

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXIX.-NO. 52.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1879.

# Bulgaria, iberator Professor Muller Lectures on MacGaban

## The Famous Irish American Correspondent.

The following extract of a lecture lately de livered by Professor Muller before the Slavonic Post :

to the memory of an American by a strange race has been paid to MacGahan. On the 9th of June last, the anniversary day of his death, a lecture was delivered before the Slavonic so-ciety of St. Petersburg by Professor Miller, on " the brave supporter of the the Slavonic struggle, who met with a premature neath in his unwearied efforts for the Slavonic race-J. A. MacGahan." How high a position he hold in Bulgarian memory may be seen from a perusual of Professor Miller's words : " The unique position occupied by MacGahan," said the lecturer, " is all the more striking, at the present time, when we have just read the telegram of wel-come sent by Garibaldi, the prime mover of Italian liberty, to the Queen of England, Victoria, at whose teet, as Ivan Turgenieff says in his beautiful poem, 'We may see the bleeding heads of Bulgarian babes—the same British queen who gratified the sultan not long ago by presenting him with her own portrait.' And so the Slavs turn to the memory of one who, a stranger, was always true to them and their cause, which he had taken up because he felt in his heart that it was a just one." The following is the substance of Professor Miller's lecture :---

## PROFESSOR MILLER'S LECTURE.

The active interest taken by MacGaban in i private life could not possibly be deprived of all traces of the grievances of his original fatherland. The character of MacGahan is also considerably explained by his Irish Catholicism. MacGaban could feel for the bitter destiny of the oppressed Slavs all the better from having imbibed at his birth the sympathy for the people from which his parents sprang. Januarius Aloysius MacGahan was born among the hills of Perry county, in the state of Ohio, on June 12, 1844, of Irish-American parents. His father, James MacGahan, was a native of Kings county, Ireland, and went to His mother, Esther MacGahan, who bore the

The money was not thrown away. Besides the wish of improving his general education, the chief object of MacGahan was the study of law, in order that he might become au ad-vocate. Little did young MacGaban think, in indulging in such plans, that he was destined to become the advocate, in quite another acceptation of the word-the defender of an oppressed nation; it may be even said, the advocate of an entire race. As it society at St. Petersburg, on MacGaban, will happened in his case, however, to the part of be read with interest by the readers of the advocate was added that of attornue for in advocate was added that of attorney; for in Osr : One of the greatest compliments even paid led to come out as the accuser of Turkey and of Europe. The part of an advocate is gene-rally supposed to be more sympathetic than that of the attorney, but it proves to be sometimes otherwise, and in the case of MacGahan

both parts were combined in the most sym-

his sojourn in Europe. And she was right.

#### pathetic manner. IN EUROPE.

In the winter of 1868-9, MacGahan went to Brussels, where he commenced the study of modern languages and of law. For some time he gave himself wholly up to study sometimes residing in Belgium, then in Ger-many, and frequently in France. When the war broke out between France and Germany was residing in Brussels. One day he Dr. Hosmer, then the representative of the New York Herald in Europe came thither, and MacGahan offered his services as special correspondent and was accepted. He went first down to the army of Bourbaki, and joined it just previous to the defeat of the latter on the Swiss frontier Thence he was sent to the army of General Chanzy and subsequently to Bordeaux, where he remained till the sieve of Paris. At the conclusion of the war MacGahan started for Paris and got there at daybreak on the 18th March, 1871, at the time when barricades were heing constracted in the neighborhood of the Place Pigale and the chief forces of the Comthe oppressed race may be explained in a measure by his Irish origin. Although born in America he was of Irish extraction, and his attack on Montmartre, which led to a bloody street fight in the narrow and crowded streets joining the "Boulevard's exterieur." Mac-Gahan stayed among the communists till the beginning of June-that is, up to the entrance of the government army in the capital. His letters to the New York Herald at that period are distinguished by great impartiality, although he often severely criticised in them the orders of the generals of the commune, who chiefly belonged to the class of ordinary citizens and had a very dim idea of the science of war. MacGahan could not sympathize with the terror which has proved in every land to be the most terrible of despotisms. He could the United States when quite a young man. not sympathize with the fact that the commune was making civil war at the time when the name of Dempsey, is a native bor American, fatherland was being crushed in the struggle with the Germans. And as to his being well received by the communists, he could not help it. His bright and lively temper made him welcome wherever he went. In the autumn of 1871 he received orders to go to Russia. He first set foot on our soil in October, going to Odersa and thence to Yalta, in the Crimea, having letters of introduction to several persons attached to the court; then staying at Livadia, the summer residence of the czar. It was quite accidental that MacGahan made his way among the Russians, them staying at Yalta. Had he happened to come direct to St Petersburg he would probably have borne away quite a difterent impression of Russian society. AMONG RUSSIAN COURTIERS. But things were different in the Crimea. Nobody had anything to do there; the time passed slowly and every one seemed bored because of the retired life which the court led, and it was quite natural that the appearance of an American correspondent should serve from the first to excite some interest for the stranger among the gentlemen belonging to the suite. The stranger had, be-sides, just witnessed the dreadful struggles in France, the course of which was followed with such intense interest by Russian society. He spoke freely about his experience at Paris and his impressions garding all he had seen, and his lively, graphic manner of narration was well adapted to rouse the interest of the most phlegmatic listener. All of us at that time sympathized with France, The good feeling existing between MacGahan and the society of Yalta was further strengthened by an accident which happened to him there. The young aide-de-camp of the governor-general, Kotzebue, undertook the task of showing the American all the re-markable sites of the beantiful coast, and once took him over to the watershed. Climbing up the rocks MacGahan lost his equilibrium, fell down and broke his foot, and in consequence of this accident he was confined to his bed for almost three weeks. The young men, who had already taken a liking to him, did not forsake him in his illness, and the sick chamber subsequently assumed the appearance of a club room, where every man with nothing to do-and of those there were many-might be met, and where the most lively conversations took place. At the end of November the court returned to the capital, and MacGahan went with the new friends be had made at Yalta, and retained the position of universal favorite during the whole period of his stay in Russia.

haps ; but he rejoiced with our successes, and despaired of our final success. never during the long winter's cam-But, MacGahn's strong physical napaign, ture was undermined by ferer, and the general bad state of his health during the campaign showed him the necessity of seeking repose and recovery at home. But he would not consent to go away before the definite settlement of the fate of the nation Constantinople. whose rights he had defended for such a long

time. And besides, after the treaty of San Stephano, the conclusion seemed to be so near at hand, and so satisfactory, that it would have been a pity, indeed, to have denied himself the pleasure of assisting at the forming of a new united Bulgaria. But the formation of a Bulgarian principality did not appear to to

greatest impatience our "crossing of the career as a journalist. It is very much to be Rubicon," and he accompanied our army to doubted whether his new career would have the war. His old friendship with Skobeleff satisfied his lively, active nature, but when strengthened, and he appreciated the heroic those plans were being formed he was already bravery of that general all the more because so tired, so broken down with fatigue, that he of his being devoted to the great cause which ardently longed for some tranquility occasioned our war. MacGahan's heart ached and repose. Notwithstanding his advanc-aud bled continually for our faults and mis- ing illness he was always at his post. He visited the Russian position at the front, and continued to send detailed reports to England. On the 4th of June came at last the long expected order, enjoining MacGahan to get ready and start as soon as possible for Berlin, where the congress was to meet. But his preparations for departure were impeded by a serious illness that terminsted in typhus, which brought him to an untimely end in

## THE WORK THWARTED.

He died previous to the meeting of the Congress, not at all imagining that half the fruits of our glorious victories would be taken from us. Though MacGahan knew already, to his own sorrow, how rapidly the public feeling had cooled down regarding the Bul-MacGahan to be the final sc- garian atrocities, yet he would never credit



In February, 1877, MacGahan received or- great task of his life, and to settle down to a the character of the Very Rev. Doctor are his ders to go to Petersburg to follow there our quiet life, taking up the profession of advocate, preparations for the war. He waited with the for which he had studied before beginning his humility.

> Redmond O'Hanlon and the Peddler. This renouned outlaw, the terror and delight of the North, was a gentleman by birth. Though the beginning of his reign coincided with the termination of Cromwell's wars, he could not allege his loyalty as an excuse for despoiling the Sassenach enemy, for he got one trial, at least, to test his good behavior, and was not able to live quietly till his time of probation expired. He was as popular as any highway robber could be. He was averse to bloodshedding, would relieve distressed people, and kindly treat any single soldier that tell in his way. He levied blackmail like any highland chief, half a crown per annum being the ordinary tariff, and his written protection exempted his tenants from all harm at the hand of robber or thief for a twelvemonth. The mortifications he inflicted on his would-be-captors, and his hairbreadth escapes, almost exceed belief

The travelling peddlers supplied O'Hanlon with a fair proportion of his yearly revenue As he was taking the air one day, he found one of this body not personally known to him, crying bitterly. "What's the matter, my good man?" "Ah! that terrible Redmond Haplon bas taken my box and five pounds, all my worldly property, and gave me a beating be-sides." "Well, I happen to be Redmond Hanlon; but I must have robbed and beaten you when I was asleep, for I remember nothing of it. Which way did I go after punishing you?" "Ah! sir, I see the vagabone took your name in vain. He is gone that road."

The rogue was soon overtaken by Redmond's men, and confronted with his victim. "I'll teach you," said Redmond, after the property was restored to its owner, "to avoid personating me another time." He bound the peddler over to prosecute at the next assizes, and then sent the offender, in the cus tody of the maltreated man and three of his own followers, to be delivered up to the jailor of Armagh, intrusting the subjoining mitti-

mus to the party, " By Redmond O'Hanlon, in locajone of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Armagh; I herewith send you the body o ---, who was this day brought before meand examined for robbing Mr. ---- on the king's high read, requiring of you to hold him in safe custody till the next general assizes to be held for the said county; and for your so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1675.

" REDMOND O'HANLON. "To ----, jailor of Armagh."

What a source of grim merriment must not of Ireland." -- Cork Herald. the judge and lawyers have found in the perual of this mittimus at the trial

TERMS: \$1.50 per annui In advance.

## Dolcino to Margaret.

CHARLES KINGSLEY. The world goes up and the world goes down, And the subshine follows the rain; And y esterday's sneer, and yesterday's frown, Gan, hever come over again, Sweet wife, Can ne ver come over again.

For woma." is warm, though man is cold, And the r. ight will hallow the day; Till the hear t which at eye was weary and old Can rise in the morning gay,

Byreet wife, To its work in the morning gay.

## IRISH NEWS.

The Earl of Erne has ordered 19 per cent. to be allowed off the rents of such of his tenants as are not leaseholders in consequence of the fall in prices, but he hopes that his tenantry have better times in store for diam. -The application of the Bight Rev. D.

MacCarthy, bishop of Cloyne, for compensa-tion in connection with the raid on the Mallow parochial schools, came before the grand jury on Saturday, when the grant of J passed by the presentment sessions, w creased by £25.- Cork Examiner.

STRANGE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMA While some men were making a ch-Haulbowline, on the 19th of July, they round within six inches of the surface of the ground a skeleton. The lones were quite brown, and the skeleton was about 6 feet 1 inch in length. The services of the relieving officer of the district were requisitioned to procure the skeleton a decent burial.

The grand jury on Tuesday awarded £100, as compensation to Martin John O'Brien, for personal injuries sustained by being shot at and wounded near Liscarroll in April last. It was alleged that the offence was of an agrarian character, and that important evidence relating to the charge has been withheld by the people of the locality, and the grand jury were unanimously of this opinion.

At the conclusion of the spiritual retreat for the diocese of Cloyne, held in Fermoy last week, the bishops and priests there assembled, deeply sympathising with the present wrethed condition of the farmers, unanimously passed the accompanying resolution, which has been forwarded to us for publication :--- Resolved, that it is now beyond all doubt that the farming interest in Ireland has been suffering great depreciation for the last three years, and is still in a very pre-carious condition; that the present widespread snifering of the farming class, and this through no fault of their own, calls for the consideration and indulgence of the landlords

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT MALLOW .--- AL the Cork assizes to-day, 24th July, the twenty-

but of Irish-American parents. James Mac-Gahan died when his e dest son was seven years of age. Mrs. MacGahan, left with only restricted means was a good mother, and she determined to dispose of the small fortune left to her on the education of her children in order to make good and intelligent men of them. It must be acknowledged that her task was greatly lightened by the gifts with which her eldest boy was endowed.

#### MACGAHAN'S EARLY YEARS.

At the age of four MacGaban had learned, almost unassisted, to read, and to read under standingly. Somewhat later his mind seemed to be able to grasp and take delight in subjects that persons of maturer years consider dry and uninteresting. He became a hard student and a diligent reader, and was never more content than when perusing some work of history or biography. He frequently forgot even his studies, when he became deeply interested in books, and then had to apply himself energetically for some days in order to make up for neglected hours and to overtake his school fellows. This trait of character MacGahan kept through life. He could never submit to system. It frequently happened with him that, not wisbing to suspend an interesting conversation, or hurry through the reading of some interesting book, he would willingly give up his dinner and his repose, spending whole nights in making good what he had lost. Work had great attraction for him, and he worked in a very original fashion. He used to say that silence and solitude weighed heavily upon him, and produced a crushing effect upon his mind. He loved to write where there was noise and conversation and playing children. He would put his writing desk near the window overlooking the street; he would fill one sheet of paper after the other with incredible velocity; then he would spend five or ten minutes watching the busy scenes outside, and go on writing again. He would frequently leave his writing to play with children, make fun of the house cat, and then whistling a merry air from some French opera, would sit down to work again, and the writing went on so fast and fluently it was Quite evident that while playing and joking his mind was always active, and he would sit down afterward to write down an idea rendered clear in his mind during the time he seemed to have been amusing himself.

HIS EARLY TRAINING.

MacGahan's love of liberty and hatred of oppression were innate, and he was ever ready to esponse the cause of the weaker side. He was slow to anger, yet quick to resent an insult to either himself or friends, and, being always of a bright, sunny, genial tempera-ment, he gathered hosts of friends. After having attained his twenty-fourth year Mac-Gahan decided to try his strength, at all costs, on a larger field of action and to see the old world, about which he had already read of at the time for his travelling expenses.

### FIRST MEETING WITH SKOBELEFF.

It was during this expedition that MacGahan first met Skobeleff, and then arose that mutual good feeling between the two men which developed itself in true friendship in later times. There were few men of whom MacGahan would talk with such delight as Skobeleff. He would spend hours in relating the feats of the daring general. After the so much. It was very difficult for him to get away, but his mother again relieved him from bis away but his mother again relieved him from his embarrassment, for she not only consent beleff. He admired him, was frequently ed to his projected trip to Europe, but actonished at his desperate bravery, always gave to him all the money she could dispose defended him warmly against a host of opponents, and, indeed, loved him more, per-Her faith in her son was great, and she felt haps, than any other man besides his own reassured that he would profit very much by his latives. Hearing his animated stories about studies in Europe and would subsequently re-pay tenfold the family money spent during him. Bit 2010 and believe in the second determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to the two and the family money spent during the inferior. pay tenfold the family money spent during him. and south and the less the set

Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I.

lution of the problem of the Slav the European Arcopago with courage enough nationalities. He profoundly believed in to lend a hand for such a purpose as was the vital force of the Slavs, and fre- achieved at Berlin. We Russians did not, of quently asserted, that whatever the obstacles which were put in the way by those on the outside, the Slavonic nations would be united in one compact whole When and he what in one compact whole. When and by what means that could be accomplished it would be | first hearing that our treaty of peace was to premature to decide before hand, but he never doubted that a great future was still in store uent "croupier" at the head of the table, for the young Slav race. How much he loved the Bulgarians and believed in them can be judged by MacGahan's own correspondence from Bulgaria.

sentry.

#### THE TRUTH TELLER.

And every mention he made of the Russians was always full of such hearty sympathy toward them that even his criticism regarding the action of the Russians during the campaign never tended to raise the anger nor the indignation of any one of us. Everybody felt that MacGahan spoke the truth, which we do not always dare to acknowledge to ourselves, and that he did not tell it because he judged our sins to be signs of premature decay or of our unsteadiness, but solely because his very heart ached to see how great was our strength and yet to how little profit we used it, how little faith we had in our selves, and how great is our inclination to leave all to mercy or time and accident. What I have here stated I have taken entirely from the accounts of the intimate friends and near relatives of MacGahan, and they were derived from many conversations with him on the subject. I regret to say that I was unable to obtain MacGahan's private letters to his friends and relatives in America, written during the period of his efforts for the cause of the Slavs. Those letters remain as yet unedited in America.

#### THE END OF A USEFUL LIFE.

In April, 1878, the proposition of the meet ing of an international congress was raised and MacGahan desired to attend it. After the congress, he intended to go to England and apply himself to the writing of a great work, the idea of which had long been cherished by him. He wanted to write up the complete history of the Eastern question in connection in charge of the Ottawa College then in its with the history of the separate nationalities finfancy. Since that time, our readers are whose fate depended upon its solution, and a aware of the great success of his labors. He detailed review of the events of the last war. Luckily he did not foresee what the joint re- Dominion He is a senatar of the Toronto solution of the most civilized powers in the University, member of the Council of Public world would be. He took to the grave with Instruction of the Province of Ontario, and him his most fondly cherished illusions con- His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has conferred on cerning the future of the Bulgarians. He was him the proud title of 'Doctor of Divinity.

was created by the great affair at Berlin. In be submitted to the congress with its emiwe were prepared for all and did not wonder at anything. But, had MacGahan lived long enough for the meeting of the congress and seen his mistake, it is quite certain that he would never have shown in that affair the indifference which was subsequently displayed by many among us. The old civilized world, which so zealously endeavored to crush a whole nation just rising on the scene of history, calls to mind the words St. Matthew, xxvii, 66, and itself appears to an unprejudiced mind like a "newly restored tomb." All that is very painful for those who do not refuse to look the matter in the face. They know that a revived nation

IN MEMORY.

But let us be guided by the example of that stranger, so dear to us and so untimely lost to our cause- that stranger with his unshaken faith in the future of our people.

#### Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I.

We furnish our patrons with the portrait of the Very Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I., President of the Ottawa University, of which a notice appears in a former issue. After taking high honors in his university course in France, he entered the novitiate of Notre Dame de L'Oisier in the department of L'Isiere, where he completed his theological studies. land, to labor in the new world, for the honor and glory of his Divine Master. The Right Rev. Bishop Gigues, appreciating the ripe the young priest, in the year 1853, placed him is to day one of the foremost scholars in the

## The British Grayn Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says :-- A few days of fine weather have slightly browned the more forward wheat plant, and its growth during the past ten days has been considerable. On high-lying and well-drained land, and on chalky and gravely soils the progress made by the crops is remarkable. It is feared that the crops were much damaged by the storm of Saturday night. On the heavier land northwest of a line from Lynne-Regis to Great Grimsby the expectations are little improved. Wheat is vary poor, and hopelessly weakened by rain. The cars are notably small. Barley s immature in some parts of Lincolnshire, and will not pay the cost of harvesting. In the southern, western and midland counties the barley crop is very disappointing. In the north of England the growth is healthier, but the cars are thin. Oats in many districts are short in stem and very irregular, but are expected to reach more nearly to an average yield than other cereals. In Scotland neither wheat nor barley will give a full yield, but oats with fine weather during the month of August. would be an average crop. In Ireland wheat has developed small cars, but in Leinster. Munster and Connaught the crop promises to be fair. Reports from Ulsterare less favorable. The finer weather will considerably influence the markets. Millers here have been reserved in their purchases. The price of English wheat has ceased to advance, and has now and then slightly declined. Farmers, however, hold so little corn that they also have been reserved. In many districts on Thursday last the weather was showery, and buyers and sellers therefore were in suspense. The price of foreign wheat has been difficult to maintain owing to heavy shipments from the United cannot be confined to its grave by stone or States. The quantity of Californian, Chilian, Russian and Australian wheat on passage to the United Kingdom is very considerable, and with the addition 500,000 qrs. of American red makes a total of over 1,500,000 qrs. against 600,000 qrs. for the same period last year. From the best prices of a week ago some markets have witnessed concessions of 2s. per quarter on white and 1s. on red, and at most of the port exchanges previous full rates were not realized. None of the markets have ad-

vanced. Flour was languid. There were no material deliveries of English barley at the country markets, while the importation was moderate and the inquiry slack, but the general scarcity enabled holders to realize 6d. to 1s. per qr. advance on previous rates. There was a fair He was ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop of inquiry for oats, and prices would have further Marsielles, and left his kindred and native improved if the Swedish and Russian arrivals had not been heavy. Maize advanced 6d. at most of the markets, and at some of them the advance was 1s. The general scarcity of scholarship and administrative abilities of English wheat at country markets during the past week alone prevented a decline. weather in France recently has been fine, and it appears tolerably certain that the Southern provinces will have a fair crop. The East will probably show better results than last year. In the central provinces the wheat harvest has commenced. The North and West share the prospects of the English harvest, and the yield will be seriously under the average. Barley promises well in some

two persons who were returned for trial pleaded guilty to having been in the riotous assembly, and were left out on their recognizances. A telegram was sent from Cork giv-ing this information. The intelligence pleased every one here. The fite and doum band played through the town. They were followed by a vast concourse, numbers of the people carrying green boughs, ond cheering as they went along. There was a large bonfire in the New street. It was intended to have a great demonstration, but the death of Mr. John byrne, an old and respected inhabitant, provented it. The schools have been closed for eighteen weeks, and are still occupied by the constabulary.

ABATEMENT OF RENTS .- The tenants of Mr. George Casey, of St. Leonard's on Sea, on his property at Lisgriffin, near Churchtown, and Ballymacmorrogh, near Kanturk, when paying the March rent of their farms to William Smith, c-q., the agent of the property, on last Wednesday were told by Mr. Smith that their landlord took into account the very low prices of butter and stock on which the majority of the farmers of this country have for years been depending, and had directed him to inform them that they would be allowed 25 per cent reduction out of the last March rent. Mr. Smith told the tenants that Mr. Casey expressed great sympathy with them, and that the most practical way he had of evincing that kindly leeling was, unsolicited, to give this reduction and for which the tenants are deeply thankful. The tenants then paid the rent! as the reduction and went home rejoicing.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY .--- Te tollowing resolutions has been passed by the grand jury of Mayo:--- "Resolved,--That the judge of the assize having in his charge to us spoken in the strongest terms of the state if this county, we feel it our duty before separating to call the attention of the government to the unsettled state of the county, and to the serious agitation against the payment of rents without regard to the rate or time at which the lands were let, or to the other circumstances connected therewith. This illegal design is pursued by a system of wholesale intimidation, by words and acts of menace, and by violent speeches, exciting the people to outrages against both landlords and tenants. We think these evils cannot be effectually removed without additional powers being conferred on the executive by parliament. Our foreman is requested to forward copies of this resolution to the chief secretary for Ireland, and to the lieutenant for the county, the Earl of Lucan. Passed unanimously .- (Sigued), J. T. Browne, foreman."

-Some people call the finance minister "Sir Leonard" and others Sir Samuel.

-The Irish Catholic Benevolent union will celebrate the 6th of August-O'Connell's birth day-by a trip to St. Catharines.

-George Washington was recently hanged in Kentucky, and now Napoleon Bonaparte has mounted the scaffold in Mississippi.

-Samuel Emery, a clever Loudon actor, excels in personating the devoted husband; but his wite is suing him for maintenance.

-Since July, 1878, no gold has been coined at the London mint. This is due to contraction of trade and influx of gold from Australia.