



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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.

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.

STANLEY'S DETERMINATION.

Stanley is now the only white man left 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 accomplished before.

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.

A TURKS OPINION OF ENGLAND.

If the correspondent of the Standard, within the Turkish lines can be relied upon, and we see no reason why he cannot, the Turks do not think much of English power.

England ought to help us, she has not done so, and will not do so. Why, so these words mean, where is England, and what is she? I have studied England; therefore I know well that all the evils from which the world suffers come from the English Government.

A BRAVE RUSSIAN GIRL.

A correspondent of the London Times attached to the Turkish army, gives an interesting account of the heroic devotion of a Russian officer who was killed at the battle of Kacelyev.

On Thursday, the 6th, a combined attack on Kacelyev was carried out in excellent style. The Russians defended themselves extremely well, and made the most of the advantages of their position.

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 raining round him thick as hail; one at last found its way to that noble heart, and he fell dead.

HOW THEY TREAT TURKISH WOUNDED.

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

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.

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 Russians cannot forward large reinforcements to Plevna, they would find the Roumanians very loth to join them in another attack upon the place.

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 Danube and the passage of the Balkans, 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.

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, synonymous with Catholicity.

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.

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

STATE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

One of the war correspondents of the London Telegraph describes the condition of the Russian troops before Plevnas as 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.

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.

"June 10.—The enemy has blockaded 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.

"June 20.—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.

last one. We cannot hold out much longer. 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 Tergukosoff, 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, although we incline to the belief that the Turks, or rather the Bashi Bazouks began it.

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 Izet Bey, son of the celebrated Fud Pasha. The Major was sent to the Russian headquarters to arrange some details as to the safety of the ambulances.

FALLACIES ABOUT RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Sometime since it was the custom of the press to decry the Russian soldiers. They were charged with being an army of drunkards and that they were being constantly ill treated by their officers.

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Never in my life have I seen so quiet, so gentle, so well-conducted 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 hard-drinking, 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 unenterprising Bulgarian whom he is fighting for.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE FAITH OF IRELAND.

In his eloquent sermon at the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's Church, Liverpool, His Eminence Cardinal Manning said:—

strong why we should pray and celebrate with great rejoicing the Jubilee 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 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 world-wide 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, pastor 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 Council 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 laid 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, as the Irishman. He would say to them: Pray God to make them understand the law of liberty. He would not say be faithful to the creed which St. Patrick gave, for where is the Irishman who is unfaithful? Even while he is acting contrary to the law of God, and giving scandal to himself and his neighbor, he holds his faith 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. Patrick. He denied himself in order that he might be a 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 we stand before Him."

GALE'S GREAT WALK.

In the presence of a large number of spectators and amidst considerable excitement, Gale, 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 Lille 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 through the throng of equestrians and pedestrians, 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 998th hour, which was finished at 3.25.53 p.m., the mile and a half having been walked in usually fast time, awkward rumours were afloat that he was seriously indisposed, attributable, we believe, to a bath unwisely taken. At the ring of the bell—the customary signal—the game and wiry Cardiff man, however, appeared on the track, to the manifest satisfaction 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 33 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 chances had a short time previously looked more than doubtful—50 minutes 8 seconds, and the mile and a half in 15 minutes 12 seconds at 5.18.50.

200 STEERAGE PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

We spoke a few days ago of the large number of steerage passengers leaving our shores every Saturday 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 is this thus? Saturday Budget, Quebec.