining in the dismal chorus. Inconceivable distress sfilicts the unhappy country, the Government of which has no resources to fall back upon in this extreme need. Great efforts are being made by Colonel and Mrs. Mansfield to organise medical and material relief for the sick and wounded Roumanian soldiers, whose sufferings are heartrending. But much money is wanted for these poor brave fellows, who, after fighting like heroes, are perishing miserably for want of a little timely

## DIARY OF A SIEGE.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR,

There is a fort in Asia minor called Bagazid. It is situated in Armenia. It was garrisoned by 3,000 Russians, who were attacked by an army of 20,000 Turks. It is said that the defence of this place forms one of the most interesting chapters of the forest war. The Moscow Gazette gives the following interesting extracts from the private journal of one of the officers of the garrison.

"June 10.-The enemy has blokaded us on all sides, and intercepted the aqueducts. One cistern and a few bags of biscuits are all we have to live on. At night, by the light of the burning town beneath us, we saw the atrocities perpetrated by the Kurds on the helpless inhabitants. It was horrible beyond description. Women and children the streets on lances, horribly mutilated and shricking with auguish. The sight was so sickening that one of our officers was quite overcome by it and had an attack of brain fever that night. June 18,-General assault of the Turkish forces, which we succeeded in repulsing towards nightfull. Our rations have been reduced to half a pound of biscuit and one glass of water per diem. June 20 .-A parliamentary came with a summons for us to surrender. Our commander answered that being so much stronger, the Turks could well try and take the citadel by storm. June 26.—Our rapidly: I have seen some of our men out out "Perhaps some one would ask, Why should we slices of flesh from the half putrified carcass of a keep the jubilee of St. Patrick's Church ? Is there horse and eat them. July 4 -sgain a summons to surrender, this time written in Russian by a

We cannot hold out much longer, strong why we should pray and celebrate with great last one. Mines are laid out to blow up the citadel and the garrison. It is better so than to starve. July 10. -The cannon! Never has any music sounded so sweet to our ears. It is General Tergukassoff, who comes to save us. I am so weak that I feel utterly unable to write or move a finger, But we are saved."

#### THE "ATROCITIES" QUESTION.

There can be no doubt but the present war has, up to the present, been conducted in the sanguinary and barbarous manner. Unnecessary butcheries have been committed on both sides, Turks, or rather the Bashi Bazouks began it. The Freeman of Dublin says that :-

The opinions of the Grand Duke Nicholas as to the atrocities perpetrated on both sides during the present war were recently expressed by him in a conversation with Major Izzet Bey, son of the celebrated Fuad Pasha. The Major was sent to the Russian headquarters to arrange some details as to the safety of the ambulances. He was brought be-fore the Grand Duke, with whom he had a long in-terview. In the course of it the Grand Duke spoke in very strong terms of the cruelty of the Circassians and the Bashi-Bazouks, but Izzet had the temerity to remind him that the conduct of the Bulgarians and the Cossacks toward the Turkish women and children was as worthy of condemnation. The Grand Duke is said to have replied that he was willing to render every homage to the bravery of the soldiers of the regular Turkish army, but the Bashi-Bazouks were real monsters. As for the Bulgarians, he did not desire to defend their acts, and they were not worth fighting for. He had even ordered many of them to be shot. But he denied altogether the excesses attributed to the Cossacks, who had on only a single occasion, and that one of necessity, shot down fugitive families. That took place four miles from Biela, where a number of peop e had camped out in a wood. The Emperor wished to see them, but his Staff pointed out to him the danger of a stray shot reaching his Majesty. The Czar insisted on his determination, and a detachment of Cossacks was sent in advance to scour the wood. When they arrived near the camp the males placed the women and children in front, and from behind the living rampart fired on the troops.. The Cossacks, the Grand Duke said, very naturally were obliged to kill the women and children in order to reach their assailants. This explanation scarcely disposes of the charges of having sabred and mutilated thousands in other parts of

#### FALLACIES ABOUT RUSSIAN SOL-DIERS.

by their officers. One of the correspondents calumnies :--

Never in my life have I seen so quiet, so gentle, so well-ronduc'ed an army. In 200,000 men I have not come across one drunken man. It is the popular idea in England that the Russian is a harddrinking, noisy, violent, brutal boor. Never was there a greater fallacy. He is sober to a degree ; never have I heard a violent word or seen a blow; he pays scrupulously for all he buys, and lets himself be cheated and fleeced uncomplainingly by the uninteresting Bulgarian whom he is fighting for. His principle drink is ten, which is substituted four times a week for the authorised daily ration of vodki (coars brandy). The allowance of ten is practically unlimited. Always patient, always checry, his principle amusement is singing in chorus. Round the fire at night, or from an early hour in the afternoon, this singing goes on; always standing, never seated; one man gives the words, and the whole join in the refiain—I cannot call it melody—in fact, it might be called the least bit discordant. Another popular fallacy in England is that the Russian soldier lives in the atmosphere of blows-that the knout and the stick are his only ruling motives. the fact is that nowhere, not even among the Germans, is the soldier managed more entirely by mortal means. A word, or even a look, from his officer suffices. He seems to feel a reproof-and it is rarely deserved-as much as an Englishman would a blow. The bulk of the were thrust alive into the flames and carried about Russian privates are themselves small landowners, and have an interest and a state in the country accordingly. I never saw more ready or implicit obedience, or more cheerful compliance; and this is not official only but apparently based on genuine mutual liking and good-will. Perhaps the officer sometimes forgets in planning operations that his men are no longer serfs. I have heard the apparent recklessness of human life thus accounted for; but in all else the relations between officer and soldiercould not be happier. Even in time of war the Russian soldier is notlliable to corporal punishment for any offense whatever, unless he has by previous bad conduct and by judgment of a court been placed in a degraded or inferior class, one of those special disadvantages is this liability.

# CARDINAL MANNING ON THE FAITH OF IRELAND In his eloquent sermon at the celebration of

the Golden Jabilee of St. Patrick's Church, Liverpool, His Eminence Cardinal Manning said : - - our fami ta co (aoin de lement til id

" Perhaps some one would ask, Why should we anything strange or singular in a church-fifty years They say he is very calm, very quest, reproaches no beavy for any human being to stay and the first that another batch, less and interested him to fly, but not an inch who are responsible for defeat, but is very firm, who know the undying life or the cash, is very calm, very quest, reproaches no body with failures, is very kind to all, even to those the passenger list that another batch, less and interested him to fly, but not an inch who are responsible for defeat, but is very firm, and a last he stood for more than a last he stood for mor old? They who know the undying life of the Cath-

rejolcing the Jubileo of St. Patrick's, in Liverpool. It was opened and dedicated fifty years ago-years while the penal laws were even then on the statute books of England. There were then laws against the Catholic Church and faith still in vigor, and the remnants of the most refined and cruel legislation the world has ever seen, save only Ireland. That supplied one reason which can never return. It is the first jubilee since the cancelling and blotting out from the statute books of the laws of our country of those laws against the holy faith of Jesus Christ. Now we have liberty spreading on every side. Twenty-five years ago the Church in England, which till then had no hierarchy, no diocesan, no internal jurisdiction, no apostolic authority, received once more that full and perfect order although we incline to the belief that the of the Church, with all the plenitude of apostolic authority which Jesus Christ gave to Peter, and which passed from Peter to the Apostles, whose successors our Bishops are. Ireland has never lost her faith. She has never wavered or faltered through all manner of persecutions. With the Divine assistance, coming from the Holy Ghost, the people of Ireland have remained faithful to Jesus, their Lord, and to his Vicar on earth in this world-wide Church. St. Patrick's is an inheritance which has never been cut off, and though he was no prophet, he made bold to say never would be. For his inheritance is not seen in Ireland alone, but through the worldwide Church of God. In the great new world of Australia, on the continent of America, and scattered through the East, the sons of St. Patrick, paster and priests, spring from his ordination, spread the Church of God, and gather souls into salvation. There is no family or progeny in all the Church of God so great as that which sprang from St. Patrick. That one sole apostle of the nations. St. Augustine was indeed the Apostle of England, but where is the inheritance of the first Archbishop of Canterbury? Patrick, the first archbishop and primate of Ireland. has his inheritance full and undiminished, multiplied and expanded throughout the world at this hour. In the great Conneil of the Vatican, when the Catholic Church met together by representative, there was no one saint or apostle, save only those saints or apostles who had laid the Church in the beginning, who had in that august council that synod of the intellect of the Church, so many mitred sons as the Apostle of Ireland. This city is the reward which God, in His generosity, gave to them who served Him in the law of liberty. The names inscribed on the walls of the Church showed that the children of St. Patrick would never forget, living or dying, the priesthood. Here, around him, he could see the names of those who taid down their lives by the fever-stricken bed, and went like soldiers to Jesus Christ to fill up the vacant gap. There is no people throughout the world so united to their pastors, so ready to be the helper, the friend, the brother, even the defender of the priest, us the Irishman. He would say to them: Pray God to make them understand Sometime since it was the custom of the press to deery the Russian soldiers. They

the law of liberty. He would not say be falthful to the creed which St. Patrick gave, for where is the press to deery the Russian soldiers. They were charged with being an army of drunkards dal to himself and his neighbor, he holds his faith and that they were being constantly ill treated as the most precious of all inheritances. There was no apostle of the nation whose life was more marked by constant penitential exercises than St. Patof the London Times thus dismisses these rick. He denied himself in order that he might be true servant of Jesus Christ. Therefore, for the glory and the sake of God and His blessed Mother, and for the honor and the glory of St. Patrick, practice your religion, and let the world see by the. light of your lives, and by the generosity of your actions, that you are a true descendant of the great apostle For by our hearts we shall be judged by our Divine Master when westand before

## GALE'S GREAT WALK.

In the presence of a large number of spectators' and amidst considerable excitement, Cale, the Cardiff pedestrian, successfully completed, at Lille Bridge, on Saturday fortnight, his task of walking 1,500 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. From the start he walked a mile and a half at the commencement of each hour. From an early hour on Saturday Lillie Bridge Grounds showed the bustling appearance usual on the eve of a big performance, but it was evident that the visitors were not of the class that have damaged the reputation of pedestrianism in the eyes of the "lovers of fair play," but came simply to see whether such an unheard of task could be brought to a successful close. Later on the road to the scene of action was thronged, the stylish four-in-hand and many a well-matched pair; making their way thrugh the throng of equestrians and pedestriaus, so that as the hour approached for the completion of the task some 5,000 persons had assembled, who applauded Gale to the echo, during his last two or three turns; but after his 90gth hour, which was finished at 3.25.53 plm; the mile and a half having been walked in usually fast time. awkward rumours were affoat that he was seriously indisposed, atributable, we believe, to a bath unwisely taken. At the ring of the bell—the custom-ary signal—the game and wiry Cardiff man, how. ever, appeared on the track, to the manifest salis, faction of every one present, and, although he went a bit stiff for the first third of a mile, he warmed to his work, and the 999th mile and a half was completed at 4.24 38—the time occupied having been 23 minutes 13 seconds. The final mile in the last turn—1,600 in the thousandth hour—is worth recording; inasmuch as he walked the mile in the incredible time—considering his chance had a short time previously looked more than doubtful—of 10 minutes 8 seconds, and the mile and a half in 15 minutes it seconds, at 5.56.59 (a) end adjust to not to a representation of the resemble of th

## 200 STEEBAGE PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

We spoke a few days ago of the large number of sterage passengers leaving our aboves every Satur-day, in the Allan line, for Europe. We notice by the passenger list that another batch, numbering 200, left in the " Moravian' for Great Britain. Why