

CRETE.

History of the Last Struggle of Christian and Turk.

Events of the Present Revolt of the Greek Christians in Their Attempt to Throw off the Mohammedan Rule.

By Geo. W. ...

General View.

The insurrection in Candia, following so closely the great defeat upon the European continent, had failed to attract attention in the United States which it deserved. It is evident now, as the facts come to light and the significance of the struggle is understood, that this gallant struggle for freedom is entitled to the sympathies of the civilized world.

The island of Crete, or Candia, since it came under the domination of the Turkish empire—two hundred years ago—has been the theatre of many bloody attempts on the part of the people to regain their ancient independence or become united to Greece, the land of their ancestors. Although having a common patriotic desire that Crete should be covered by Cretons they have rather been guided on to these revolts by the relentless and unimportant oppression of the Turks themselves, whose system of continued cruelties has few parallels on record. The present uprising is another convulsive effort to shake off the yoke and be free.

The insurrection which commenced in 1866 is now extended over the island, and all classes have taken up arms to fight against the Turks. Numerous incidents have occurred, and the condition of the island is described as much the same as during the Greek revolution of 1821, both parties exhibiting bitter hate, and the Turks slaughtering without mercy, to wreak their vengeance. Men, women and children have fled from their towns to the mountains and strongholds, enduring great suffering, and even ending their own lives rather than to be borne away as the captives of the infidel Moslem. An intense feeling and sympathy is manifested in Greece for the Cretons, but the government itself cannot render it willing aid, owing to the complications of European politics. Many volunteers, however, and some supplies have been sent.

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The Present Insurrection.

In April, 1866, representatives from all parts of the island assembled at Knossos, about one hour's distance from the city of Candia, where the Governor General of the island and foreign consuls reside. In order to emphasize the popular character of a movement for redress against the oppressions of Turkish rule, they were followed there by several thousands of unarmed people. The Bishops of Sifonia and Kíssamos met with the representatives of the towns of Candia and Retimo, and of the country districts, and together they drew up a petition to the Sultan, in which they confined themselves to asking for such privileges only as had been guaranteed to them by the great Powers. At the same time another address was confidentially transmitted to the Governors of France, Great Britain, and Russia, which expressed most fully the real desires of the Creton people. For over three months no reply whatever was made by the Turkish government; but troops to the number of about 25,000 were gradually concentrated upon the island, and pushed forward into the interior with the design of seizing upon the strategic points. Then, on July 22, 1866, the Grand Vizier issued a letter to the Governor General in which the Turkish government refused even to entertain complaints, and threatened severe penalties upon those who should continue to offer them. The Governor was directed, in case of further persistence, to attack and disperse the Creton assemblies and to arrest and imprison their chiefs in the fortresses.

Ismael Pacha, the Governor, issued a proclamation forthwith in accordance with these orders; whereupon the Creton General Assembly, then in session at Protopro, decided to take up arms; and on the 1st of August, 1866, they addressed the following manifesto to the consuls of Christian Powers:

ROBERT OF THE CRETONS ON TAKING UP ARMS.

PROTOPRO, AUG. 1, 1866.

The undersigned, representatives of the Christian population of Candia, think it their duty to make you witnesses of the violence which has urged them, in spite of themselves, to take up arms for their legitimate defence. Relations both in origin and language, we combined, in company with our brothers of Greece, during the whole of the war of independence without ever having been admitted to enjoy the fruits of liberty and peace. We have spontaneously promised us by the hatti-humayun. But the Governor General has perverted the sense of the hatti-humayun, and has presented peacefully asking for fulfillment of sacred promises. After having let us wait three months, he has now at last obtained from the sublime Porte a negative answer, and has ordered us to break up immediately, and to return to our occupations, and to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

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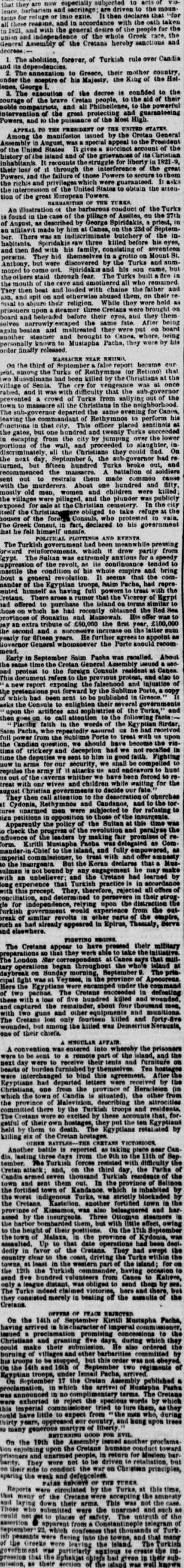
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MAP OF CRETE.

The Battle Ground of the Christians and Turks.



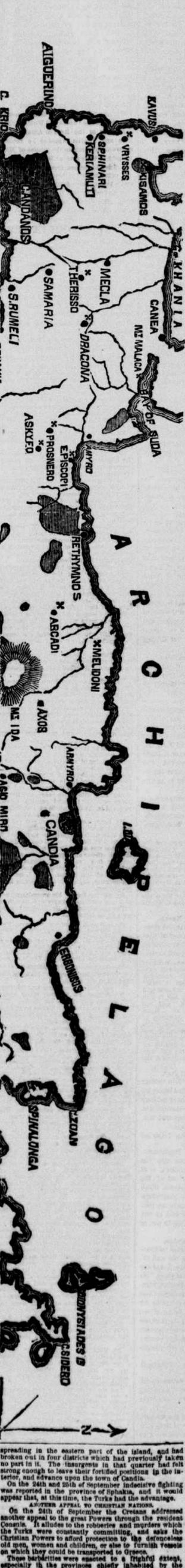
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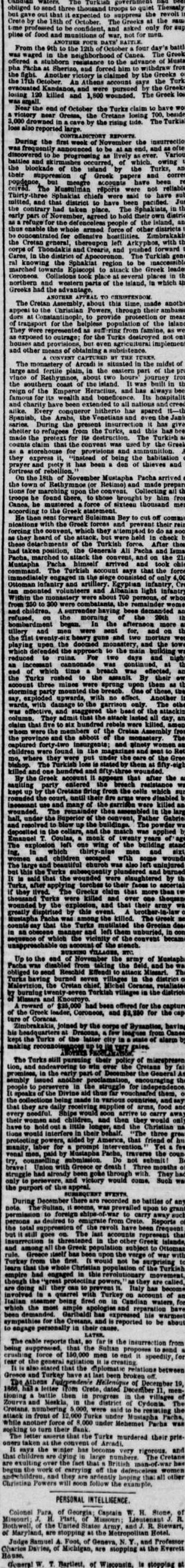
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CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

The Fenian Trials at Toronto—Thomas Maxwell and James Burk Convicted—Patrick Norton Pleads Guilty—Sentence Deferred in all the Cases, &c.

Toronto, Jan. 14, 1887.

The court opened at 10 A. M., Judge Morrison presiding. Tho. H. Maxwell was the first prisoner placed in the dock, and in answer to the usual legal question of guilty or not guilty, pleaded "not guilty"—a sister of the prisoner was in court and occupied a seat next to her brother during the trial. Hon. J. H. Cameron, in his opening address to the jury, said that the indictment under which the prisoner is to be tried contained six counts—three charging the prisoner as a citizen of a foreign State, and three as a British subject. The evidence against the prisoner is very conclusive, and I regret to see so young a man, well educated, placed in the disagreeable position that the prisoner now occupies. The prisoner is not an Irishman or a Catholic, therefore he had not the same excuse in coming to Canada as his companion.

John Maclellan testified to having been at Ridgeway, and is at present a prisoner in the old jail, where he saw the prisoner at the Fenian trial, and at Ridgeway, London, C. W., and that he lately resided in Buffalo, and that he was at the fight at Ridgeway, where he was wounded. The prisoner did not seem to be afraid when arrested; he was well used by those who held him a prisoner.

Dennis Sullivan testified to having seen the prisoner at Fort Erie the second of June, and that the prisoner informed him that he was wounded in the right hip by the British.

James Thompson, private in the Queen's Own, testified to having seen the prisoner at Ridgeway, and that the prisoner informed him that he was wounded in the right hip by the British.

Thomas Richards testified to having known the prisoner when he resided in the east end of Toronto; he saw the prisoner at the Fenian trial, and at Ridgeway, and asked him what he was doing with the Fenians; he said he was fighting for the liberty of Canada; the prisoner is a Protestant.

William McKeen testified to having seen the prisoner at Fort Erie on the 24th of June; the prisoner was armed with a musket. Cross examined—I knew the prisoner when he lived in Toronto; did not speak to him at Fort Erie.

George Graham testified to having seen the prisoner at Fort Erie on the afternoon of the 24th of June; the prisoner was armed with a musket. Cross examined—I knew the prisoner when he lived in Toronto; did not speak to him at Fort Erie.

This closed the case for the Crown. Mr. McKean testified to having seen the prisoner at Ridgeway, and that the prisoner informed him that he was wounded in the right hip by the British.

John Maclellan testified to having seen the prisoner at Ridgeway, and that the prisoner informed him that he was wounded in the right hip by the British.

Patrick Norton testified to having seen the prisoner at Ridgeway, and that the prisoner informed him that he was wounded in the right hip by the British.

General Michel informed one of the members of the Cabinet this morning that he had received information from the imperial government that the confederate bill would be mentioned if the Canadian people would endorse it. The Governor is anxious to submit the bill to the people, but is aware that it will be rejected by a large vote. He is therefore instructed to refer the decision of the members of the Canadian Provincial Parliament under the old régime.

A petition has been forwarded to the government praying that the society known as St. Patrick's be dissolved. In the petition it is stated that the society is a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and that it is engaged in the same as the Fenian Brotherhood. The petition is signed by the society lately known as the Fenian Brotherhood, and is addressed to the Governor of the Province of Ontario.

A draft for \$280 sterling has been authorized payable by Charles Weston, who scored fifty.

The gold medal of the Quebec Curling Club was won by Charles Weston, who scored fifty.

Last week twenty-two vessels arrived here from France and cleared for France, showing a large increase of direct trade with France. The vessels were built here last year and sold to France.

The thermometer is eight degrees below zero.

NEWS ITEMS.

Texts want a university, but has no common school. The Fenian trials at Toronto—Thomas Maxwell and James Burk Convicted—Patrick Norton Pleads Guilty—Sentence Deferred in all the Cases, &c.