

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JAMES HENTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

[From United Ireland.]

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"I. This association is formed for the purpose of obtaining for Ireland the right of self-government by means of a National Parliament. "II. It is hereby declared, as the essential principle of this association, that the objects, and the only objects, contemplated by its organization are: "To obtain for our country the right and privilege of managing her own affairs, by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, empowered by Her Majesty the Sovereign, and her successors, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland;

"To secure for that Parliament, under a federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditure; "To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, and the relations of the United Empire with foreign States, and all matters appertaining to the defence and the stability of the Empire at large.

"To attain such an adjustment of the relations between the two countries, without any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the constitution. "III. The association invites the co-operation of all Irishmen who are willing to join in seeking for Ireland a federal arrangement based upon these general principles. "IV. The association will endeavor to forward the object it has in view by using all legitimate means of influencing public sentiment, both in Ireland and Great Britain, by taking all opportunities of instructing and informing public opinion and by seeking to unite Irishmen of all creeds and classes in one national movement in support of the great national object hereby contemplated.

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A VISIT TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF STONEY CREEK.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. II.

Forty long years have come and gone since our first visit to Stoney Creek. This place is seven miles distant from Hamilton and is celebrated in Canadian story as being the scene of a night surprise, one of the most gallant affairs during the war of 1812, and of which the men of the Niagara District and the descendants of the Old York Militia naturally pride themselves as having had relatives representing nearly every old family of Lincoln and York then serving in the little British force on the Niagara frontier.

There were two surprises, turning points, at most critical periods of the war, by which the advance of superior American armies was arrested. The first occurred at Stoney Creek in the early morning of Sunday, the 6th June, 1813, and resulted in checking the advance of General Dearborn, then in full pursuit of the British force under General Vincent, in his retreat from Fort George. The second was that of Chateaugay on the 26th of October, 1813, by which DeSalaberry and his small force of Canadian Voltigeurs arrested and turned the advance of General Hampton on Montreal into a disastrous retreat.

The people of Upper Canada claim Stoney Creek, and justly too, as their own. The militia of Lower Canada, DeSalaberry and his little band of Voltigeurs have the undoubted honor of the Chateaugay affair. Supported, however, on the last day, by the timely arrival of Red George, Colonel George Macdonnell—the hero of Ogdensburg, with his six hundred Canadian voyageurs from Kingston. In a future number we shall furnish the readers of THE POST with the march of the 600 Macdonnell men from Kingston to the battle field of Chateaugay.

Stoney Creek in itself was but a small affair, that is in so far as the numbers of the British force engaged, but in its results it proved the most important action of the whole war, by checking the advance of a comparatively powerful army, flushed with recent success, and turning that advance into an almost ignominious retreat, certainly a disaster of no small importance.

To give a short account of the positions, relative forces and the various movements of the two armies on the Niagara frontier during the early spring of 1813, previous to the evacuation of Fort George and the retreat of the British force to Burlington Heights, now the city of Hamilton. General Vincent had in command of the British force on the Niagara frontier, amounting to about 1,800 regulars and 500 militia, scattered over thirty miles, extending from Fort Erie opposite Buffalo down to Lake Ontario, with headquarters at Fort George.

During the winter of 1813 the Americans had made great preparations to strike a decided blow for the reduction of Upper Canada. Their plans were well laid, but they were frustrated by the incompetency of their generals. The reader will bear in mind that at that time (1813) Great Britain was engaged in war all over the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and could spare but few regular troops for Canada. The spring of 1813 found the Americans in full control of Lake Ontario, having, comparatively, a powerful fleet under Commodore Chauncey.

The first move was an attack on York (Toronto) on the 27th of April, 1813. The place being ill-prepared for defence was easily taken. All the public stores, public buildings and shipping were destroyed, besides this, very little respect was paid to private property. The British commander, General Sheaffe, unable to resist the attack, was forced, after a brave defence, to evacuate the town and take up his line of retreat on Kingston, thereby saving his regulars, then few, leaving the Americans master of the place, which they held for five days and then sailed for the reduction of Fort George at the mouth of the Niagara river.

The attack on Fort George was commenced on the morning of the 27th of May, 1813. The Americans, having their shipping, had an army of nearly 8,000 men of all ranks. The British force at Fort George, all told, was about 1,000 men. Criticism is at the present day it would have been wiser in General Vincent to have taken up his line of retreat at once than to have resisted the American attack, by which hundreds of his best soldiers were sacrificed in a useless defence.

After a spirited defence of some four hours, the British men of all ranks having mounted to over four hundred men, between killed, wounded and missing, General Vincent, to prevent being surrounded and cut off, decided on a retreat to the head of the Lake, and fell back across the country in a line parallel to the Niagara River, reaching the position at the "Beaver Dam" that night, at which place he was joined about midnight by Colonel Bisschop's force from Fort Erie and the other outlying posts on the Niagara. The next morning, the 28th, the now retreating British force of about 1,600 men continued its retreat until it reached the entrenched position at Burlington Heights.

The position of Burlington Heights was in the neighborhood of Dundurn Castle, the residence of the late Sir Allan Macnab, and, we believe, the Hamilton Cemetery now covers the ground on which the entrenched works—earthworks—could be seen on the writer's first visit to that place in 1844. It was an important position during the war, being close by the road leading up to Ancaster, by which communication was had and kept up with the army of the west, under General Proctor, then serving on the Detroit frontier. It was distant, midway, about fifty miles from Fort George and the same from York.

THE CATHOLICS IN CHINA.

LETTER FROM POPE LEO XIII. TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

No. II.

The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith published the following letter from Pope Leo XIII. to the Emperor of China. It says: "This important document, breathing so much wisdom and moderation, forms another noble page in the glorious history of Leo XIII.—This action of the Holy Father has been crowned, moreover, with signal success. The Emperor of China has sent an extraordinary embassy to the Holy Father, and the same religious has lately come to Rome to offer His Holiness the homage and felicitations of the Son of Heaven."

To the illustrious and most powerful Emperor of the two Tartaries and the Chinese. GREAT EMPEROR.—The war which has recently broken out in certain regions of your empire impels us to use all our efforts to obtain, through your goodness and clemency, that no injury shall be inflicted on the Catholic religion in consequence of these sanguinary contests. In doing so we fulfil a legitimate duty, since we are bound to protect the Catholic religion in every part of the world, and to the utmost of our power. We follow the example of our predecessors, who on more than one occasion have besought your ancestors in favor of the European missionaries and the Christian people.

We are animated with a great hope in considering that you have, even at the present time, given many proofs of your good will with regard to the Christians; and we have learnt in effect that on the breaking out of war it was decreed by your authority that the Christians should be respected, and that no injury should be inflicted even on the missionaries of the French nation. No one can fail to recognize in this, great prince, your equity and humanity, especially as the priests who take up their abode in your flourishing empire for the purpose of preaching the Gospel are sent by the Roman Pontiff, from whom they receive their charges, their commission and all their authority. They are not recruited from one nation only. At the present moment a great number who are dwelling in ten of the provinces of your vast dominion are from Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Germany. The priests, whether of the Society of Jesus or of the Congregation of the Mission, who labor in other provinces, are natives of many different nations. And this is in accord with the nature of the Christian religion, which is not intended for a single nation, but for all, and which unites the human family in fraternal bonds, without distinction of country or race.

The work of those who labor in the name of the Gospel is useful even from a public point of view. They are obliged to abstain from taking part in political affairs, and to devote themselves entirely to the propagation and the guardianship of the doctrine of Jesus Christ. Now, the principal precepts of the Christian religion are: to fear God, to observe justice entirely and involuntarily in all things, whence as a consequence they must submit to magistrates and honor the King, not only through dread of his anger, but in obedience to conscience. As a result, nothing can be more fitting than these virtues to relate to the people within the limits of duty and within the public peace.

And, in turn, the Catholic priests from Europe, who, during several ages, have exercised Apostolic functions in the great Chinese empire, far from causing any disturbance in governmental or civil affairs, have, on the contrary, in the opinion of all, rendered signal service—in the first place by propagating the moral discipline of Christianity, and afterwards by the diffusion of letters and the other arts which constitute civilization. Since the same idea and the same intention animated those who are at present instructing the Chinese in the Christian doctrine, you can have no doubt of finding them always with the same good will and fidelity submissive to your Majesty.

For our own part, most powerful Emperor, we desire to express and manifest to you the sincerest gratitude for the proofs of kindness which you have shown them; and at the same time, in the name of that clemency which distinguishes you, we earnestly entreat you, under the present circumstances, to shield them with your favor, and take them under your powerful protection, so that they may not suffer injury, but may enjoy through your countenance full liberty in the exercise of their ministry.

Meanwhile we beg of God, the Lord of heaven and earth, to grant you continually, most illustrious prince, an abundance of His choicest blessings. Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, the 1st of February, 1885, in the sixth year of our pontificate.

HOW HE DROVE BETTER THAN HE KNEW. Mr. Geo. E. Jackson drew \$5,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery this month. His ticket was number 26,820. He has been lucky as he has been only in this State about a year and worked on salary for the Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and is now worth over \$5,000. The full particulars and any information given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Not every emigrant to this country strikes it so rich in the same length of time.—New Orleans (Kas) Democrat, Sept. 18.

"Bridesmaids let out by the day" is the legend on a Parisian signboard. YOUR FRIENDS WILL NEVER TELL you, but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to society, to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will bring relief to yourself and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO NEW YORK JOCKEYS. New York, Oct. 29.—At Jerome park, in the first race after the start the thirteen horses engaged in the contest ran to the turn round the club house, when Maggie J., with young Potter on, slipped and fell; Broke-youth, with Mead on, fell over him; the latter horse breaking his neck and dying instantly. Sam Brown, a lad on by Arnold, next went over, and W. Her's cat's Stonebuck, topped the head with King as his jockey. There was a terrible scene for a few minutes, all the horses and riders were exhausted. Then it was found that Potter had his jaw broken in two places and is not likely to recover. He was taken away unconscious.

Advertising Clients!

It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters" as a plain, honest term as possible. "To induce people "To give them one trial, which so prove their value that they will never use anything else."

"This Remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers Religious and secular, is Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die? "No! "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years. "The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery. "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief, "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."

A DEAD HERO. SUDDEN DEATH YESTERDAY OF GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—General George B. McClellan died at his residence, St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N. J., about 3 o'clock this morning, of neuralgia of the heart. He came home about six weeks ago from a trip in the West with his family, and had been under a physician's care about two weeks. Nothing serious was expected until the 10th inst. when he was taken with a severe spasm about 11 o'clock night. Invitations were sent for a reception at the General's residence this evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHY. The President sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. McClellan to-day:—"I am shocked by the news of your husband's death, and while I know how futile are all human efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief and express to you my own sense of affliction at the loss of so good a friend."

WELLING IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—As soon as the news of Gen. McClellan's death spread throughout the city, a general feeling of sorrow was manifested. Most of the flags upon public buildings were placed at half mast. At the City Hall, the flags, by order of Mayor Grace, were placed at half-mast.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDLINESS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—It was definitely learned to-day that Major-General McClellan came very near being made a member of President Cleveland's cabinet, that he was tendered the Russian mission and declined it because of business engagements, and that within the past twenty-four hours the President had concluded to offer him an appointment as a member of the Civil Service commission.

WISCONSIN PRESS OPINIONS. LONDON, October 29.—The Standard says: "The death of Gen. McClellan removes another prominent figure of the civil war. He, however, was not fortunate; he had the ill-luck to be politically opposed to President Lincoln, and, therefore, did not receive the necessary support. Gen. McClellan's glory was short lived. Grant was certainly not such a master of the seizure of war. Long before the civil war McClellan was an experienced soldier. His soldiers liked him; and time has softened the hard things said against him." The article taken as a whole is most eulogistic.

The Daily News says:—"Gen. McClellan was a capable soldier, but he was scarcely equal to his opportunities. He might have left a great reputation if he had been called to second place. He never aspired to first place. Trial proves that honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequalled blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others."

MAD DOGS.

DR. LOUIS PASTERUR'S CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA—BILLED AS A NEW EVANGELISM TO THE HUMAN RACE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—No more hydrophobia! No more mad dogs! Dr. Louis Pasteur's experiments have resulted in a most brilliant success. At perhaps the most important sitting held by the Academy of Sciences Dr. Pasteur described the process of the cure by means of a rabid dog inoculated with the fragment of a brain taken from the spine of a rabid dog. The inoculation of the person occupied fifteen days as soon as the first rabid inoculated was dead a portion from its spinal marrow was in turn inoculated into a second rabbit, and so until sixty rabbits had been inoculated. At each successive inoculation the virus incubation did not occupy more than seven days.

Having ascertained that exposure to dried air diminished the virus, and consequently reduced its force, Dr. Pasteur supplied himself with a series of bottles of dried air. In these bottles he placed portions of inoculated spinal marrow at successive dates, the oldest being the least virulent and the latest the most so. For an operation Dr. Pasteur begins by inoculating his subject with the oldest tissue, and follows with the injection of a piece of tissue whose boiling dates back only two days, and whose period of incubation would not exceed one week. The subject is then found to be absolutely proof against the disease.

A boy, twelve years of age, named Meister, who had been bitten fourteen times, came from Alsace with his mother to Dr. Pasteur. The autopsy of the dog which had bitten the boy left no doubt as to its having suffered from hydrophobia. Dr. Pasteur took the celebrated Dr. Vulpian, and a professor of the School of Medicine to see the boy Meister. These two doctors came to the conclusion that the boy was doomed to a painful death and that he experimented upon. In thirteen days inoculations were made upon Meister with pieces of spinal marrow containing virus of constantly increasing strength, the last being from the spine of a rabbit that died only the day before. Now a hundred days have passed since Meister underwent the last inoculation. The treatment has been thoroughly successful and the boy is in perfect health. He had been but six hours and had travelled from Alsace to Paris before the first inoculation was performed.

A shepherd boy named Judith, aged sixteen, was bitten by a mad dog, a fortnight ago, and has now been a week under treatment. Dr. Pasteur is confident of curing him.

AN OVATION. Dr. Pasteur said that it was now necessary to provide an establishment where rabbits might always be kept inoculated with the disease. In this way a constant supply of spinal tissues of old and recent incubation would always be ready. Before the sitting was adjourned Dr. Pasteur received an enthusiastic ovation, from both the Academy itself and the public who were present. Among those present I noticed the Grand Duke Alexis, who is a great dog fancier, and M. de Lesseps, who went to hear Dr. Pasteur's report incited by Dr. Vulpian.

One of the leading doctors present remarked that the question was whether a man cured of hydrophobia could suffer from a second bite. In other words, whether the inoculation of virus was a guarantee against hydrophobia. In answer Dr. Pasteur states that the malady is transmissible only by bite. If, therefore, by a general compulsory inoculation of dogs for several generations dogs had been made incapable of hydrophobia, the malady would have disappeared and there would be no occasion to ask whether inoculation had a permanent effect or not. As to the origin of hydrophobia, Dr. Pasteur says nobody in the world can explain its primal cause. As he remarked—perhaps out of politeness—his theory will require study by the profession in order to make it practicable, but he emphatically stated that the cure for hydrophobia had been found.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Every morning paper devotes a leader to hydrophobia and Dr. Pasteur. The Telegraph compliments the Doctor for "writing another chapter in the gospel of humanity."

A GIRL VICTIM. The Paris incidents were last evening emphasized by the inquest on a little girl, the daughter of a coachman in London, who died of hydrophobia. The coroner said a like case was awaiting another jury; that two women had died last week in London of the same disease, and that while during each of the ten previous years the average number of deaths in London from that disease was only six, there had been nineteen since last New Year's Day, twelve of which had occurred since the middle of July. The coroner, himself a physician and a candidate for Parliament, referred feelingly in his address to the afternoon papers' account of Dr. Pasteur's great doctrine.

DISTERS AFTER EATING, a feeling of weight at the stomach—often painful—gawing, burning sensations, belching of wind, sour eructations of food, variable appetite, etc., indicate Dyspepsia, which Burdock Blood Purifiers, taken in time, will relieve and cure.

Sixty millions people speak the German language, 45,000,000 the French, and 100,000,000 the English.

SORE THROAT. To cure this oft-occurring trouble use Haggard's Yellow Oil internally and externally. Yellow Oil cures Croup, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Deafness and all sore and painful complaints.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent FREE with full directions for preparing and using, send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 41 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name this paper.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A Boston firm has spent \$17,000 in getting out a fine edition of Lalla Rookh.

BILIOUSNESS. When the liver does not act promptly the bile accumulates to excess in the blood, causing yellow eyes, sallow skin, sick stomach, diarrhoea, etc., and the sufferer is termed Bilious. Burdock-Blood Bitters regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood, curing Biliousness.

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