

DOWNLOAD PDF LETTER LXXXIII. TO DON PEDRO DE SILVA, COMMANDANT OF MALACCA, CAGOXIMA, NOV. 5, 1549.

Chapter 1 : " Page 35 " What Happened in History Today

LETTER LXXXIII. TO DON PEDRO DE SILVA, COMMANDANT OF MALACCA, CAGOXIMA, NOV. 5, Don Pedro's great kindness Letters to Malacca

THE writer feels that no English book does justice to the natives of the Philippines, and this conviction has impelled him to publish his own more favourable estimate of them. He arrived in Manila with a thorough command of the Spanish language and soon acquired a knowledge of the Tagal dialect. His avocations brought him into contact with all classes of the community—officials, priests, landowners, mechanics, and peasantry: He resided in Luzon for fourteen years, making trips either on business or for sport all over the Central and Southern Provinces, also visiting Cebu, Iloilo, and other ports in Visayas, as well as Calamianes, Cuyos, and Palawan. Old Spanish chroniclers praise the good breeding of the natives, and remark the quick intelligence of the young. Recent writers are less favourable; Cainamaque holds them up to ridicule, Monteverde denies them the possession of any good quality either of body or mind. Whitelaw Reid denounces them as rebels, savages, and treacherous barbarians. McKinley is struck by their ingratitude for American kindness and mercy. It seems to have been left to French and German contemporary writers, such as Dr. Montano and Professor Blumentritt to show a more appreciative, and the author thinks, a fairer spirit, than those who have requited the hospitality of the Filipinos by painting them in the darkest colours. It will be only fair to exempt from this censure two American naval officers, Paymaster Wilcox and Mr. Sargent, who travelled in North Luzon and drew up a report of what they saw. As regards the accusation of being savages, the Tagals can claim to have treated their prisoners of war, both Spaniards and Americans with humanity, and to be fairer fighters than the Boers. The writer has endeavoured to describe the people as he found them. If his estimate of them is more favourable than that of others, it may be that he exercised more care in declining to do business with, or to admit to his service natives of doubtful reputation; for he found his clients punctual in their payments, and his employes, workmen and servants, skilful, industrious, and grateful for benefits bestowed. If the natives fared badly at the hands of recent authors, the Spanish Administration fared worse, for it has been painted in the darkest tints, and unsparingly condemned. It was indeed corrupt and defective, and what government is not? More than anything, it was behind the age, yet it was not without its good points. Until an inept bureaucracy was substituted for the old paternal rule, and the revenue quadrupled by increased taxation, the Filipinos were as happy a community as could be found in any colony. The population greatly multiplied; they lived in competence, if not in affluence; cultivation was extended, and the exports steadily increased. In guaranteeing the land to the husbandman, the "Laws of the Indies" compare favourably with the law of the United States regarding Indian land tenure. The Supreme Court in decided that "discovery gives the dominion of the land discovered to the States of which the discoverers were the subjects. There were difficulties indeed. The Colonial Minister, importuned on the one hand by doctrinaire liberals, whose crude schemes of reform would have set the Archipelago on fire, and confronted on the other by the serried phalanx of the Friars with their hired literary bravos, was very much in the position of being between the devil and the deep sea, or, as the Spaniards phrase it "entre la espada y la pared. The hateful slavery of the Cagayanes had been abolished; the forced cultivation of tobacco was a thing of the past, and in all the Archipelago the corvee had been reduced. Telegraph wires were extended to all the principal towns of Luzon; lines of mail steamers to all the principal ports of the Archipelago were established and subsidized. A railway 120 miles long had been built from Manila to Dagupan under guarantee. A steam tramway had been laid to Malabon, and horse tramways through the suburbs of Manila. The Quay walls of the Pasig had been improved, and the river illuminated from its mouth to the bridge by powerful electric arc lights. Several lighthouses had been built, others were in progress. The Manila waterworks had been completed and greatly reduced the mortality of the city. The schools were well attended, and a large proportion of the population could read and write. Technical schools had been established in Manila and Iloilo, and were eagerly attended. Credit appears to be due to the

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Administration for these measures, but it is rare to see any mention of them. As regards the Religious Orders that have played so important a part scarcely a word has been said in their favour. Worcester declares his conviction that their influence is wholly bad. However they take a lot of killing and seem to have got round the Peace Commission and General Otis. They are not wholly bad, and they have had a glorious history. They held the islands from I to , without any permanent garrison of Spanish regular troops, and from to with about 0 artillerymen. They did not entirely rely upon brute force. They are certainly no longer suited to the circumstances of the Philippines having survived their utility. They are an anachronism. But they have brought the Philippines a long way on the path of civilisation. Let us be just; what British, French, or Dutch colony, populated by natives, can compare with the Philippines as they were till I? And what about American rule? It has begun unfortunately, and has raised a feeling of hatred in the natives that will take a generation to efface. It will not be enough for the United States to beat down armed resistance. A huge army must be maintained to keep the natives down. As soon as the Americans are at war with one of the Great Powers, the natives will rise; whenever a land-tax is imposed there will be an insurrection. The great difference between this war and former insurrections is that now for the first time the natives have rifles and ammunition, and have learned to use them. Not all the United States Navy can stop them from bringing in fresh supplies. Such an arrangement I believe quite possible, and that it could be brought about in a manner satisfactory to both parties. This would not be, however, on the lines suggested in the National Review of September under the heading, "Will the United States withdraw from the Philippines? But Central and Southern Luzon, with the adjacent islands, might be formed into a State whose inhabitants would be all Tagals and Vicolos, and the northern part into another State whose most important peoples would be the Pampangos, the Pangasinanes, the Ilocanos, and the Cagayanes; the Igorrotes and other heathen having a special Protector to look after their interests. Visayas might form a third State, all the inhabitants being of that race, whilst Mindanao and Southern Palawan should be entirely governed by Americans like a British Crown Colony. There should be one tariff for all the islands, for revenue only, treating all nations alike, the custom houses, telegraphs, post offices, and lighthouse service being administered by United States officials, either native or American. With power thus limited, the Tagals, Pampangos, and Visayas might be entrusted with their own affairs, and no garrisons need be kept, except in certain selected healthy spots, always having transports at hand to convey them wherever they were wanted. If, as seems probable, Mr. McKinley should be re-elected, I hope he will attempt some such arrangement, and I heartily wish him success in pacifying this sorely troubled country, the scene of four years continuous massacre. Notwithstanding this, some supporters of the Administration in the States are advising young men with capital that there is a great opening for them as planters in the Islands. There may be when the Islands are pacified, but not before. To all who contemplate proceeding to or doing any business, or taking stock in any company in the Philippines, I recommend a careful study of my book. They cannot fail to benefit by it. THE author desires to express his hearty thanks to all those who have assisted him. To Father Joaquin Sancho, S. Harrison of the British Embassy, Madrid, for his kindness in taking photographs and obtaining books. To Don Francisco de P. Vigil, Director of the Colonial Museum, Madrid, for affording special facilities for photographing the Anitos and other curiosities of the Igorrotes. George Gilchrist of Manila, for photographs, and for the use of his diary with particulars of the Tagal insurrection, and for descriptions of some incidents of which he was an eye-witness. William Harrison of Billiter Square, E. To the late Mr. Campion of Trumpets Hill, Reigate, for the photograph of Salacot and Bolo taken from very fine specimens in his possession, and for the use of other photographs. Smith, Bell and Co. To the Superintendent of the Reading Room and his Assistants for their courtesy and help when consulting the old Spanish histories in the noble library of the British Museum. To the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, Pittsburgh. To the Miami University, Ohio. Senator Bioar, in the Senate. Blue Book Congress, 3rd Session, Doc. Slight sketch of organization-Distribution of population-Collection of taxes-The stick The murder of a Spaniard-Promptitude of the Courts-The case of Juan de la Cruz-Twelve years in prison waiting trial - Piratical outrage in Luzon - Culprits never tried; several die in prison Value exaggerated - Difficulties of labour and transportSpecial sawing machinery required-Market for

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timber in the islands-Teak not found-Jungle produce-Warning to investors in companies-Gutta percha A Chaptjerfor the Ladies. Description of their appearance, dress, arms, religion, manners and customs, and the localities they inhabit, their agriculture, industries and Pursuits, with suggestions as to how they can be utilised, commercially and politically. Catubanganes 32 -Vicols Appearance-Dress-Look upon TagAis as-foreigners: Extent, beauty, and fertility of the Archipelago-Variety of landscape -Vegetation-Mango trees-Bamboos. This gives an extreme length of 11 00 miles, whilst the extreme breadth is about miles, measured a little below the 8th parallel from the Island of BalAbac to the east coast of Mindanao. Various authorities give the number of islands and islets at and upwards; many have probably never been visited by a white man. We need only concern ourselves with the principal islands and those adjacent to them. From the hydrographic survey carried out by officers of the Spanish Navy, the following areas have been calculated and are considered official, except those marked with an asterisk, which are only estimated. Lest I should be taxed with exaggeration when I record my impressions of the beauty and potential wealth of the Archipelago, so far as I have seen it; I shall commence by citing the opinions of some who, at different times, have visited the islands. Luzon is the finest diamond that the Spanish adventurers have ever found. Total, Great Britain and Ireland, etc. Their position, their great fertility, and the nature of their productions, render them admirably adapted for active commerce, and if the Spaniards have not derived much benefit from them, to themselves and to their manner of training is the fault to be ascribed. If I may without presumption add my testimony to that of these illustrious travellers, I would say that, having been over a great part of South America, from Olinda Point to the Straits of Magellan, from Tierra del Fuego to Panama, not only on the coasts but in the interior, from the Pampas of the Argentine and the swamps of the Gran Chaco to where "The roots of the Andes strike deep in the earth As their summits to heaven shoot soaringly forth;" having traversed the fairest gems of the Antilles and seen some of the loveliest landscapes in Japan, I know of no land more beautiful than Luzon, certainly of none possessing more varied features or offering more striking contrasts. Vegetation here runs riot, hardly checked by the devastating typhoon, or the fall of volcanic ashes. As for the forest wealth, the trees yielding indestructible timber for ships, houses or furniture, those giving valuable drugs and healing oils, gums and pigments, varnishes, pitch and resin, dyes, sap for fermenting or distilling, oil for burning, water, vinegar, milk, fibre, charcoal, pitch, fecula, edible fungi, tubers, bark and fruits, it would take a larger book than this to enumerate them in their incredible variety. A notable feature of the Philippine landscape is the mango tree. This truly magnificent tree is often of perfect symmetry, and rears aloft on its massive trunk and widespreading branches a perfect dome of green and glistening leaves, adorned in season with countless strings of sweetscented blossom and pendent clusters of green and golden fruit, incomparably luscious, unsurpassed, unequalled.

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Chapter 2 : Watch the Latest Movies and TV Shows for Free on streamlook

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Librairie Paul Geuthner, Paris, , pages. Parti de Bristol, en mai , Cabot p. Nicolas le 12 juillet. Voila tout ce que j ai appris du royaume de Cataye ; comme je n ai que ce vagabond de Turk pour garant de ce que je viens de vous raconter, je ne vous donne pas cette relation comme bien certaine. Il mourut en Les Anglais n y devaient arriver que plus tard et en seconde ligne. En , cependant, sous le patronage du prince Henry, une nouvelle p. Enfin l Armada quittait Lisbonne le 20 mai: Buen Jesus, amiral, Madre de Deos, S. La prise de la Madre de Deos marque une date importante dans l histoire des relations de l Angleterre avec l Asie: To giue you a taste as it were of the commodities, it shall suffice to deliuer you a generall particularity of them, according to the catalogue taken at Leaden hall the 15 of September The spices were pepper, cloues, maces, nutmegs, cinamom, greene ginger: The calicos were book-calicos, calico-launes, broad white calicos, fine p. There were also canopies, and course diaper-towels, quilts of course sarcenet and of calico, carpets like those of Turkey ; wherunto are to be added the pearle, muske, ciuet, and amber-greece. The rest of the wares were many in number, but lesse in value ; as elephants teeth, porcellan vessels of China, coco-nuts, hides, ebenwood as blacke as iet, bedsteads of the same, cloth of the rindes of trees very strange for the matter, and artificiaall in workemanship. All which piles of commodities being by men of approued iudgement rated but in reasonable sort amounted to no lesse then Robert Adams, a man in his faculty of excellent skill, omitted nothing in the description, which either his arte could demonstrate, or any mans iudgement thinke woorthy the memory. After an exquisite suruey of the whole frame he found the length from the beak-head to the sterne whereupon was erected a lanterne to containe foote. The bredth in the second close decke whereof she had three, this being the place where there was most extension of bredth, was 46 foot and 10 inches. She drew in water 31 foot at her departure from Cochin in India, but not above 26 at her arriuall in Dartmouth, being lightened in her voyage by diuers meanes, some 5 foote. She caried in height 7 seuerall stories, one maine Orlop, three close decks, one fore-castle, and a spar-decke of two floores a piece. The length of the keele was foote, of the maine-mast foot, and the circuite about at the partners 10 foote 7 inches, the maine-yard was foote long. By which perfect commensuration of the parts appeareth the hugeness of the p. Lancaster fait chevalier Sir fit partie du Conseil des Directeurs de la Compagnie. L alderman Sir Thomas Smythe, Philpot Lane, qui devait mourir le 4 septembre , est choisi comme premier gouverneur et parmi les vingt-quatre directeurs figurent James Lancaster et John Middleton Nous notons dans les minutes de la cour de la Compagnie du 6 juillet , que Sir Edw. My reason that I doe wryte, is first as conscience doth binde me with loue to my countrymen, and country. So, in the yeare of our Lord , I was hired for Pilot Maior of a fleete of five sayle, which was made readie by the Indish Companie: The Generall of this fleet, was a marchant called laques Maihore, in which ship, being Admirall, I was Pillott. Richard Cocks p.

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Chapter 3 : Timeline of Philippine history - Wikipedia

The life and letters of St. Francis Xavier by Henry James Coleridge, , Burns and Oates edition, in English.

Nor set down aught in malice. During the three centuries and a quarter of more or less effective Spanish dominion, this Archipelago never ranked above the most primitive of colonial possessions. That powerful nation which in centuries gone by was built up by Iberians, Celts, Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Visigoths, Romans, and Arabs was in its zenith of glory when the conquering spirit and dauntless energy of its people led them to gallant enterprises of discovery which astonished the civilized world. Whatever may have been the incentive which impelled the Spanish monarchs to encourage the conquest of these Islands, there can, at least, be no doubt as to the earnestness of the individuals entrusted to carry out the royal will. The nerve and muscle of chivalrous Spain ploughing through a wide unknown ocean in quest of glory and adventure, the unswerving devotion of the ecclesiastics to the cause of Catholic supremacy, each bearing intense privations, cannot fail to excite the wonder of succeeding generations. But they were satisfied with conquering and leaving unimproved their conquests, for whilst only a small fraction of this Archipelago was subdued, millions of dollars and hundreds of lives were expended in futile attempts at conquest in Gamboge, Siam, Pegu, Moluccas, Borneo, Japan, etc. The Manila seat of government had not been founded five years when the Governor-General solicited royal permission to conquer China! Extension of dominion seized them like a mania. Had they followed up their discoveries by progressive social enlightenment, by encouragement to commerce, by the concentration of their efforts in the development of the territory and the new resources already under their sway, half the money and energy squandered on fruitless and inglorious expeditions would have sufficed to make high roads crossing and recrossing the Islands; tenfold wealth would have accrued; civilization would [2]have followed as a natural consequence; and they would, perhaps even to this day, have preserved the loyalty of those who struggled for and obtained freer institutions. But they had elected to follow the principles of that religious age, and all we can credit them with is the conversion of millions to Christianity and the consequent civility at the expense of cherished liberty, for ever on the track of that fearless band of warriors followed the monk, ready to pass the breach opened for him by the sword, to conclude the conquest by the persuasive influence of the Holy Cross. The civilization of the world is but the outcome of wars, and probably as long as the world lasts the ultimate appeal in all questions will be made to force, notwithstanding Peace Conferences. The hope of ever extinguishing warfare is as meagre as the advantage such a state of things would be. The idea of totally suppressing martial instinct in the whole civilized community is as hopeless as the effort to convert all the human race to one religious system. Moreover, the common good derived from war generally exceeds the losses it inflicts on individuals; nor is war an isolated instance of the few suffering for the good of the many. In modern times the peace of Europe is only maintained by the equality of power to coerce by force. Liberty in England, gained first by an exhibition of force, would have been lost but for bloodshed. The great American Republic owes its existence and the preservation of its unity to this inevitable means, and neither arbitration, moral persuasion, nor sentimental argument would ever have exchanged Philippine monastic oppression for freedom of thought and liberal institutions. The right of conquest is admissible when it is exercised for the advancement of civilization, and the conqueror not only takes upon himself, but carries out, the moral obligation to improve the condition of the subjected peoples and render them happier. How far the Spaniards of each generation fulfilled that obligation may be judged from these pages, the works of Mr. Prescott, the writings of Padre de las Casas, and other chroniclers of Spanish colonial achievements. The happiest colony is that which yearns for nothing at the hands of the mother country; the most durable bonds are those engendered by gratitude and contentment. Such bonds can never be created by religious teaching alone, unaccompanied by the twofold inseparable conditions of moral and material improvement. There are colonies wherein equal justice, moral example, and constant care for the welfare of the people have riveted European dominion without the dispensable adjunct of an enforced State religion. The

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reader will judge the merits of that civilization which the Spaniards engrafted on the races they subdued; for as mankind has no philosophical criterion of truth, it is a matter of opinion where the unpolluted fountain of the truest [3] modern civilization is to be found. It is claimed by China and by Europe, and the whole universe is schismatic on the subject. When Japan was only known to the world as a nation of artists, Europe called her barbarous; when she had killed fifty thousand Russians in Manchuria, she was proclaimed to be highly civilized. There are even some who regard the adoption of European dress and the utterance of a few phrases in a foreign tongue as signs of civilization. And there is a Continental nation, proud of its culture, whose sense of military honour, dignity, and discipline involves inhuman brutality of the lowest degree. He affirms that the Spanish kings inherited a divine right to these Islands, their dominion being directly prophesied in Isaiah xviii. An apology for conquest cannot be rightly based upon the sole desire to spread any particular religion, more especially when we treat of Christianity, the benign radiance of which was overshadowed by that debasing institution the Inquisition, which sought out the brightest intellects only to destroy them. But whether conversion by coercion be justifiable or not, one is bound to acknowledge that all the urbanity of the Filipinos of to-day is due to Spanish training, which has raised millions from obscurity to a relative condition of culture. The fatal defect in the Spanish system was the futile endeavour to stem the tide of modern methods and influences. The government of the Archipelago alone was no mean task. A group of islands inhabited by several heathen races—surrounded by a sea exposed to typhoons, pirates, and Christian-hating Mussulmans—had to be ruled by a handful of Europeans with inadequate funds, bad ships, and scant war material. For nearly two centuries the financial administration was a chaos, and military organization hardly existed. Local enterprise was disregarded and discouraged so long as abundance of silver dollars came from across the Pacific. Such a short-sighted, unstable dependence left the Colony resourceless when bold foreign traders stamped out monopoly and brought commerce to its natural [4] level by competition. In the meantime the astute ecclesiastics quietly took possession of rich arable lands in many places, the most valuable being within easy reach of the Capital and the Arsenal of Cavite. Landed property was undefined. About the year the question was brought forward of granting Government titles to all who could establish claims to land. Agrarian disputes had been the cause of so many armed risings against themselves in particular, during the nineteenth century, that they opposed an investigation of the land question, which would only have revived old animosities, without giving satisfaction to either native or friar, seeing that both parties were intransigent. Up to the last every possible impediment was placed in the way of trade expansion; and in former times, when worldly majesty and sanctity were a joint idea, the struggle with the King and his councillors for the right of legitimate traffic was fierce. So long as the Archipelago was a dependency of Mexico up to not one Spanish colonist in a thousand brought any cash capital to this colony with which to develop its resources. Everywhere the white race urged activity like one who sits behind a [5] horse and goads it with the whip. But good advice without example was lost to an ignorant class more apt to learn through the eye than through the ear. The rougher class of colonist either forgot, or did not know, that, to civilize a people, every act one performs, or intelligible word one utters, carries an influence which pervades and gives a colour to the future life and thoughts of the native, and makes it felt upon the whole frame of the society in embryo. On the other hand, the value of prestige was perfectly well understood by the higher officials, and the rigid maintenance of their dignity, both in private life and in their public offices, played an important part in the moral conquest of the Filipinos. Equality of races was never dreamed of, either by the conquerors or the conquered; and the latter, up to the last days of Spanish rule, truly believed in the superiority of the white man. This belief was a moral force which considerably aided the Spaniards in their task of civilization, and has left its impression on the character of polite Philippine society to this day. Christianity was not only the basis of education, but the symbol of civilization; and that the Government should have left education to the care of the missionaries during the proselytizing period was undoubtedly the most natural course to take. It was desirable that conversion from paganism should precede any kind of secular tuition. But the friars, to the last, held tenaciously to their old monopoly; hence the University, the High Schools, and the Colleges except the Jesuit

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Schools were in their hands, and they remained as stumbling-blocks in the intellectual advancement of the Colony. Instead of the State holding the fountains of knowledge within its direct control, it yielded them to the exclusive manipulation of those who eked out the measure as it suited their own interests. Liberty to think, to speak, to write, to trade, to travel, was only partially and reluctantly yielded under extraneous pressure. Criticism, physical discovery of the age, and contact with foreigners shook the ancient belief in the fabulous and the supernatural; the rising generation began to inquire about more certain scientific theses. The immutability of Theology is inharmonious to Science—the School of Progress; and long before they had finished their course in these Islands the friars quaked at the possible consequences. Public opinion protested against an order of things which checked the social and material onward [6]movement of the Colony. And, strange as it may seem, Spain was absolutely impotent, even though it cost her the whole territory as indeed happened to remedy the evil. In these Islands what was known to the world as the Government of Spain was virtually the Executive of the Religious Corporations, who constituted the real Government, the members of which never understood patriotism as men of the world understand it. Every interest was made subservient to the welfare of the Orders. If, one day, the Colony must be lost to them, it was a matter of perfect indifference into whose hands it passed. It was their happy hunting-ground and last refuge. But the real Government could not exist without its Executive; and when that Executive was attacked and expelled by America, the real Government fell as a consequence. If the Executive had been strong enough to emancipate itself from the dominion of the friars only two decades ago, the Philippines might have remained a Spanish colony to-day. But the wealth in hard cash and the moral religious influence of the Monastic Orders were factors too powerful for any number of executive ministers, who would have fallen like ninepins if they had attempted to extricate themselves from the thralldom of sacerdotalism. Whatever the fallacy may be, not a few are beguiled into thinking that its antiquity should command respect. Prosperity began to dawn upon the Philippines when restrictions on trade were gradually relaxed since the second decade of last century. As each year came round reforms were introduced, but so clumsily that no distinction was made between those who were educationally or intellectually prepared to receive them and those who were not; hence the small minority of natives, who had acquired the habits and necessities of their conquerors, sought to acquire for all an equal status, for which the masses were unprepared. It will be shown in these pages that the government of these Islands was practically as theocratic as it was civil. Upon the principle of religious pre-eminence all its statutes were founded, and the reader will now understand whence the innumerable Church and State contentions originated. Historical facts lead one to inquire: One cannot help feeling pity for the Spanish nation, which has let the Pearl of the Orient slip out of its fingers through culpable and stubborn mismanagement, after repeated warnings and similar experiences in other quarters of the globe. Happiness is merely comparative: Beggary—that constant attribute of the highest civilization—hardly exists, and suicide is extremely rare. A humdrum life is incompatible here with the constant emotion kept up by typhoons, shipwrecks, earthquakes, tidal waves, volcanic eruptions, brigands, epidemics, devastating fires, etc. Without venturing on the prophetic, one may not only draw conclusions from accomplished facts, but also reasonably assume, in the light of past events, what might have happened under other circumstances. No unforeseen circumstances whatever caused the United States to drift unwillingly into Philippine affairs. The war in Cuba had not the remotest connexion with these Islands. It was hardly possible to believe that the defective Spanish-Philippine squadron could have accomplished the voyage to the Antilles, in time of war, with every neutral port en route closed against it. In any case, so far as the ostensible motive of the Spanish-American War was concerned, American operations in the Philippines might have ended with the Battle of Cavite. Up to this point there is nothing to criticize, in face of the universal tacit recognition, from time immemorial, of the right of might. American dominion has never been welcomed by the Filipinos. All the principal Christianized islands, practically representing the whole Archipelago, except Moroland, resisted it by force of arms, until, after two years of warfare, they were so far vanquished that those still remaining in the field, claiming to be warriors, were, judged by their exploits, undistinguishable from the brigand gangs which have infested the Islands for a

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century and a half. The general desire was, and is, for sovereign independence; and although a pro-American party now exists, it is only in the hope of gaining peacefully that which they despaired of securing by armed resistance to superior force. The question as to how much nearer they are to the goal of their ambition belongs to the future; but there is nothing to show, by a review of accomplished facts, that, without foreign intervention, the Filipinos would have prospered in their rebellion against Spain. Even if they had expelled the Spaniards their independence would have been of short duration, for they would have lost it again in the struggle with some colony-grabbing nation. A united Archipelago under the Malolos Government would have been simply untenable; for, apart from the possible secessions of one or more islands, like Negros, for instance, no Christian Philippine Government could ever have conquered Mindanao and the Sulu Sultanate; indeed, the attempt might have brought about [9]their own ruin, by exhaustion of funds, want of unity in the hopeless contest with the Moro, and foreign intervention to terminate the internecine war. Seeing that Emilio Aguinaldo had to suppress two rivals, even in the midst of the bloody struggle when union was most essential for the attainment of a common end, how many more would have risen up against him in the period of peaceful victory? The expulsion of the friars and the confiscation of their lands would have surprised no one cognizant of Philippine history. But what would have become of religion? Would the predominant religion in the Philippines, fifty years hence, have been Christian? Recent events lead one to conjecture that liberty of cult, under native rule, would have been a misnomer, and Roman Catholicism a persecuted cause, with the civilizing labours of generations ceasing to bear fruit. No generous, high-minded man, enjoying the glorious privilege of liberty, would withhold from his fellow-men the fullest measure of independence which they were capable of maintaining. Did one not reflect that America, from her birth as an independent state, has never pretended to follow on the beaten tracts of the Old World, her brand-new method of colonization would surprise her older contemporaries in a similar task. She has been the first to teach Asiatics the doctrine of equality of races—a theory which the proletariat has interpreted by a self-assertion hitherto unknown, and a gradual relinquishment of that courteous deference towards the white man formerly observable by every European. This democratic doctrine, suddenly launched upon the masses, is changing their character. The polite and submissive native of yore is developing into an ill-bred, up-to-date, wrangling politician. Hence rule by coercion, instead of sentiment, is forced upon America, for up to the present she has made no progress in winning the hearts of the people. Outside the high-salaried circle of Filipinos one never hears a spontaneous utterance of gratitude for the boon of individual liberty or for the suppression of monastic tyranny.

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Chapter 4 : CalamÃ©o - Cordier, H. : Histoire gÃ©nÃ©rale de la Chine, t. III :

Read the publication. Histoire gÃ©nÃ©rale de la Chine. III. - japonais sous la conduite de deux nobles, Tanaka Shosake et Shuya Ryusai, qui furent bien reÃ§us Ã Mexico, par le vice-roi, Don Luis de Velasco.

It was a post he held until his death on October 6, He presided over the Interregnum of , the two interregna of , and that of A cardinal since , he had been participating in conclaves since He became Dean of the Sacred College in He was a close friend of St. The city itself, and the defense of the Vatican were placed in the care of Orazio Farnese, nephew of the deceased pope and Prefect of the City of Rome, with four thousand soldiers Matteo Dandolo says 7, These special arrangements were made necessary by the revolt of Ascanio Colonna against the papal government. The Maestro di Ceremonie was Msgr. His diary from to survives in manuscripts. Early Maneuvering The death of Pope Paul III Farnese had been anticipated for quite some time, though, at the age of 82, he seemed to be in good health, was active, and was fully engaged in business. Who were the French supporting? The future Cardinal , Prospero Santacroce, Bishop of Kisamos on Crete and former Nuncio to France, described Henri II as "princeps etsi ingenii mediocris, summae tamen probitatis ac constantis animi in amandis his, quos sibi praecipue delegerat: Amabat autem mirum in modum ex familia Guisiorum sex fratres, quorum consuetudine jam inde a pueritia usus fuerat. One thing was clear: One of the arguments in favor of Ciocchi del Monte was that he was 63 years old. Erat Romae pro Carolo V. Is imperatori significat, Farbesuis Oarnan nullo pacto retinere posse, quod in ea civitate sola ab omnibus circumvicinis timere deberent; neque tantum facultatem habere ad milites retinendos, quos defensionis necessarios haberent. Proinde illos necessario cum aliquo principe de illa pacturos. Id si fieret, rebus imperatoris vehementer incommodum futurum, quod inde bellum alis atque agrum Mediolanensem perpetuo vastari posse affirmabat. Itaque in Italia, cujus magnam jam partem obtinebat, belli excitandi causam omnem excindendam esse, atque hanc, tamquam viam ad incendium, omnino tollendam. Severely depressed it is said by the treachery of his own family and by the fall of Parma to Emperor Charles V, he had such a heated argument with his nephew Cardinal Farnese that he had grabbed his red beretta and thrown it down on the ground. His wrath was so great that it injured himâ€™a heart attack probably. Cardinal Farnese took care to close the highways and bridges and secure the Castel S. He sent couriers to Naples, Venice, Bologna and Tuscany. He retreated to the Quirinale hill, where the air was healthier than at the Vatican. Luego se ha hecho muy gran diligencia en cerrar las puertas, y que non saliesse fuera ningun despacho, y por esto no se a escrito hasta esta tarde. M aiest ad con todas las ocasiones. The French Ambassador in Rome, M. Mercredy au soir sixiesme de ce mois a dix-neuf heures, tomba subitement un catharre au Pape qui le mist en tels termes que pue esperoient de sa gurison, et soudain le Cardinal Farnese, avant que personne en sceust rien, depesche quatre courriers Cependant il seroit necessaire que Messieurs les Cardinaux fussent icy: Rome, surprisingly, did not immediately erupt in violence. This is perhaps in part because Camillo Orsini had been made Governor of Parma and was away from Rome; he was also the husband of Vittoria Colonna, daughter and heiress of Pierfrancesco Colonna, Lord of Zagarolo, Gallicano and Colonna. He nonetheless received a friendly hearing. III febre continua et catarrho correptus, diem supremum obiit. It was then carried on a litter through Trastevere accompanied by 60 torches, horse, and infantry. The body of the Pope was then carried to St. Peters, amidst heavy rain, and placed on view in the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, which continued until the 12th. On the morning of the 13th it was interred. During the same days the Cardinals, led by the Camerlengo, Cardinal Sforza, inventoried the papal valuables. In the Castel S. A list of all of the cardinals is given by Onuphrio Panvinio pp. Dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals. Suburbicarian Bishop of Porto e Santa Rufina died Sub-Dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals. A cousin of Cardinal Ridolfi. Philippe de la Chambre, OSB aged 59? Maria Transtiberim , and SS. Silvestri et Martini in montibus Previously like his uncle he had been Cardinal Priest of the title of S. Prassede , and before that like his uncle Cardinal Priest in the title of S. He studied law at Perugia and Siena. In , Julius II, impressed by his eloquence at the V Lateran Council, made

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him Bishop of Manfredonia , the See having been vacated by his uncle for the purpose. Leo X made him Bishop of Pavia , again in succession to his uncle. Legate of Bologna and the Romagna. He was one of the three First-Presidents of the Council of Trent. In he was again appointed Bishop of Pavia He was elected Bishop of Rome He had been a pensionary of the Spanish crown since at least Previously Cardinal Priest of S. Angelo in Pescheria Bishop of Veroli Administrator of Laon, Adminstrator of Sens. He reached Rome on January 14, [Brown, Calendar no. Francesco Pisani aged 55 , Cardinal Priest of S. Marcellino e Pietro died Jean du Bellay aged 57 , Cardinal Priest of S. Bishop of Paris , former Bishop of Bayonne Administrator of Bordeaux He was promoted Bishop of Albano shortly after the conclusion of the Conclave, on February 28, Robert de Lenoncourt aged 64? Maria in Portico died Croce in Gerusalemme died Bishop of Reggio Emilia. Bishop of Massa Marittima. Stefano al Monte Celio died In he was Nuncio in Poland. In the Spring of he was named Legate in Bologna. Marcello Crescenzi aged 49 , Cardinal Priest of S. Cristoforo Madruzzo aged 37 , Cardinal Priest of S. Cesareo in Palatio died Maria in Ara Coeli died Bishop of Coria , then translated to Burgos Cardinal Priest of S. Matteo in Merulana died , at the request of the Emperor [Eubel, p. Giovanni e Paolo died Bishop of Rodez, Administrator of Tours. He had finally arrived on the afternoon of the 28th of December [Dandolo, in Brown, no. Bishop of Augsburg Francesco Sfondrati aged 56 , Cardinal Priest of S. Nuncio to Charles V , Federico Cesi aged 49 , Cardinal Priest of S. Apostolic Administrator of Caserta. Benvenuto Cellini Autobiography ch. In he was made a Chamberlain de numero participantium. Bishop of Alghero in Sardinia June 25, Bishop of Brescia February 18, He was a supporter of the Imperialists. Chamberlain of Pope Adrian VI. Bishop of Ciudad-Rodrigo

Chapter 5 : The inhabitants of the Philippines,

Royal Fiscal of Manila Don Francisco L  andro de Viana writes the famous letter to King Charles III of Spain, later called as "Viana Memorial of ". The document advised the king to abandon the colony due to the economic and social devastation created by the Seven Years' War.

Chapter 6 : The Life And Letters Of St. Francis Xavier (edition) | Open Library

Dolkar is a year-old living in exile in Delhi. An unexpected encounter with a figure from her past sets off a flurry of memories she had long repressed regarding the journey that brought her here.

Chapter 7 : Full text of "The life and letters of St. Francis Xavier"

To Don Francisco de P. Vigil, Director of the Colonial Museum, Madrid, for affording special facilities for photographing the Anitos and other curiosities of the Igorrotes. To Messrs. J. Laurent and Co., Madrid, for permission to reproduce interesting photographs of savage and civilised natives.

Chapter 8 : The Philippine Islands

Printed guides, card catalogs and unpublished finding aides are all available in the Manuscript Reading Room. As in all institutions' entries in this Guide, the Manuscript Division's holdings are presented here according to the original classification given the documents by their respective repository in Spain.

Chapter 9 : Uncategorized â€œ Page 35 â€œ What Happened in History Today

GUIDO ASCANIO CARDINAL SFORZA () was the son of Bosio Sforza, Conte di Santa Fiora e Cotignola, and Costanza Farnese, the legitimized daughter of Alessandro Farnese (Pope Paul III). He became Cardinal at the age of sixteen on

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December 18, , in his grandfather's first Consistory. He was.