

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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LIBERALS FREEMASONS AND CATHOLICS.

Throughout all South America a battle is now raging between Liberalists, headed by Freemasons, and Roman Catholics. In Chili among the outrages attempted is the secularization of cemeteries, which a Santiago news-Paper rightly characterizes as meaning that " people are to be put into the earth like dogs." The people, however, are not inclined to submit to this. Indignation meetings have been held, at which strong resolutions were passed. One of these resolutions declares:

"Liberalism wants to take our graveyards from us by means of a law which, trampling the laws of the Church under foot, seeks to bauish Catholics from the temple of God and from the consecrated ground in which our godly ancestors are reposing. The children of the faith are arrayed against the banner of the evil one; Catholic Chili prepares to contend against nefarious Freemasonry.

OVATION TO THE CZAR.

A St. Petersburg special, speaking of the ovation to the Emperor on his arrival there,

says :---

The pupils of the Conservatoire sang a hymn of welcome and presented a crown of laurels, which was accepted with a few words of thanks. Amid artillery and the wild clanging of bells the Emperor drove to the Kahan Cathedral. Tiers of crimson seats in front of the cathedral were filled with prominent citizens; many slept on the marble floor of the cathedral all night. Peasant women and princesses bent before the shrine together, and the cathedral blazed with splendor and light. The altars were aglow with diamonds. Vast as the cathedral was there was no niche in which another taper could be burned. Accompanied by gladsome cheers, which drowned for a time the sobs of mothers bereft of their sons, wives mourning for husbands, and sisters walling for their brothers, all lost bands, and sisters wailing for their flung open, and on the battle field, the doors were flung open, and the Emperor entered. The noise was only partially bushed as the Czar walked with solemn tread to the altar, when suddenly the vast cathedral became as silent as a sepulchre, and the Czar advanced to the altar and kissed the Holy Virgin. On his return to the floor of the cathedral, the crowd broke all restraint and enveloped him. The people fell down and kissed his garments. So great was the pressure that it was with great delay that His Majesty could reach his carriage. The Emperor drove to the Winter Palace amid the wildest cheering of the vast crowd. All day long the multitude cheered before the Palace and long after midnight.

the Turks now passionately say that they would never have fought if they had not been assured that we should give them help. They expected that England would supply them with officers and an English army would again be seen at Gallipoli, and above all, that we should lend them money out of our boundless stores. There was to be a ceaseless flow of English gold at Constantinople, and the good times of the Crimean war were to return. If the Turks were betrayed by such illusions they have to thank not England, but a noisy handful of Englishmen. Never did any Government give a clearer warning that would not fight for Turkey, and never did a country more unmistakably affirm the same determination. The Turks, if they have been de-ceived, must settle their accounts with the irresponsible persons who boasted that Lord Salisbury did not fairly express the mind of the country, or even of his colleagues in the Cabinet. It is important to warn the Turkish Government that it will not TWO RUSSIAN OFFICERS SENTENCED TO change or shake the resolution of this country by threats that it will make a separate peace with Russia in absolute disregard of British interests. We shall be perfectly well able to take care of our in. terests at the proper time. Let the Ottoman Ministers look to those of their own imperilled State, and close their cars against the reckless advisers who urge them to continue an exhausting and hopeless struggle.

THE RESOURCES OF TURKEY

The measures agreed upon by the the Seraskierate for the augmentations of the army and the numbers computed to result from them, are respectively as follows:----

All the recruits liable by ordinary course of law to serve next year were last month summoned to service. By this measure there were raised 28,900 infantry, 4,320 field artillery, 3,980 cavalry, 4,960 fortress artillery, and 1,700 engineers—in all, about 44,000 men.

Beside this new levy the Turkish army in the field will receive a strong reinforcement in the Corps of Bagdad and Yemen, the greater part of which is already on the march to the seat of war.

The grand total of reinforcements-namely, those who have reached the front, those who are on the march thither, and those who are ready to startamounts, according to the regulations, to about 230 battalions with 20 batteries, or nearly 250,000 men. But the actual number will fall considerably short of these figures. The rapid summoning out of so many recruits cannot be done without deductions, The march, also, for weeks, and even months, of so many men-poorly clad, poorly fed, and exposed to all the damaging influences of the worst season of the year-from the most distant parts of Turkey to the seat of war cannot but be attended with heavy losses. All deductions made, the actual number of

and by that they mean aid from England. Indeed had been previously sent forward to represent the enemy. After several rounds of supposed blank ammunition had been fired, a private of the left half battalion was observed to fall, and on the men rushing to bis assistence it was discovered a bullet had penetrated his arm. There being no surgeon with the regiment, the man was conveyed to barracks in charge of a sergeant. The company whence the bullet was supposed to have been fired was immediately paraded, and every rifle and pouch carefully examined by the officers, but no trace of a bullet or ball cartridge could be found. The sham fight, however, was stopped, the regiment immediately marching back to quarters. The accident will be thoroughly investigated.

DEATH.

A HANGMAN WANTED IN BUSSIA.

The court-martial appointed to enquire into the robbery of nine guns from the fortress of Kertch has concluded its labours by sentencing two of the offenders concerned in the matter. The evidence proved conclusively that Clairboosky and Kart, the two officers in charge of the stores, had at different times smuggled out of the batteries seven guns and two brass howitzers, which were afterwards sold to Jews for old metal. The whole of the ordinance were eventually recovered with the exception of a small mortar. Several other individuals were concerned in the robbery, but information has not yet reached Cronstadt respecting the punishment apportioned to them. Great sensation has been occasioned by the sentence of the court, capital punishment being almost unknown in Bussia. With respect to be shot Glairboosky, who is sentenced to be shot, little difficulty is expected in the matter; but it is otherwise the case with Kart. For some reason, which has not yet transpired, the courts entineed to be hanged, an operation the authorities cannot get anybody to perform.

MALTA.

The present crisis of affairs in Turkey makes the position which our naval and military forces ought to take up in the Mediterranean, " for fear of accidents," one of much importance The number of our troops, including artillery, now stationed in Maita, amounts to nearly 7,000 men. Of these, two regiments of infantry are under orders to proceed at recruits which the measures of the Seraskierate | once to India. However, the military force in the should obtain would probably fall short of 200,000 [island is not to be reduced to its normal strength, and the 1st Scots Royal and the G1st are, as already announced, to replace the Indians reliefs. There is now nevertheless, a rumour that Malta is to have not merely two extra regiments, but four; meanwhile the disused barracks in the adjoining island of Gozo have been inspected, and are forthwith to be made ready for the reception of troops. So great was the excitement which the Turkish defeats created in that place, that on the arrival of the Serapis troopship at Valetta, on November 28, with draughts for India, it was even wildly reported that the 1,200 soldiers on board would remain with the Scrapis at Malta, or Metylene, in expectation of an outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia. It may be added that the animus of the native Maltese themselves-who possess their own brigade of "Maltese Fencibles"-is intensely anti-Russian. -Whitehall Review.

Parliament," by Mr. Gladstone. Here is what | portation of cartridges from England or America. the right hon gentleman says of O'Connell :-

Very shortly after I entered Parliament (in December, 1832) I remember his talking to me of the Tory members of that day, and his emphatic words about my friend the deceased Lord Lisgar-' John Young is a sensible man." I doubt whether he would have made a similar acknowledgment as to any other of them I must record another circumstance to his honour. The inquiry was of the utmost cons quence to him. 't was intended to overawe the benchers of one of the inns and pro cure his admission to the bar, for which he was, I imagire, singularly well qualified. With this view it was material that the report should be unanimity. He never indicated the smallest resentment, but always treated me with singular courtesy and kindness. There was an important witness of the name, I think, of Slingsby, who was disabled by age from travelling. A sub-committee was appointed to go down some fifty miles and examine him. It consisted of O'Connell, Sir George Sinclair, and myself. O'Connell I think, asked me whether I would mind going down on Sunday after his (early) Mass, buil declined. We started on Monday at 5 a.m., in the Summer, and the affair occupied some fourteen hours, which l spent with him in an open carriage and four. I send you herewith *serbatim et litecatim*, a note which I have sought and found of things said by him ou that day, July 10, 1834. It was made at the time. I rather think that on that day he brought with him a theological work to prove to me that all baptised persons were in a certain sense in the Church. 1 also recollect that in 1839, shortly after I had published a book called "The Church in its relations with the State," he said to me in the House of Commons, behind the Speaker's chair, "I claim the half of you." It was very kind on his part to enter thus freely into conversation with a young man opposed to him in politics and hotly prejudiced against him. My opinion of him has undoubtedly, been since modified in various particulars; but I remember to have held from the first this opinion-that, as a popular leader, he was not only the first of this day but was one who would well bear comparison with any of the greatest popular leaders recorded in history.

AMERICANS OTHER THAN EPISCOPALIANS WHO HAVE JOINED THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"But let us offset the blame for losing Doctors Bayley, Newman, Hecker, and others. Mr. James A. McMaster, editor of that uncompromising Catholic paper, the Freeman's Journal, is a son of a Presbyterian minister. The Rev. J. W. Bakewell was a successor to the Presbyterian commentator, Matthew Henry; his son, R. N. Bakewell, became edifor of the Shepherd of the Valley, a Catholic paper. Father Huntington says, in his 'Reasons for Renouncing Protestantism,' that his theological training was at Princeton. Dr. O. A. Brownson was a Congregational minister. Father Hewit is the son of an 'Old School' Presbyterian pastor. Father Walworth is a son of Chancellor Walworth, an elder in a Presbyterian Church. Judge Bunat, of Louisinns, was a Baptist. Judge Lord was a Presbyterian before he made a similar change. Professors Oertel, Muller, Philips, Adams, and the philosopher Schlegel never went to Rome from the Episcopal Church. Dr. De Joux was a Calvinist pastor in Geneva, Counts Ingenheim, Stolberg, Werner, the Princess of Mecklen burg and the Baron of Ecstein, with De Haller, Esslinger, Henter and Overbeck, were all non-Episcopal Protestants. The recent gain to the Catholic Church of the Queen Dowager of Bavaria was not a loss to the Episcopal Church. And Bishop Cummins' allusion to the 'Marquis of Ripon with all his wealth' leaving the Church of England for the Church of Rome, is offset by the Marquis of Bute, with his greater wealth, who went to Rome from Presbyterianism. But a few months ago we read of the Rev. Dr. Daykin, a Methodist minister in Brooklyn, N.Y., going to the Catholic Church."-Protestant paper.

With regard to field fortifications, it may be remakel that the Turks, as soon as they occupy a position, at once strengthen it by rifle pils or tranches. If they are left in pence, the trenches are deepened and arrangements are under for sheltering the artillery; lastly, open and enclosed works with strong profile are crested. If time and the nature of the ground permit, traverses and one or more additional lines of trenches are constructed The fortifi d camps before Lovatz and around Plevna show that the Turks continually extend their earthworks. When the works around Lovatz were flaished the defenders proceed of to construct magnificent underground magazine and blindages for the protection of the men. These latter we prevented them from completing. In the Turkish tranctes, grat care is bestowed on the comfort of the soldiers. In the sides of the treaches are boles, in which is placed drinking water, and sometimes biscuits and honey are placed t ore. The car r dges are kept some times in these holes, sometimes in bexes. The works which we have captured at Shipka, Lovatz, and Pleyna are not only solid, but be attifully constructed. The plan of them leaves nothing to be desired. No doubt very desterous and very experienced engineers were employed. When not compelled to make the carthworks themselves, the Tarks commonly employ Batguians for the pur-pose, and occusionally pay them wages. Even when successful the Turks do not leave of working. When for instance, they retook the redoubts captured by Skobeloff they at once improved the earthworks and constructed the lines Our soldters, on the contrary, when they capture positions, generally find that they have not the requisite instruments for intreaching themselves This is partly to be explained by the fact that the Russian soldier, when advancing to the attack without knapsack, wishing to lighten himself still further, throws away first his spade or hatchet rather than his overcoat or his bag of biecuits.

TERMS :-

\$2 per annum

in advance.

OPENING OF THE SECOND TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

The second Turkish Parliament has commenced its sittings. It is an odd experiment. There must be a large number of Turks to whom this Parliament must be obnoxious for it is in opposition to all their traditional teachings. The special correspondent of the Times writing from Pera says:

The opening coremony was fixed for 11 o'clock, but some delay was occasioned by the modification of the speech at the last moment. The coromony attracted from the population no demonstration such as is usual in other countries, no sort of procession, nor any crowd. There was nothing whatever in the aspect of the streets to indicate that anything unusual was going on, nor was there any gathering near the entrance to the palace. By noon the audience had assembled in the grand hall, which was lined with the Civic Guard of the Palace in single file, forming three sides of a hollow square the fourth side being open, and containing the throne, forming one side of the inner square, were ranged the Ministers according to their rank, the Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Damad, Roouf Pasha, with the other Ministers and Under Secretaries of State, all in full uniform. Immediately behind the Grand Vizier were the chiefs of the non-Mussulman commutities, headed by the Greek Patriarch. in their ordinary black robes and head dress, calpak, and veil, wearing their 'l'urkish decorations, but no mitres, croziers, or other religious emblems. On the left of the throne, slightly retired and apart from the square, stood the diplomatic corps in full dress uniform, headed by Count Zichy. A few journalists and visitors were the only other Europeans present. A few minutes past noon the folding doors of the side entrance to the hall were thrown open by the chief master of the ceremonies, Khamil Boy, and the Sultan entered, attended by the palace officials. His entrance was announced in the usual Turkish fushion by the retainers at the further end of the hall specially employed on such occasions uttering loud cries taken from the hymn which is the Turkish equivalent for a national anthem, The sounds echoing through the spacious hall, one of the finest in the world, produced a very grand effect, His Majesty was dressed very simply in fez and frock coat, in stricking contrast to the brilliant uniforms on either side. His only distinctive sign of rank was a plain overcoat, which the Sultan alone on such occasion is entitled to wear. His only decoration was the Order of the Osmanlie. As he entered, the Diplomatic Corps bowed, and the rest of the audience salaamed profoundly to the ground. His Majesty walked slowly to the throne, and facing round returned the salutations of the assembly, who again profoundly salaamed. He appeared in good health. He did not seat himself, but remained standing through the whole coremony. He brought his speech with him, and on reaching the throne handed it to the Grand Vizier, who, after putting it reverentially to his forehead, kissed it, and gave it to Said Pasha. The latter, after repeating the same reverences, stood to the right of the Sultan, at a respectful distance, and read (11) speech. Owing to the nature of the hall little could be heard except by the nearest by-standers. At the conclusion of the speech, Said Pasha made obeis/ ance to the Sultan, which was repeated by the assembly. The Sultan then salaamed in return and left the hall amid the same loud cries which heralded his entrance. This concluded the ceremony, which lasted altogether less than teu minutes. After the Sultan had retired, Said Pasha, Marshal of the Palace, advanced and courteously invited the Diplomatic Corps to examine the throne. The assembly then dispersed as quietly as it had met. From first to last everything was managed in admirable order, there not occurring the slightest miscarriage or drawback of

ENGLISH INTERVENTION IN THE EAST.

The question of our intervention in the Turco-Russian war becomes graver every day. There are certain limits that England cannot allow Russia to pass without seriously jeopardizing her interests, and when war would become inevitable. Russia is, it appears, determined to go on, and the last telegrams assure us that she is preparing to call out 250,000 additional men. The Daily Telegraph says :--

While Turkey yet stands, her patriotism and population are a harrier needing only the gleam of British power behind it to make the Bussians eager to get home. If Turkey collapses, Britain is left to confront her assailants in the open, for it is vainest thought in such a case to believe that as heretofore our reservations will not be violated or our abstention misconstructed. One efficacious course which might now be adopted would be with the Sultan's consent to occupy Gallipoli, and move our fleet up to Batoum under the prescription of Gladstone's new treaty, meanwhile explaining that this was a measure of precaution, not of belliger. ence, connected with the future destiny of Armenia which could not be different to us. At the same time our Government would obtain from the Porte reasonable offers about Bulgaria, and convey them to Russia with an amicable recommendation that they be considered, and taking occasion to express the universal feeling and humanity that sufficient blood has been shed in the name of religion. In the last resort we should of course reserve the right of independent action which the meanest States claim and exercise ; but if all this were done quietly and judiciously Europe would applaud, the Eastern question would not be settled over our heads, and Russia herself would perhaps be glad to make a wise and dignified retirement. This is the broad road to peace ; while the narrow, dark, and tortuous path of trusting to luck, the Turks, or the barometer leads only to a long and desperate conflict in Asia with all the eastern world already despising us.

TURKISH MISCONCEPTIONS.

The Times never expressed a truer sentiment than that which we take from it in the following extract. England will interfere in the war only when English interests are seriously imperilled. It says :---

No doubt the Turks have fought and will fight admirably; they have gained a victory at Elena and they may win others. Thus the struggle may continue for months, in the fashion of the old rather than of the new wars. Nevertheless the ultimate result cannot be doubtful. Turkey will be crushed by the enormous armed force which is flowing down upon her, and each day gathering destructive volume and weight, like a stream of the fact. They are aware they have no chance of the left half Battalion dressed in forage caps, which added "Recollections of the Liberator in system they cannot dispense with an enormous im-

men That is still, no doubt, a very considerable. fighting power, but when compared with the present strength of the enemy and the additions they are continually making to their numbers, the situation of the Turks will not appear too assuring. These measures, however, do not exhaust the military resources of the country. There is still a reserve which may be called out, and which would rield an increase of 183 battalions, or 146,000 men. Lastly the militia system, when fully coforced, would command 467 battalions, or 146,000 men. Lastly the militia system, when fully enforced, would command 467 battallons, of which only 33 have as yet come forward. There thus remains a force of 434 battalions liable to be summoned to arms.

Altogether the total military force of Turkey not yet called out may be set down at 500,010 men -London Times' Varna Correspondence.

APPROACHING MARBIAGE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

The Daily Telegraph Paris correspondent, writing on Sunday night, says :---

The Marquis de Molins, the Spanish Ambassador, paid an official visit yesterday to the ex-King Don Francoise d'Assise, to cougratulate him on the approaching marriage of his son with the Princess Mercedes. This was at the request of the city of Cadiz, Don Francoise d'Assie bearing the title of Duke of Cadiz.

I am told that not merely the most important members of the Spanish colony but a great many Frenchmen intend to make a trip to Madrid on the occasion of the marriage, which is fixed for January 23rd. Great preparations are being made for the event. The fetes are to last five days, during which time theatrical representations and bull-fights are to be provided for the people free. A banquet is to be given to a thousand of the poor of Madrid in the Prado, and there are to be historical processions in the Plazo de Toros; the nobles of Spain being invited to take part in the cavalcades. The first stone will be laid of a monument to Calderon, the dramatist, and subscriptions are to be opened for the erection of statues to Alphonso X., King of Leon and Castille, and to Christopher Columbus. All children born on the 23rd are to be dowered, and 50,000 pesetas are to be distributed among the poor.

I am assured by Spaniards that the king, who won golden opinions during his short stay in Paris, has succeeded gaining the good will of his countrymen, who fully appreciate the tact and discretion he has displayed since he has been on the throne.

A GUARDSMAN SHOT IN A SHAM FIGHT.-EXTRIORDINARY AFFAIR.

The 2nd Battalion of Scots Guards, stationed at Wellington Barracks, London, were on Saturday the 8th December between ten and eleven o'clock, exercised on Clapham Common. The right half battalion, in fall marching order, with bearskins, had commenced operations on the Clapham end by

THE BANK OF IRELAND AND HOME RULE. The following letter has been addressed to the Freeman :---

The Irish Home Rule Lesgue, Office, 24 D'Olier-street, 18th Dec. Sir-In your orticle of yesterday, 17th instant. on the management of the Bank of Ireland, you

say :---"Time was, and that not so long ago, when the directors of the Bank of Ireland considered a man's politics and creed, as well as his solvency, and would immediately close his account if he was not sufficiently orthodox in the two first particulars,"

Instead of "time was,' you should have said, "even at present." A member of the Home Rule League resident in the country, and transacting a good deal of business with the local branch of the Bank of Ireland sttened the meeting of the League on 11th October last. His name appeared in the published list of those present. Within a few days he received a letter from the Bank of Ireland's local manager, calling his attention to the fact that he had attended a Home Rule meeting, and advising him not to do so again. The Bank of Ireland has not as much power now as when it made a bankrupt of the Queen's County woollen manufacturer for giving his employees a holiday to attend a Repeal meeting, but it is the power and not the will which is wanting. The leopard's claws are drawn, but he cannot change his spots.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. P. MCALISTER,

MR. GLADSTONE ON O'CONNELL.

The Rev. Mr O'Rorks, P.P., Maynooth, has just issued a third edition of the "Centen-

THE TURKISH DEFENCE.

About the war in Bulgaria an officer of the Russian General Staff has published in the Rasski Invalid the following interesting remarks on the defensive power displayed by the Turks :---

"In the present campaign the Turks have derived great advantage from their quick firing rifles and their field fortifications. Their fire begins to take effect at 2,000 paces. It is most destructive at a distance of from 2,000 to 600 yards. When the as-sailants get within 600 yards it is less accurate. The more timid coase firing, and the others fire, for the most part, without exposing themselves, so that the bullets fly in masses over the heads of the assailants. The supply of cartridges is wonderful. In the trenches there are large boxes full of them, besides those which are distributed to the men. In Lovatz were found several magazines filled with those boxes. During the attack made on the Esthonian Regiment on the 9th of September the Turks approached very near to our line of trenches, and, lying low, opened fire, When they had been driven back we found near some of the Turkish dead bodies as many as 120 empty cartridges. In the immediate rear of the assallants were large cartridge boxes, one of which, to the great delight of our soldiers exploded. We may assume that in the battle before Plevna many Turkish soldiers expended against Skobeleff's detachment as many as 400 or 500 cartridges. How long the Turks may ary Life of O'Connell," to which he has be able to expend ammunition at this rate we know

Legislative Council dec