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The Liberator of Bulgaria.

Professor Miller Lectures on MacGahan, The Famous Irish American Correspondent.

The following extract of a lecture lately delivered by Professor Miller before the Slavonic Society at St. Petersburg, on MacGahan, will be read with interest by the readers of the Post.

One of the greatest compliments ever paid 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 society of St. Petersburg by Professor Miller, on the brave supporter of the Slavonic struggle, who met with a premature death in his unwearied efforts for the Slavonic race—his unwearied efforts for the Slavonic race—his unwearied efforts for the Slavonic race.

PROFESSOR MILLER'S LECTURE.

The active interest taken by MacGahan in the oppressed race may be explained in a measure by his Irish origin. Although born in America he was of Irish extraction, and his 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. MacGahan 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.

MACGAHAN'S EARLY YEARS.

At the age of four MacGahan had learned, almost unaided, to read, and to read understandingly. 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 pursuing some work of history or biography.

HIS EARLY TRAINING.

MacGahan's love of liberty and hatred of oppression were innate, and he was ever ready to espouse 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 a generous, sunny, genial temperament, he gathered many friends. After having attained his twenty-fourth year MacGahan 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 so much. It was very difficult for him to get away, but his mother again relieved him from his embarrassment, for she not only consented to his projected trip to Europe, but gave to him all the money she could dispose of at the time for his travelling expenses.

his sojourn in Europe. And she was right. 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 an advocate. Little did young MacGahan think, in indulging in such plans, that he was destined to become the advocate in quite another acceptance of the word—the defender of an oppressed nation; it may be even said, the advocate of an entire race.

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 Germany, and frequently in France. When he broke out between France and Germany he was residing in Brussels. One day 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 Bismarck, and joined it just previous to the defeat of the latter on the Swiss frontier.

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 had, and it was quite natural that the appearance of an American correspondent should excite from the first to excite some interest for the stranger among the gentlemen belonging to the suite. The stranger had, besides, 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 regarding all he had seen, and his lively, graphic manner of narration was well adapted to rouse the interest of the most phlegmatic listener.

FIRST MEETING WITH SKOBELEFF.

It was during this expedition that MacGahan first met Skobelev, 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 Skobelev. He would spend hours in relating the feats of the daring general. After the fashion of all superior men, MacGahan quite forgot his own leads when speaking of Skobelev. He admired him, he frequently astonished at his desperate bravery always defended him warmly against a host of opponents, and, indeed, loved him more, perhaps than any other man besides his own relatives. Hearing his animated stories about Skobelev, one was compelled to believe in him.

In February, 1877, MacGahan received orders to go to Petersburg to follow there our preparations for the war. He waited with the greatest impatience our "crossing of the Rubicon," and he accompanied our army to the war. His old friendship with Skobelev strengthened, and he appreciated the heroic bravery of that general all the more because of his being devoted to the great cause which occasioned our war. MacGahan's heart ached and bled continually for our faults and misdeeds; but he rejoiced with our successes, and never despaired of our final success.

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 Bulgarian atrocities, yet he would never credit

the character of the Very Rev. Doctor are his extreme kindness of heart and his great humility. Redmond O'Hanlon and the Peddler. This renowned outlaw, the terror and delight of the North, was a gentleman by birth.

THE TRAVELLING PEDDLERS.

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 O'Hanlon has taken my box and five pounds, and all my worldly property, and gave me a beating besides."



Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I.

lution of the problem of the Slav nationalities. He profoundly believed in the vital force of the Slavs, and frequently 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.

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 ourselves, and how great is our inclination to leave all to mercy or time and accident.

THE END OF A USEFUL LIFE.

In April, 1878, the proposition of the meeting 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 with the history of the separate nationalities whose fate depended upon its solution, and a detailed review of the events of the last war.

the European Aepoagoo with courage enough to lead a band for such a purpose as was achieved at Berlin. We Russians did not, of course, share the happy uncertainty of MacGahan concerning the possibility of the advent of the state of things which was created by the great affair at Berlin. In first hearing that our treaty of peace was to be submitted to the congress with its eminent "croupier" at the head of the table, we 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.

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'Isle in the department of L'Isere, where he completed his theological studies. He was ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop of Marseilles, and left his kindred and native land, to labor in the new world, for the honor and glory of his Divine Master.

Doletto to Margaret. CHARLES KINGSLEY. The world goes up and the world goes down, And if the sunshine follows the rain;

IRISH NEWS.

The Earl of Erne has ordered 10 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 the future.

The application of the Right Rev. D. MacCarthy, bishop of Cloyne, for compensation in connection with the raid on the Malrow parochial schools, came before the grand jury on Saturday, when the grant of £1,000, passed by the presentment sessions, was increased by £25.—Cork Examiner.

Stranger Discovery of Human Remains. While some men were making a clearing at Mullinacree, on the 10th of July, they found within six inches of the surface of the ground a skeleton. The bones 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 Lisacroll 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 sympathizing with the present wretched 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 precarious condition; and that the present widespread suffering of the farming class, and this through no fault of their own, calls for the consideration and intercession of the landlords of Ireland.—Cork Herald.

Popular Demonstration at Malrow.—At the Cork assizes to-day, 24th July, the twenty-two persons who were returned for trial pleaded guilty to having been in the riotous assembly, and were left out of their recognizances. A telegram was sent from Cork giving this information. The intelligence pleased every one here. The fire and drum band played through the town. They were followed by a vast concourse, numbers of the people carrying green boughs, and cheering as they went along. There was a large hoard in the New street. It was intended to have a great demonstration, but the death of Mr. John Byrne, an old and respected inhabitant, prevented it. The schools have been closed for eighteen weeks, and are still occupied by the constabulary.

ABRIMENT OF RENTS.—The tenants of Mr. George Casoy, of St. Leonard's on Sea, on his property at Lisgiffin, near Churchtown, and Ballymacrobert, near Kanturk, when paying the March rent of their farms to William Smith, esq., the agent of the property, on Wednesday were told by Mr. Smith that their landlord took into account the very low prices of butter and stock in this country, and for years been depending on, and would be allowed 25 per cent. reduction out of the last March rent. Mr. Smith told the tenants that Mr. Casoy expressed great sympathy with them, and that the most practical way he had of evincing this kindly feeling was, unhesitatingly, 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.—The following resolutions have 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 of this county, we feel it our duty before separating to call the attention of the government to the wretched state of the county, and to the want of 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.—(Signed), 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 London actor, excels in personating the devoted husband; but his wife 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.

The price of foreign wheat has been difficult to maintain owing to the heavy shipments from the United States. The quantity of Californian, Chilean, 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 advanced.

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 inquiry for oats, and prices would have further 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 English wheat at country markets during the past week alone prevented a decline. The 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 of the central provinces, but the general crop will be inferior.