"The Schools of Our Fathers."

Eloquent Lecture by Archbishop Bede Vaughan, of Sydney, N. S. W.

The following is the continuation of the fascinating lecture of the Archbishop of Sydney, N. S. W., delivered before the Mayor, Bishop and principal citizens of Sandhurst, Victoria:

LET HALLAM SPEAK OF INTELLECT AND DRAPER OF SCIENCE.

"The difference in point of learning," says Hallam, "between Italy and England was at least that of a century; that is, the former was more advanced in knowledge of ancient literature in 1400 than the latter was in 1500." Comparing Italy with Germany, he says, "It was then (in the beginning of the sixteenth century), and, perhaps, has been ever since, the soil where literature, if it has not always most flourished, has stood highest in general estimation." "Italy," he says, elsewhere "the genial soil where the literature of antiquity had been first cultivated still retained her superiority in the fine perception of its beauties, and in the power of retracing them by spirited imitation. It was the land of taste and sensibility, never surely more so than in the age of Raphael as well as Ariosto." I think, without further quotation, I have shown to the satisfaction of every candid mind that the school of St. Peter has shown itself

NOT UNFAVORABLE TO THE SPREAD OF MANUFACTURE,

commerce, and the arts of life; that the development of resources and the cultivation of the mind nowhere displayed themselves with more brilliancy and success than under the very eye and within reach of the hand of him who represents the school of Christ; and that the teachings of religion, in creed, morality, and worship, tend, after all, to give an impetus to every noble and civilizing energy in the mind and heart of man. But, perhaps, the school of St. Peter condemns or at least looks with fear and suspicion upon the discoveries of science and the investigations of the properities of nature. I will at once show how excessively unjust this is by one remarkable quotation from Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe."

SPEAKING OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE,

he says: "In this scientific advancement, among the triumphs of which we are living, all the nations of Europe have been engaged. Some, with a venial pride, claim for themselves the glory of having taken the lead. But perhaps each of them, if it might designate the country * * * that should occupy the succeeding post of honor, would inscribe Italy on its ballot. It was in Italy that Columbus was born; in Venice, destined one one day to be restored to Italy, newspapers were first issued. It was in Italy that the laws of descent of bodies to the earth, and of equilibrium of fluids, were first determined by Galileo. In the Cathedral of Pisa that illustrious philosopher watched the swinging of the chandelier, and, observing that its vibrations, large and small, were made in equal time, left the house of God, his prayers unsaid, but the pendulum clock invented. To the Venetian senators he first showed the satellites of Jupiter, the crescent form of Venus, and, in the garden of Cardinal Bandini, the spots upon the sun. It was in Italy that Sanctorio invented the thermometer; that Torricelli constructed the barometer, and demonstrated the pressure of the air. It was there that Castelli laid the foundation of hydraulics and discovered the laws of the flowing of water. There, too, the first Christian astronomical observatory was established, and there Stancori counted the number of vibrations of a string emitting musical notes. There Grimaldi discovered the diffraction of light, and the Florentine academicians showed that heat may be reflected by mirrors across space. In our own times Melleni furnished the means of proving that it may be polarized. The first philosophical societies were the Italian; the first botanical garden was established at Pisa; the first classification of plants given by Cæsalpinus. The first geological museum was founded at Verona; the first who cultivated the study of fossil remains were Leonardo da Vinci and Fracasta. The great chemical discoveries of this century were made by the instruments which bear the names of Galvani and Volta. Why need I speak of science alone? Who will dispute with that illustrious people the palm of music and painting, of statuary and structure? * * * There is not a department of human knowledge from which Italy has not extracted glory—no art that she has not adorned." Who can, after all this, have the hardihood to tax the school of St. Peter

WITH NARROWNESS AND BIGOTRY,

when it has not only encouraged, but successfully encouraged, the development of the strength of nations in commerce and manufacture, in philosophy and literature in science, and in the arts of life? Italy lives in history ever to protest that she has not only been the mother of nations, but the foremost of all her children in everything that is loved, admired, and sought by the cultivated genius of men. Take another country, which, of all countries in the world has been most saturated with the Roman Catholic spirit—

I MEAN IRELAND.

Take her when energizing with a free life under the influence, the exclusive influence, of the great school of St. Peter. When the rest of Europe was in darkness, was not Ireland bright with intellectual light? And did she not become the schoolmistress, as it were, of nearly every country of the continent of Europe? Were not her doctors renowned for the depth of their learning and quickness of their wit? Gaels and Cimbri, Picts, Saxons, Franks, Germans, Italians, and Danes, did they not flock to her schools, renowned throughout the then civilized world? The great cities of Ireland at that age were energetic schools, rather than cities in our modern sense. "When at the sound of the early bell," says the historian, speaking of Armagh, "two or three thousand students poured into the silent streets and made their way towards the lighted church to join in the service of matins, mingling, as they went or returned, the tongue of the Gael, the Cimbri, the Pict, the Saxon, and the Frank, or hailing and answering each other in the universal language of the Roman Church, the angels in heaven must have loved to contemplate the union of so much perseverence with so much piety." Scholars from these great centres spread in every part of Europe. They helped to illuminate the world.

"FROM IRELAND," SAYS ST. BERNARD,

"as from an overflowing stream, crowds of holy men descended upon foreign countries." "There is scarcely an island on the west side of Scotland," says a modern writer, "which does not acknowledge an Irishman as the founder of its church." From the sixth to the eighth century these great men exercised their most marked activity. One hundred and fifty of them went to Germany to teach and to convert, and thirty-six of these became martyrs; forty-five went to Gaul, six of whom were martyrs; thirty to Belgium; forty-four to England; thirteen to Italy; whilst we read of eight of them being martyred in Norway and Iceland. They founded thirteen monasteries in Scotland, six in Italy, twenty-two in England, forty in Gaul, sixteen in Bavaria, nine in Switzerland, nine in Belgium. Thus the great city schools of Ireland did their work. Armagh and Bangor, and Clonard and Clonmacnoise; Tagmahon and Beg-Erin on the Slaney, Lismore on the Blackwater; Munget on the Shannon, with the Isles of Arran in the western ocean,—all these were homes of learning and religion to which England and the world owe debts of gratitude which it would be difficult to pay. Columba in Iona, Catildus and Virgilius in Italy, Fridoline, "The Traveller," in Europe itself; Romuald in Brabant, Gall in France, Columbanus in Burgandy, Kilian in Germany, with Clement and Albinus, the philosophers—these men in themselves were centres of intellectual light and proofs of the power and expansion of the school of St. Peter. And when I ask you to add in imagination to these glories those presented

IN THE GREAT IRISH MONASTIC CENTRES

of Millifont, and Bective, and Glendalough, when I ask you to look on the moss-covered ruins of Athenry, and Sligo, and Clare, Galway, and Kilconnell, on Dumbrodie, Holy Cross, and on Cashel—then I ask you to add all these religious and intellectual glories and triumphs into one, and then tell you that they were achieved whilst Ireland was under the exclusive direction of the school of St. Peter, you cannot be so blind as not to see that the school of our fathers, which he represents, has proved itself worthy of all love and admiration, and calls for the gratitude of every lover of letters and religion. I could not help being struck with the influence of this great Christian school upon men who, at the first sight, would be least open to impressions.

I SPEAK OF THE WARRIORS AND KINGS OF IRELAND.

When I see Roderick O'Connor, the last "high king" of Ireland, a bard, a saint, a hero, closing his career of glory and disaster on Lough Corrib, in the abbey of Cong, built by himself, and surrounded by the monks and canons, I cannnot help thinking that he would have died very differently if he had received a godless education. When, in imagination, I figure to myself Murtagh O'Brien meeting the envoy of William Rufus, and hear his speech, I cannot help feeling that O'Brien had been brought up in the school of St. Peter. The envoy said to O'Brien, in the name of Rufus, these words: "I will bring hither my ships, and pass over and conquer thy land." "Hath the King," said O'Brien, "said if it pleased God?" "No." "Then tell him from me that I fear him not, since he putteth his trust in man, and not in God!" Who but a king full of the teaching of the true spirit of liberty and religion would have lived and fought, and died, as Brian Boru did, heading his army in the great battle of Clontarf, with his sword in one hand and the crucifix in the other? He drove the enemy into the sea; 16,000 of them were slaughtered, and he, the great warrior, at the age of eighty-eight,

DIED ON THE FIELD OF VICTORY,

as his biographer relates, "*manibus et mente ad Deum intentus.*" His son, Morogh, who was mortally wounded, remembered his last end in the midst of all the turmoil of battle, and received the Viaticum after having made a confession of his sins. Malachy II., of "the collar of gold," in like manner ended his days in the midst of monks, clothed, with their habit, in an Island of Lough Emmel, near Mullingar, in county Meath. But I have said more than enough to prove to you that the school of St. Peter is a school of science, letters, and religion; a school which has proved itself, by a long course of success on a large scale, fit to wrestle with the difficulties of man's nature, fit to illuminate his intellect, and to soften, purify, and elevate his heart.

NOW THERE IS ONE POPULAR, CLAP-TRAP OBJECTION.

against religious education that I should like to dispose of. A politician comes to me and says, "These denominational schools, with their antagonistic creeds, breed everlasting hatred, evil, and ill-will. Let us do away with them, stamp out these religious differences, and secure a little rest and peace." I look at him and I reply, "Sir, you go in for politics, I for religion. Let us stand fair and even, and let us use a knife which will cut both ways. I find, then, that in your legislative assembly, you and those you associate with are periodically astonishing, nay, scandalizing and humbling, your constituents by the anger, hatred, and ill-will which you publicly manifest in your discussions. You know as well as I do that if men contend with each other on religious points, they are to say the least of it, equally contentious on political points. Let us do away with politics first, and see how that acts, how much peace you will get by it, and then we will turn to religion. *Noblesse oblige*—show us the way that we may follow you. First, we will have no dogma, that is, no political creed of any sort, only political morality. Indeed, if politics are to be done away with altogether, what is the use of talking of political morality? or, indeed, how is such a monster to be made or to be conceived as a man earnestly upholding political morality, and as earnestly denouncing every possible political creed? Sir, I should continue, "I admit I am talking nonsense, but that is your fault, not mine. Of course,

I KNOW MEN CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT POLITICS,

and therefore they cannot live without some sort of political creed, and this implies political morality. Morality and creed are two faces to the same coin; you cannot well separate them without destroying the currency or value of the coin. Of course, I know you will tell me that in every subject on which men differ and are deeply interested they are apt at times to lose their temper and say unpleasant things. I am aware that you will say that politicians of all shades, that is, of all creeds, teach that a man, to do any good, must keep his temper, and if men do lose themselves, it is in spite of the political views they may happen to hold. All this I know, sir," I say to him, "all this I hold as firmly as you do, but have the common sense and decency to credit religion with that which I credit you. Your own common sense must tell you that you cannot destroy politics; and it tells you, moreover, that if men do not contend about religion they will be contending about something else; and you are, or ought to be, aware that

HATRED, ANGER AND ILL-WILL

are absolutely condemned by all denominations; and if you were sincere, and simply wanted charity and love to men, you would not recommend the destruction of religion—of denominationalism—of that which cannot by any possibility be destroyed—but you would, first of all, show by a better example on the public platform of Parliament, and there recommend that religious teachers should lay more stress than ever upon charity, self-control, and mutual forbearance. Thus you would be talking practical sense, and doing some good in your generation." Besides this, to root out the Catholic faith by means of forcing on Catholics un-Catholic schools, is an impossibility. You may fine them, you may politically enslave them, but you cannot eradicate their religion. Perhaps, if the population you are mainly dealing with were Scotchmen or Englishmen, you might stand a better chance of success—but

YOU ARE DEALING WITH IRISH MOTHERS

and fathers, and the children of Irish blood. England and Scotland have been Protestantized, not so Ireland. I believe their national character helps the Irish people. There is an old saying, with much truth in it, that an Englishman is never so content as when he is grumbling; a Scotchmen never so much at home as when he is abroad an Irishman never at peace as when he is in the midst of a thorough good fight. And here is something which he thinks is worth fighting for; here he can fight, and will fight, and has fought, with all his heart and soul, to preserve that most precious of all gifts, that for which Ireland's best blood has been spilt, to preserve the faith of his children and the glorious traditions of his past. Now the attempt has already been made to root out the Catholic religion by means of enticing Irish parents to send their boys and girls to un Catholic schools. As late as the last century the experiment was made. And it was made under such circumstances as to ensure its success, if success were possible. You all know, without my repeating it, that

THE PENAL CODE IN IRELAND,

and the misery of years of oppression, had reduced the Catholic people to the utmost extremity of helplessness and destitution. The great aim was to turn Ireland into a Protestant country, or, at all events, to stamp out the religion of St. Peter. Hence all Catholic education was forbidden. The door which leads to the school of Christ of St Peter, of St. Benedict, of St. Dominic, and of St. Ignatius, was barbarously shut in the people's faces. And whilst that door was closed another was opened, the door of the Charter Schools. The people, as I said, were in completest destitution; they had to choose between absolute ignorance for their children and sending them to the Charter schools. These schools offered many strong temptations, especially during times of famine. The managers of these schools offered the starving parents of starving children to take their children and gratuitously feed, clothe, educate them, and set them up in life, apprenticing the boys and giving portions to the girls. But the parents had to give up the children entirely, and the indispensable condition was that these poor little creatures should be brought up Protestants. In times of desperation, such as times of famine, some parents, to get them a bit of bread, sent them to the Charter schools, but withdrew them when the famine ceased. A law was then made to prevent this, and to allow children between five and twelve years old who were found begging to be carried away to these schools and brought up Protestants.

THESE BRUTAL SCHOOLS

were supported by royal and parliamentary grants. Within the short space of about twenty years these schools had received in this way £112,200. Did these schools succeed, thus backed by royalty, and Parliament, and famine? Were passion for knowledge and these temporal advantages, added to such pressure, sufficient to fill the Charter schools? In 1757 the managers were forced to ask Parliament for help, and said that they could only get children in time of famine. These schools were then supplemented by a "nursery." It was hoped that mothers would find less difficulty in abandoning the children when in infancy; and from the nursery they were, when old enough, to be promoted to Charter schools. There were nurseries like this in Dublin and in the four provinces. But no ingenuity, no money, no pressure, was able to effect the object aimed at; though, during the twenty-five years after the union, the Government had spent over £675,000 upon these homes of misery, filth, wickedness, and starvation, they were found to be an egregious failure. Campbell, in his tour, gives the reason. He says.

"SUCH IS THE BIGOTRY OF THESE DELUDED PEOPLE,

that nothing but absolute want could prevail on them to suffer their children to receive an education which, as they conceive, endangers their salvation." What failed under such pressure as accompanied the Charter schools of Ireland, never will or can succeed in Australia. *You cannot crush out the faith of Christ* and of St. Peter from the Catholic heart. Exile, and famine, and torture, and death, not merely for themselves and for those they love, is preferred by a follower of Christ's philosophy to all the learning and all the wealth that the world can give. What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? is a question which has been answered age after age by millions of Catholics all over the world, who have sacrificed all on earth for that which they intensely believe to be necessary for attaining heaven. I think, then, Mr. Mayor, my lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I have shown you

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SCHOOLS

of pagan philosophy and the school and schools of Christ. All through the Christian ages the masters have been emphatically Christians, teaching Christ by word and example, and conciliating love and affection in proportion to their nearness in imitation to Him. Religion has been at the basis of all instruction. Christian schools mean the growth and perpetuation of Christianity. Schools without religion mean modern paganism, which turn out, I believe the Duke of Wellington said, "clever devils," but I believe we shall find them rather to be divided into two classes, into stupid devils and intellectual malefactors, in proportion as passion or pride gain the mastery over the heart. Let us then, one and all, unite in keeping Christianity in the schools; let us not rest till we succeed; let us have fair play; we wish for no favor, and if we have that, we have all that reasonable people can ask, and that which no real Englishman can refuse. *Let us have denominational education and payment by results.*

Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, is about to build a $100,000 residence.

On the wedding day of the Duke of Connaught the Emperor of Germany presented his bust to Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin, as a mark of special regard. Lord Odo is brother of the Whig Duke of Bedford, but has the entire confidence of the Tory Cabinet.

Professors Ch. Martins and E Desor severely criticise Capt. Roudaire's scheme of converting a portion of the Southern Sahara into an inland sea. They say that the scheme, if successful, would destroy the date culture, without exercising any favorable influence whatever upon the climate of Algeria. The area of the proposed "sea" would not exceed 5,100 square miles, and the vapors from it would be driven into the Sahara, as northerly winds prevail at Biskra and Tugur.

TELEGRAMS.

Portugal.

LISBON, April 12.—The Queen of Portugal is seriously ill.

Italy.

ROME, April 10.—Garibaldi daily receives numbers of visits from political personages. To a deputation from the Italian Committee at Trieste, Garibaldi said:—"I have never been more concerned for the interests of our brethren beyond the Alps than now."

ROME, April 13.—General Garibaldi visited King Humbert to-day, to pay his respects.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—It is expected a European governor will be appointed for Eastern Roumelia.

South Africa.

LONDON, April 14.—Advices from Capetown state that Col. Wood's column had escorted more than 1,000 men, women and children from Oham's country unopposed.

France.

PARIS, April 10.—Agriculturists of the Department of the Loire have petitioned the French Minister of Commerce to favor a duty of nine francs per quarter on wheat, 40 francs per head on horses, and 30 francs on cattle.

The dismissal and resignations of fifty-two more magistrates is announced. Twenty-one others have been transferred. Two of the Radicals who contested the election at Bordeaux to fill the vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies have retired. Blanquis, the only competitor now, is a Gambettist Republican, and his election is extremely probable. A deputation of Radical Deputies has been appointed to solicit Blanquis, immediate pardon.

PARIS, April 13.—Mr. J. H. Cartier de Vellemessant, the well known satirical writer and journalist, long director of the *Figaro*, is dead; aged 67.

M. Waddington informed the Council of Ministers that the Matacong affair is in process of settlement. France withdraws the eight men who landed on the Island.

PARIS, April 14.—Greece has concluded a loan with bankers in this city at 6 per cent.

Spain.

MADRID, April 10.—Difficulties are experienced in giving effect to the coalition of the Constitutionalists, Progressists and Republicans in the appraching elections for members of the Cortes. A meeting of 2,000 Conservative electors resolved to support Senores Cauvas del Castillo, Robledo, Ayola, Urquino, Avial and Vilasco.

MADRID, April 14.—Two bombs were thrown into the Church San Antonio, at Seville, with the object, it is supposed, of creating a panic and stealing the valuable sacramental plate belonging to the Church. Several persons were injured by the explosion.

Austria.

LONDON, April 10.—A Vienna despatch reports that an agreement has been reached between Austria and Turkey, relative to the occupation of the Turkish territory. The agreement grants Austria the power of occupying three points on the River Lom, on the outskirts of Novi Bazar, commanding all the practicable crossing places on the river.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—His Majesty the Czar, while walking in the Palace grounds this morning, was shot at five times. Fortunately the Czar was not wounded. The would-be assassin was captured. There is intense excitement over the atttempted assassination, and much rejoicing over the Czar's escape from injury.

LATER.

LONDON, April 14.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The city was thrown into a state of violent agitation this morning by the announcement that an attempt had been made to kill the Czar. The statements respecting the affair have been conflicting, but the following facts seem to be well ascertained:—After each attempt, whether successful or not, upon the lives of his subordinates, the Czar is said to have received a warning that his turn would come next, unless he began the work of redressing the intolerable wrongs under which the writers of these letters insisted that the Russian people are suffering. Some of the letters bore the London postmark, and they were sent hither, for the purpose, if possible, of tracing out the writers. They were written in a delicate feminine hand; one of them was in French and the others in English and Russian. The English detectives failed to find a definite clue to the authorship of the letters, although there is a report that they were satisfied that they had traced them to a Russian house.

LONDON, April 14.—A St. Petersburg despatch says the Emperor's assailant gives the name of Skolof. He is a retired *gendarme* of the Ministry of Finance, and is about thirty years of age. He fired at the Emperor within ten paces. After the first shot, the Emperor approached Skolof, who again fired and then ran. The various accounts given as to the exact number of shots fired are conflicting. An officer of the *gendarmerie*, with drawn sword, pursued Skolof; three more men also went in pursuit. Skolof fired at them, shattering the jaw of the detective. Finally, a gentleman knocked Skolof down, and held him until he was secured by the officers.

England.

LONDON, April 12.—It is snowing here and in the northern parts of the Kingdom.

DURHAM, April 12.—The striking miners and owners are now separately discussing terms for the settlement of difficulties. A joint conference will aftewards be held, and possibly the strike will end immediately.

LONDON, April 14.—Organized intimidation at Durham among the strikers is increasing.

LONDON, April 14.—A Darlington despatch says:—From the temper shown throughout Durham, and from the executive committee of the men not being prepared at the conference on Saturday to make equal concessions to those which were offered some time since, any hope of an early termination of the strike has disappeared, and the probability is that the battle will be fought to the bitter end.

In the Midland Counties the master glass-makers have accepted the compromise offered by the men.

Germany.

BERLIN, April 13.—In the next coinage gold crowns amounting to fifty millions of marks will be struck.

An apparently semi-official communication referring to the despatch of an American ironclad to Samoa, points out that the German ships "Ariadne" and "Albatross" are still there, and fully suffice for the protection of foreign interests.

BERLIN, April 14.—A vastly productive petroleum spring has been discovered near Pechelbrown, in Alsace.

The Egyptian Crisis.

LONDON, April 10.—Advices from Egypt fully confirm the statements made in these despatches some days ago respecting the great favor with which the new financial and political policy of the Khedive has been received by the upper classes of Egyptians. So earnest are they in their approval of the new departure of the Khedive that a number of them have voluntarily subscribed two million francs and tendered it to the Khedive for immediate financial necessities of the Government. The disappointment of the English and French holders of Egyptian securities at the new turn affairs have taken is severe, and strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Governments of these two countries to induce them to intimidate the Khedive into a withdrawal from his present attitude or to persuade the Sultan to compel him to resign, but in well informed quarters it is doubtful whether either France or England can be induced to actively interfere.

The Roman paper *Sinistera* states that the Italian Government is about to send a special envoy to Cairo to report on the position of the Italian interests in Egypt. It is stated that the Khedive's contumacy is prompted by the Italian Consul-General, who opposes Anglo-French control.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs:—Halim Pasha, the Khedive's uncle, is well educated, enlightened and liberal-minded. He has lived quietly for several years past in European fashion at Balta-Liman, on the Bosphorus. He was once offered the portfolio of Minister of Finance, but declined it. He has systematically held aloof from public affairs, though he was always well received at the palace. The *Times* urges caution in dealing with the Egyptian question, and says that while England is not concerned as a nation with the Egyptian solvency, it is concerned in its tranquillity. It believes the displacing of the Khedive would lead to a struggle, and says that the proposed joint expedition by England and France is premature, and would cause grave misgivings in both countries.

LONDON, April 13.—A Constantinople despatch says it is reported the Sultan has summoned the Khedive to reinstate the dismissed Ministers, else his dynasty will be deposed.

LONDON, April 14.—Private advices from Cairo, Alexandria and Constantinople appear to confirm the opinion that the party of the Khedive is stronger than that of his opponents, and that any attempt on the part of the Sultan, England and France to coerce him, would be resisted with much enthusiasm.

American.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—Archbishop Purcell received a letter from Cardinal Simeoni at Rome. A Coadjutor is to be appointed to the Archbishop, with the right to succession, and Father Gallagher, editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, is spoken of as the coming man.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 13.—A special from Faribault, Minn., says, notwithstanding the absence of Bishop Whipple in New Orleans, the Indians were remembered in his Easter offerings. By his directions his son sent them beef and groceries with the Bishop's blessing.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: Information received at the Treasury Department from various official sources is, that the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in this country is slowly disappearing, owing to the prompt action of the Federal officers, working in connection with the State authorities.

The Duke of Argyle will shortly reach this country on his way to Canada, to visit his son the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada. As the Duke has lately suffered severe family affliction in the death of the Duchess of Argyle, and has also been an invalid for some weeks, he has expressed in a letter to a friend a desire to maintain strict privacy while in the United States.

Hanlan and Hawdon.

TORONTO, April 14.—The *Mail* this morning contains the following special cablegram, dated London 12th:—The weather and tide for the last few days have been somewhat against Hanlan and Hawdon in their training. They manage, however, to go out morning and afternoon with considerable regularity. Yesterday Hawdon embarked between 10 and 11 o'clock, and paddled up to the Railway bridge, where he turned and had an easy pull to the head of the Meadows, and then made for his boat-house. Hanlan took ship soon after his opponent, and went as far as Blaydon. The tide was running down fast, and the Canadian, having headed his boat homeward, took a rattling row down the river, not stopping until he was a quarter of a mile below the Suspension bridge. In the afternoon both men were out again. The breeze, which had freshened a little, was blowing in the same direction as in the morning, namely, eastward. Rowing was good, except at the curves of the river, where the work was hard on the right hand. Hawdon was attended by James Percy and Frank Kirton, of Gateshead, pulling double scull. Hanlan, who was accompanied by an amateur friend, left his boat house at four o'clock, went to the high level bridge, and there pulling about started on a long pull over the course. He rowed a long, clean and beautifully easy, sweeping stroke, of thirty to the minute, never varying a bit. He made his shell travel wonderfully fast, with apparently very little exertion, and those who know and were looking on, unqualifiedly pronounced it a winning stroke. Hanlan is constantly being advised to quicken, but he never heeds it, and keeps on rowing in his seemingly leisurely style. Messrs. David Ward and John Davis have arrived at Scotswood, and will share with Heasley the responsibility of the remainder of Hanlan's training. Both the scullers keep in good fettle, and neither has now very much superfluous flesh to work off.

SWIMMING.

Boyton's Last Great Feat.

The city of Memphis, Tenn., has been thrown into an intense state of excitement over the arrival of Captain Paul Boyton, after a run of 250 miles through a wild stretch of the Mississippi River. There being no telegraphic stations on the route, the people had to rely until then upon the steamboats for any news of the traveller. Captain Boyton started from Cairo, Ill., at ten a.m. on the 9th inst., and, amid a large number of skiffs, paddled into the Mississippi, whose swift current soon bore him out of sight. He was accompanied by his little boat "Baby Mine," which was laden with medicines, provisions and cigars. He took no whiskey along, as he is convinced that its stimulating power is not equal to the injury it does his system. The first run was the longest of the voyage, from Cairo to Cottonwood Point, Mo., a distance of 130 miles, which he accomplished in thirty-two hours, arriving at 6 p. m. Tuesday. From Cottonwood the start was made at two a.m. Thursday, and after a run through a terrific storm for twenty-eight hours, arrived at Bradley's, Ark., at 5:30 p.m. Thursday. After a night of rest the captain started at 12:30 Friday, and after some lively paddling arrived at Memphis at a quarter past four p.m. His entry to the city was one of the grandest ovations he has received on the voyage.

Mr. Andrew Dunn, the second Liberal candidate for Southwark, has informed the Home Rule Executive that he cordially accepts the opinions of Professor Rogers, and that he will support the demand for an inquiry into the necessity of Home Rule for Ireland.

Shere Ali not Dead.

The following not unlikely story is going the rounds of the press:—

An extraordinary story is told concerning the late ruler of Afghanistan. It is said that the individual who has been buried under the name of Shere Ali is not the Ameer at all. Shere Ali is not within that tomb. This story comes from St. Petersburg. Shere Ali's death was wanted, and it was brought about, or at least an event was which was supposed to be that. The story goes on to say that the real Ameer is at the present moment confined in one of the very deepest mines of Siberia under the name of Paul Volowski, a criminal lunatic, who chatters gibberish and fancies he is the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Gilmore's Gardens.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Three thousand people went to Gilmore's Garden last night, to see thirty-six greenhorns, and four walkers set out on the first mile of what must be a 325-mile walk in six days' for each of them, if they are to get back their entrance money, $100 each. The pedestrians started at one o'clock this a.m. Tobacco smoke and music, both of the worst quality, filled the air, and the crowd was just such as collects at any Sunday night sacred concert in a Bowery beer garden. The men came to the starting point in forty different costumes, long and short, fat and lean, and of a dozen nationalities. They set off from seven starting points, Howard in the first rank on the run. He led on the first lap around, with O'Brien second and Brodie third. Howard made the first mile in 7 minutes 23 seconds, with O'Brien still close behind. The crowd laughed heartily at the strange antics cut by some of the men on the track, while Brodie, the newsboy, went around in a circle of applause.

Sir John A. Macdonald.

Sir John Macdonald solemnly assured Lord Dufferin that there was no truth in the Pacific Scandal charges. Yet subsequently he was compelled to admit the charges were true—and, therefore, that he had shamefully misled Lord Dufferin. A few days ago Sir John gave the House to understand that Lord Lorne was responsible for referring the Letellier case to England. A day later he was compelled to acknowledge, though reluctantly, he (Sir John) was himself the man who sent the Letellier case to England. It is also within recollection that Sir John Macdonald, on a memorable public occasion, speaking of Riel, raised his hands appealingly to heaven to bear him witness, and, with the name of his Maker on his lips, solemnly proclaimed how much he wished he could "catch" Riel. All the while, as it subsequently transpired, Macdonald was giving Riel money and making arrangements for his escape. In the Mother Country no man would be tolerated for an hour as either Premier or leader of a party who was found to be incapable of speaking the truth.—*London Advertiser.*

A Protestant Clergyman on Froude.

Nothing can be more pleasing to the genuine Irish patriot than to see our Catholic and Protestant clergymen striking hands for the cause of poor Erin. The well known Irish lecturer, Rev. George W. Pepper, of the Methodist church of Bellevue, Ohio, delivered a lecture a few days ago in the basement of the Church of the Sacred Heart, East Cambridge, Boston, his subject being "Froude's Ireland from a Protestant standpoint." He was introduced to the audience by the pastor, Rev. John O'Brien, who said that the freedom of Ireland must be accomplished by a union of Protestants and Catholics. Mr. Pepper outlined the controversy which took place but a few years ago between Froude and Father Burke, and showed that the condition of Ireland at the time of the Invasion was as good as that of any other country, and the fact that the people had 2,000 representatives to a population of 2,000,000 gave evidence of representative government. He also pointed out that the jury system prevailed in Ireland 350 years before the time of Blackstone. Let religious wrangles cease, and our country will soon see the dawn of a new era.—*Baltimore Citizen.*

About French Generals.

Of the twenty-five Generals who hold the highest appointments in the French army, thirteen served in the infantry, eight on the general staff, two in the cavalry, and two in the engineers; the artillery being, therefore, the only arm of the service which is not represented among the officers filling the most important posts in the army. The average age of the twenty-five Generals is between 58 and 59 years, the oldest being General de Cissey, who is 69, and the youngest two being General Davoust, chief of the general staff, and General de Gallifet, commanding the Ninth Corps, neither of the latter being yet 50 years of age. Altogether, the officers holding the highest appointments in the French army are, as a body, younger than those in the like position in any other European force. The youngest officer, General de Gallifet, is one of those who has seen most service. In the Crimea he was mentioned in an order of the day for his gallant conduct at the capture of the Russian redoubts before Sebastopol. In the Mexican war he was again mentioned in an order of the day for his gallantry at Puebla, when he was severely wounded, and at Sedan he led the famous charge of cavalry which is said to have excited the warm admiration of King William.

The Letellier Affair.

Hardly has the echo of Sir John Macdonald's declaration that he would have been pleased and gratified, and he thought it would have been well had the Ministerial advice been accepted, died away in the Legislative halls until we are informed that the non-resignation of the Government hinged on the fact that the Governor-General *did not make the reference against the advice of his Ministers.* In discussing the question in the light of this recent development, party feeling must be sunk out of sight, and the matter looked squarely in the face in all its naked deformity. It has assumed a national phase, and appeals to us personally as a boasted liberty-enjoying people. Our constitutional rights have been trampled upon, *not, however, by the Marquis of Lorne, as was at first supposed, but by his advisers in sanctioning, if not covertly instigating, the reference of the Letellier affair to England;* and we would forswear our independence and manliness were we to refrain from recording our condemnation of such a scheme to evade the execution of a just sentence pronounced by the people.

The voice of the country as uttered last September proves conclusively that the people love Canada with a patriotic love surpassing party fealty. Let this fact be ever borne in mind. Canada first in all things pertaining to Canadian affairs is the talisman for the Canadian statesmen.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

Wesley Baxter, of Otanabee, while engaged chopping in the woods, was killed by the limb of a tree striking him on the temple.