WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

St. Patrick's "Protestantism," A Learned Irish Bishop Elequently Defends the Fathers of the Irish

3)

Church,

Continued from our last.

Where, in our ancient annals, can there be shown any reference, even a hint at changes such as there? Where any trace of a controversy on such questions ? And were there no controversies on religious matters in the primitive Irish Church? Yes. There were dis-putations, as we know from history, and some of them characterized with much warmth and bitterness. There was a controversy in the sixth and seventh centuries, about the proper time for celebrating the Easter testival. There was also one about the shape and form of the clerical tonsure. These disputes regarded matters of 'non-essential discipline, involving no questions of faith or morals. Now, if controversies, on matters comparatively trivial were carried on with so much warmth and earnestness, and if history has handed down to us every phase and circumstance connected with them, the chief actors in them and synods held to settle them, how can it be conceived that such momentous changes as we have been contemplating, involving the most vital and practical questions of faith and morality, could have been brought about without much noise and opposition and discussion, and without our having all this handed down to us in our ancient annals? We come now to

THE DOCTRINE OF THE PAPAL SUPREMACY.

that crucial dogma, forming the strict line of demarcation between Protestants and ourselves, the grand landmark between the Catho-lic Church and all the Protestant sects, and almost the only dogma in the denial of which they all agree. Protestants refuse not communion to any other form of Christianity. Arians, Nestorians, Orthodox Greeks, Eutychians, Jansenists, Old Catholics are all welcome to their embrace. They care compara-tively little, as we know from experience, how much a man believes or what number of sacraments people accept; nor do they quarrel so much over the Real Presence, the Sacrifice of the Mass, Confession, Purgatory and Invocation of Saints. They will allow you to believe pretty much as you like about all these doctrines, provided you do not profess obedience to the Roman Pontiff, whom so many Protestants regard as the Man of Sin, the Head Centre of all evil. Neither are our Irish Protestants, as we knew of late, very particular about how little you believe, about your denial of the existence of the Devil, the eternal tor-ments of Hell, the Trinity of persons in the Godhead or even the Divinity of our Blessed Saviour. The one doctrine against which they cry out with all their might is the Supremacy of the Pope. This is Fopery. Everything else without this is tolerable. And when they speak of the Protestantism of St. Patrick and of the primitive Irish Church, what they mean chiefly to convey is that the early Irish Christians acknowledged no subjection to the Pope, that St. Patrick came to Ireland on his own hook, as Protestant missionaries go now a days to evangelize pagan lands without any mission from Rome, that St. Patrick established in Ireland a national Church quite independent of the Roman See. and that for centuries the Irish Church and its prelates acknowledged no subjection to any ecclesiastical authority on earth, outside the shores of Ireland. Let us now proceed to investigate this question, with the light of history and common sense. How comes it that. whereas ancient annalists are divided as to the birth place and parentage of St. Patrick. where and by whom he was ordained priest and consecrated bishop, and so many other details of his life, nearly all of them should make reference to the Saint's mission from with the blessing and commission of Pope Celestine? How shall we explain that ancient canon ascribed to St. Patrick, ordaining that, "if any questions should arise in this island, they were to be referred to the Apostolic See?" or that synodical decree spoken of by Cummian in his Paschal Epistle, prescribing that "all weighty causes should be sent for settlement to the Head of Cities?" Here again I appeal to the extensive intercourse between Ireland and Britain and continental countries, all of which were then confessedly UNDER THE PAPAL DOMINION -continental and British Christians flocking to Ireland, and Irish ecclesiastics travelling everywhere over the continent of Europe, the apostles of Christianity and of letters to so many lands. This free intercommunion between Ireland and other Catholic countries is perfectly unintelligible, except in the supposition that all belived allke on this most fundamental doctrine. No doubt, in the records of the primitive Irish Church, we find few traces of Papal interference. Ireland was, from Rome, the remotest corner of Europe. Intercourse between Ireland and Rome was then difficult and most perilous. There were no steamships, railroads, postal facilities or electric telegraphs to avail of. The journey from Ireland to Rome was attended with great dangers by sea and land, over countries little civilized and not always at peace, the route natural, therefore, that Celestine, whensending Patrick to so distant a land, should give him plenary powers as to the appointment of bishops, the confirming of abbots, the making of disciplinary laws and decrees in national and provincial synods, with authority to continue the same ecclesiastical system until the Sovereign Pontiff should find it wise and practicable to alter that arrangement. What other settlement, in fact, could we conceive Celestine; in the circumstances, to have made with St. Patrick when sending him to convert this island? Again, if the Papal Supremacy was introduced into Ireland between St. Patrick and the Reformation, why cannot we discover where, when, and by whom a change so important was effected? The epoch of other great events in our ancient history can be readily pointed out. Why is there no trace of this subjection of a previously independent Church to the authority of a foreign prelate residing at Rome? ... Furthermore, the subjection of the Irish Church to Rome must have either been 1.1

such is phenomenon be shown, in the whole history of Christendom? Not to speak of nstional and patriotic feeling, is it in human nature, to voluntarily renounce our independence and submit, of our own free will, to a mastor? It were far more like human nature authority previously existing and received : an abundant examples have we of this in the civil spontaneous submission to Rome, may be dismissed from our thoughts. I now say it is equally absurd to suppose that the Papal supremacy was introduced into this island by What agency on earth could effect it? force.

The Pope had weither armies nor fleets where with to subjugate Ireland to his will. And no foreign power ever obtained sway over this island in the period we refer to. Englann, indeed, had succumbed to every invading host that set foot on her soil. The Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, the Normans had successively invaded, conquered and obtained dominion over her. Not so with Ireland.

THE ROMAN BAGLES NEVER FLUTTERED IN THE

IRISH, BREEZE. One foreign power alone established itself even partially, in this island-the Danes; and after many struggles, the Irish nation arose in its might and under Brian Boiroimhe swept the Norsemen into the ses. The Danes, too, were pagan barbarians; * and such of them as remained in Ireland, especially in Dublin, Limerick and Waterford, instead of imposing a religion on the country, were themselves converted by the Irish to Christianity. No foreign power, therefore, could have subjugated Ireland and her Church to the Pope. The theory commonly advanced by Protestants, to account for the submissian of Ireland to the Pope, is that this was effected by the power and influence of England, at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion-that the invaders imported their Papal views into this country and established them here. And this theory has been repeated so often, and so contidently that it is now by many accepted as an axiom. Let us examine it by the light of history and reason, and let us see how far it can be reconciled with both. In the first place, we challenge our adversaries to point out any trace of this momentous fact in the records of the time. Not a shadow of a shade of anything such, can they show. Everything else that the Anglo-Normans effected or attempted -every other incident connected with the Invasion and all its dark, sorrowful and shameful history-all has been chronicled, not by one or two, but by many and independent annalists : but on this fact, which would have been among the most important and interest-ing of all, these annalists are absolutely silent. Besides, we have manifest indications of the acknowledgment and exercise of the Papal authority in Ireland before the Anglo-Norman invasion. Witness the Canon already quoted, given to our primitive church by St. Patrick, or at least ascribed to him in ancient chronicles, which, for our present purpose, comes to the same. Witness the Synodical Decree, to the same effect, spoken of by Cummian, and which we have above referred to.

WITNESS ST. COLUMBANUS.

in the seventh century, when he found him. Ireland self differing from the discipline around him in France, appealing to Rome for a settlement of the Paschal question, and subsequently following the same course in the controversy respecting the three Chapters. Seeing the confidence with which this Anglo-Norman theory is put forward, you will be surprised to hear that we have well authenticated accounts of the appointment and action of Papal Legates in Ireland, many years before the Invasion .--- Yes, Papal Legates residing in Ireland; as Gillebert, Bishop of Limerick, ap-pointed Legate in 1100 or 1110; Malachy, Bishop of Down, appointed Legate in 1140; Christian, Bishop of Lismore, in 1151. We read how these prelates exercised disciplinary | document before the Synod of Waterford, if authority in different parts of the country, the prelates and people of Ireland had been, Celestine of Rome, his coming to convert in- authority in different parts of the county, the presiding over ecclesiastical synods and taking up to that time, Protestants. And this argu-ran Ireland, as Palladius had comp before him, presiding over ecclesiastical synods and taking up to that time, Protestants. And this argu-ran Ireland, as Palladius had comp before him, precedence of archbishop, even of the arch-ment of every detail in connection with the ecedence of archbishop, bishops of Armagh. Who has not heard of the Synod of Kells, where the Irish Frelates were assembled in 1152, and presided over by Cardinal Paparo, a Papal Legate coming direct ly from Rome? At this Synod, we are told how Ireland was divided into four ecclesiastical provinces, and that the four archbishops, including the Archbishop of Armagh, actually received from the hands of the Cardinal Legate, that Pallium which has been ever known as the distinctive badge of subjection to the Roman Pontiff. How does all this comport with the idea that the Anglo-Normans were the first to introduce the Papal Supremacy into Ireland. Let us draw near, however, and examine more closely this Anglo-Norman theory. If Henry the Second and his Anglo-Normans proposed the Papal Supremacy to the Irish people and clergy, was it likely to meet with a ready acceptance? Were not Henry and his agents regarded as invaders MOST HATEFUL TO THE GREAT BULK OF THE IRIS NATION ? Did not an implacable strife go on for generations between these strangers and the Irish enemy: and would not any religious change proposed by them be sure, on that account alone, to be rejected with scorn by the Irish people? But perhaps the Anglo-Normans imposed the Papal supremacy on Ireland by force? Such a supposition would be utterly at variance with the facts of history. In the often infested by bandits and pirates. How time of Henry II., and for centuries later, the English authority was not acknowledged beyond what was called the Pale, a strip of territory on the eastern and south-eastern coast truth. of Ireland. What cared the people or clergy of Connaught, for example, for the authority of England? What cared almost the entire of this province of Ulster? What cared the primates of Armagh, that they could be forced to renounce their alleged primitive independence and accept the Pope as a master? What cared the Bishop of Clogher about the English King or Government? Is it not as certain as anything in Irish history that, not even in the reign of Henry VIII, was the sway or power of England felt or acknowledged in any part of the counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh, or Tyrone, more than in Germany or Spain or Italy ? How then could the Anglo-Normans have brought Clogher and its Bishop and clergy and people under the dominion of Rome ? The first generals and armies, in fact, who enforced English authority in any part of this dipcese were the generals and armies of the Pope's enemies, of

Norman Kings of England ? What sort was Henry II.? What sort King John? Were they men devoted to the Pope, loyally attach. ed to the Roman Pontiff, and as such we should suppose anxious to subdue nations to Boman authority? It is notorious that they were just and the pround spirit of man to rebel against the reverse of this; that though not absolute rebels against the Pope's power, they were ever, from the time of the Conqueror, resisthistory of nations as well as in the annals of ing the Popes of the time, ever ready almost the Church. The hypothesis, therefore, of to break with the Pope; more than once almost excommunicated by the Pope, more than once on the point of severing England from Papal obedience. Henry II. was the very monarch who confessed himself guilty of the blood of the holy

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, ST. THOMAS A-BECKET

murdered for his unflinching defence of the rights of the Church and the Holy See. But we are not left to mero conjecture as to what English influence could do towards changing the faith of the Irish people. For three conturies Protestant England has had unlimited sway in Ireland (what, before Elizabeth, England never had), and every agency that England could employ, moral and physical-persuasion, persecution, bribery, the law, the sword, all that the ingenuity of bad men and of hell could devise-has been tried by her to change the faith and worship of the Irish people; and we know how little she has been able to accomplish. If they were able to bring Ireland over to the Papal obedience, when their power was small and their influence so limited, how comes it they could not bring Ircland away from the Pope when their authority had become paramount and irresistible, though they put forth all their powers to effect that object? Yet all the efforts of England, to this day, have been without result, even in those provinces of our island, Leinster and Muster, which are largely leavened with English blood. Before closing this lecture, I may say a word on the famous Bull of Adrian the Fourth, which Protestants so love to descant on, as well as the confirmatory Brief of Alexander the Third. I shall not here enter into any discussion as to the authenticity of the alleged Bull of Adrian, more than to say that there is nothing in the idea of forgery inconsistent with the character of Henry the Second the unprovoked invader of Ireland, the selfconfessed murdered of St. Thomas a-Becket. Neither shall I inquire whether, in issuing this Bull, if authentic, the Pope did or did not claim to himself powers which not even Catholics believe him to have possessed. These questions I leave to others to discuss. But what I say is, that the so-called Bull of Adrian furnishes conclusive evidence of one thing at any rate-that the doctrine of Papal Supremacy had been held and held firmly and universally, throughout Ireland, before the Anglo-Norman Invasion, and that it proves this equally whether the Bull be authentic or spurious. Just picture to yourselves the invading generals of Henry coming to Ireland, armed with this document. Consider that the Bull of Adrian to Henry and the confirmatory brief of Alexander to the same Prince were read publicly and solemnly before the Irish bishops assembled at Waterford in 1176. Then ask yourselves what would have been the meaning of this, if the prelates and people of

HAD NOT ALREADY BELIEVED IN THE PAPAL SU. PREMACY ?

Would they not have laughed at the pretensions, as we would laugh to-day, if an invading prince landed on our shores, putting forward, as his title-deed to our claimed allegiance a grant from say, the Archbishop of Paris or the Patriarch of Jerusalem? Just fancy some one to-day standing up in the Synod of the Irish Episcopal Church or the Presbyte-rian Synod of Ulster, and founding his claim, to the grant of some important concession, on a rescript issued in his favor by Leo XII.! No man in his senses would have pleaded such a THE ZULU WAR

Cetywayo Sues for Pesce, but his Sincerity not Believed-The Boers about to Invest Pretoria-They Want the Independence of the Transvaal,

CAPETOWN, May 23 .- Cetywayo, on the 16th instant, despatched an envoy to Major-General Crealock, asking him to send a Europear to discuss terms of peace John Dunn accord-ingly went to Cetywayo's kraal, but returned, negotiations having failed because of the British refusing any terms but an uncon- great Corsican. He vowed that he would be ditional surrender. Cetywayo's good faith is doubted. It is thought probable his vow. When, in 1825, he heard for the he will shortly throw his whole strength first time of the overthrow of the French emagainst the lower Tugela column. The pire at Waterloo he complacently remarkcontemplated rapid march against Cetywayo's | cd :- 'Yes, 1 see now, there are only two Kraal at Ulundi

HAS BEEN ABANDONED.

Transport difficulties are increasing owing to scarcity of grass. The health of the troops is improving. It is reported that Major Chard who distinguished himself at Rorke's has died of fever. It is rumoured that the Zulu commander of Dobulmanzi, while on his way a second time to surrender to the British. was intercepted and killed. A great fire at Greytown has destroyed a large quantity of the commissariat stores.

LONDON, June 8.-According to the latest advices from Cape Town, Cols. Crealock and Wood have recovered from their illness. The Orange Free State assembly, contrary to the advice of the president, passed resolu-

tions expressing hopes for the restoration of the independence of Transvaal. GERMAN MISSIONARY'S COMPLAINT.

The London North German Gazette says

that the German foreign office has received confirmation of the reported destruction of the German mission station in Natal and the Il-treatment of the missionary by the British. Communications are still proceeding with the British government on the subject.

NOT DEAD.

A Maritzburg special says the reported deaths of Major Chard and Cetewayo's brother, Dabulmanzi, is denied. A despatch from Landsman's Drift May

13th, says spics report that there are four Zulu armies in the castern angle of Zululand designed to enter the colony.

The following information may explain the reason of Lord Cheimsford's urgent demand for reinforcements :--- Advices from Maritzburg to May 9th state that official intimation has been received at the colonial office, Pietermaritzburg, that since Sir Bartle Frere left Pretoria the Transval authorities have been un-able to restrain the Boers. The Boers say that as the high commissioner has not handed them back their country they will take it by force. They are making preparations to invest, but not to take Pretoria. A request has been sent by officials to Lord Chelmsford to send troops to overawe them. No European favorable to the British governfought their way through the guard at the gate. About 15 crossed to this side under fire ment is safe outside the town. The Boers have separated themselves into parties and occupy different approaches to the town, and have determined that no waggons shall go in. They have given military names to their stations outside Pretoria. This state of things cannot, of course, be allowed to exist, and in the event of the Boers failing to attack Pretoria they will be attacked. The town has been placed in an efficient state of defence. Guns have been placed in position to com-

mand the Church square and the several approaches to it. MITRAILLEUSES HAVE BEEN STATIONED TO SWEEP

Solovieff took place to-day. The 24 hours which were given him to make an appeal for Church street, and the guns at the camp cover the different passes and roads leading mercy expired yesterday, but the execution into Pretoria. Laagers have been established was postponed till to-day. It is reported that he refused to make an appeal, knowing that inside the town-one in the port, one in Heidit would be useless. His demeanor at the execution was calm and somewhat dignified. elburg road, one near the botanical gardens and one at Shoeman's farm. Boer spies are in Pretoria, and go about in parties of two or three, peering through the loopholes of the respecting his accomplices or superiors. The scaffold was erected on the great plaza in fortifications. Provisions have reached an front of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, extravagant price, and it is expected that

and Sir Samuel Tilley are going to England teers from other regiments to complete its on the 21st June. strength-900 of all ranks. London Examiner :-- "The Zulus are the

Celestials of South Africa, the world 'Zulu'

signifying heaven. Their reputation as a war-

like race dates from Chaka, who became early

inflamed with the ambition of rivalling

Napoleon Bouaparte. While quite a youth he

fell in with some English sailors who had

been cast ashore in St. Lucia bay, and from

them he heard of the victorious career of the

a conqueror, and at once set to work to fulfil

King George, he is king of all the whites, and

London Brief:--- More reinforcements, pro-bably from India, will be required to subdue

Zululand. There can be no doubt that the

colonial forces have experienced a severe re-

pulse at the hands of Moirosi, the rebel chief

of the Basutos. The projected advance against the strongholds of Cetywayo is delayed, and

so far from the power of the Zulus having

been broken in the recent battles, a Cape con-

temporary states that they number 70,000

fighting men and that the campaign is only

TELEGRAMS.

Germany.

that the amnesty to be proclaimed on the

occasion of the emperor's golden wedding

does not include the recalcitrant priests.

The Ultramontanes are greatly disappointed.

vessels. A strong protest demanding expla-

France.

puties, this afternoon, by 306 to 195, author-

ized the prosecution by government of M.

Paul de Cassagnac, after a scene and great ex-citement, during which M. Gambetta moved

that M. Paul de Cassagnac be ejected from the

house, but he afterwards withdrew his mo-

tion, M. Paul de Cassagnac having withdrawn

the word " cowardice" which he had applied

Lospon, June 9.- A Paris despatch says

that the scene in the chamber during the bal-

loting on the motion for the prosecution of

M. Paul de Cassagnac was indescribable. M.

Levert, Bonapartist, and M. Marque, Badical,

Mexico.

special says :-Yesterday a company of Mexi-

can infantry at Piedras Negras, mutinied, and

from the local troops, many of the balls strik-

ing houses in this place. The fugitives sur-

rendered their arms to the citizens. A num-

ber of mutineers were killed on the Mexican

side. The cause of desertion is that the

troops have been six months without pay, and

had nothing to eat. Yesterday evening the

Mexican troops marched outside the city with

two captured mutineers, whom they were

going to shoot, but a strong protest from the

citizens caused the execution to be abandoned.

Russia.

Sr. PETERSBURG, June 9.-The execution of

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 9.- An Eagle Pass

to the conduct of the government.

came to blows.

VERSAILLES, June 9 .--- The chamber of de-

nations will be despatched to Lima.

Germany is seriously offended at the right

LONDON, June 9.- A Berlin despatch says

opened !"

I, Chaka, I am king of all the blacks."

It is stated that before Mr. Joly left England he had the Letellier matter referred to the judicial committee of the Privy council.

Bishop Duhamel proposes that each Catholic in his diocese contribute 50 cents towards a fund for the enlargement of the Ottawa college.

The B. M. E. conference, at a meeting in London, Ont., yesterday, expelled the Revd. Solomon Peter Hale as being a "refractory preacher."

A man named Harriman met with a terrible accident at Cornwall yesterday by a fall from his sulky. He is living, but small hope of great chiefs in all the earth. My brother, his recovery is entertained.

ROWING ON THE TYNE.

The Coming Race Between Haulan and Elliott-What the Tynesiders Think of the Canadian's Skill-"The Machine in the Box of His Boat."

[From the Newcastle Chronicle, May 27.]

The manner in which Hanlan sculled away from his Tyneside antagonist in the match of May 5th has, it would appear, raised in cer-tain quarters an impression which the Canadian must accept as a flattering testimony to his skill. So instant and so decisive was the Toronto sculler's victory that the people we allude to came to the conclusion that no ordinary man rowing under the ordinary conditions could have achieved it. The closest possible inspection of the prepossessing stranger failed to impress these wrongheaded folks with the idea that to his skill. intelligence and personal energy are due the feats that he is enabled to compass as a sculler, and, consequently, they were fain to fall back upon the other hypothesis-namely, that he of search exercised by Peru against German was not, in his match with Hawdon, rowing under the same conditions as his adversary During the last few days we have found this idea current in several vague and indeterminato shapes, and we have been favored with one or two anonymous letters on the subject. The story which seemed to find the most favor was to the effect that Haulan carried a "machine" in the box of his boat; that the machine was wound up and placed in position before he started for the race, and that it worked the seat and the sculler backward and forward. Another tale of wonder that assumed definite form was that the fore and aft compartments of the Toronto were so constructed that they could be filled with compressed air or gas, and that the boat was thus rendered extra buoyant. There is something sufficiently amusing in all this when it is considered that the boat in which Hanlan rowed the recent match was built by Tyneside builders, and that, with the exception of the cockpit and its fittings, it was constructed on the model usually employed. Still, as these tales seem to have a tendency to assume larger proportions, it may be as well that we should refer to them. Since the first few days of Hanlan's stay at Scotswood, his collection of racing craft, sculls, swinging rowlocks, &c., has been as freely haid open for our inspection as have ever been the aquatic possessions of any of our Tynesido friends. The Canadian and his friends decline to allow all comers to handle and inspect their aquatic outlit, but with us-as representatives of the press, we presume-they have never made any mystery about their belongings. Yesterday, by invitation of Mr. David Ward, Hanlan's chief supporter, we examined both the Toronto and the Lord Dufferin, and can testify that the alterations made in them since they left Messrs. Swaddle & Winship's yard are of the most trifling character. Neither of them contains any "engines" or air tubes, or have the slightest structural alterations been made in the craft which could possibly provide for the placing He refused to the last to make any statement of such apparatus. This much is certain, that our Canadian friends study to a wonderfull degree the niceties of seating their representative in his boat, and that the skill and fected Boers. Nothing very serious is looked where he was tried and condemned. A large ment of every detail in connection with the toward to, as the rebel Boers and not numeri- force of the imperial guard formed a hollow setting of the sculler's work are worth force of the imperial guard formed a hollow setting of the sculler's work are work in setting of study and of approbation. Are these facing towards the scaffold, the other facing the people, who, to the number of 8,000, filled well remember how careful in regard to them was "the father of modern rowing," Harry Clasper. But our readors may take it for granted that modern ingenuity has not yet compassed an "engine" that shall surreptitiously lend mechanical aid to the man engaged in sculling a racing boat, and that even in regard to imparting buoyancy by means of compressed air or hydrogen gas much remains to be done. The idea that advantage should be taken of any means such as these to improve the Canadian's prospects for the matches he rows here is, we believe, in entire antagonism to the motives which prompted his expedition to this country. The people of the Dominion are naturally proud of the prowess of their champion sculler, and it was, and is, their wish to try him against the best form the old country can produce. Questions of the utmost interest to the inhabitants of the new world are involved in the contest, and the furthest thing from their dcsires would be that it should be rowed upon such unequal terms as to vitiate the conclusions that will be drawn from the result. The tinue to be almost daily made. One of the English champion is acknowledged on all most startling is that of the discovery of a hands to be a man of exceptional merits as a sculler; the credit of defeating him on equal terms would be great, and it would be felt to be so by every man in Canada, from the promonths, and it is believed that large quanti- mier of the country downward. A victory gained by any such stratagem as has been more than whispered about and hinted at during the last fortnight would be valueless, except, perhaps, to a few gamblers. Mr. David Ward, Hanlan's most active supporter, bets "not a red cent," and he has expressed to us the surprise he feels that such rumors as those alluded to should have gained currency.

A VOLUNTARY AFFAIR ON THE PART OF THE IBISH.

people and prelates, or it must have been brought about by force. Now, I insist that both suppositions are absolutely and equally inadmissible. That the Irish bishops and a foreign ecclesiastical authority, without any stand being made for primitive liberty and independence-that the head of the Irish Church, the Archbishop of Armagh, periously sup-posed to be independent and knowing no superior on earth, should have voluntarily made. for himself a master, and been willing as well as able to deliver over the Irish hierarchy bound hand and foot to, a foreign and far distant spiritual master not before acknowledged in this island, is what common sense forbids me to believe. I would ask, where else can

THE PROTESTANT ELIZABETH

and her successors. Even in the reign of Elisabeth, when we have the first mention of any interference on the part of the British crown in the spiritual concerns of the diocese, and when Meyler Magrath, the apostate Bishop clergy spontaneously submitted themselves to of Dawn; was named. Protestant Bishop of Ologher, we find that the unhappy manthough a native of our diocese, was neverable to effect anything or obtain the slighest recog-nition of his authority; and that after four or ive months of nominal episcopacy, great part n was spent in prison, he got himself translated the Munster, to the see of Cashel, where the power of England could support him - Resides, what kind of people were the Song profound archeologist started us lately in this town by the discovery that Popery had been imported into Ireland by the Danes!

negotiation."

Bull be accounted a genuine emanation from the Pope or a downright forgery. The only rational conclusion to be drawn from a review of our ancient history and the exercise of our rational judgment is, that Catholicity and Popery must have been brought to this land by St. Patrick, and that it remained, as the religion of the people of Ireland, during all those centuries up to the Reformation. In the seventh century, Columbanus, in his Epistle on the Three Chapters, thus addresses Boniface 4th-" Most illustrious Head of all the Churches, Pastor of pastors....

THERE IS AMONGST US IRISH NO HERBIC,

no Jew, no schismatic; but the Catholic faith as delivered to us first by you the successore of the successors of the holy Apostles remains still unshaken We are bound to the chair of Peter, and though Rome be great and renowed, it is with us great and distinguished only by reason of that chair." Blessed be God. we might, to-day, utter the same pious boast, with substantial truth, in addressing Leo XIII. Yes. Chair of Peter! Centre of Unity! we, the Irish race, are still bound to you, as ever, by the bonds of faith and filial affection and submission. Our soil grows no serpents neither has our island given birth to a heresy. If there be amongst us, to-day, a Jew or a schismatic or any who scorn your authority, they are, with few exceptions, not of our blood. They are, nearly all of them, the descendants of strangers who have been imported into our country from lands which had been already severed from the centre of

Foreign Notes.

It is believed in London that Lord Dufferin will be appointed governor of Asia Minor, transferring him from his post at St. Petersburg. The reforms needed in Asia Minor necessitate the employment of a master mind, and he is credited with having received the appointment.

Mr. John Dunn, the ex-confidential minister of King Cetewayo and now interpreier on the staff of Lord Chelmsford, married his seventeenth, wife when about to start on the expedition for the relief of Ekowe. He bought her for ten cows. Many of his other wives he cannily got for nothing as presents from Zulu chiefs.

Respecting the coming celebration of the German Empress' golden wedding the festivities of the court of Berlin are to include exclusively, members or allies of the Hohenzollern family, about sixty in number. The Czar, with three grand dukes, is to meet there the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. But, on account of the intimate character of the gathering neither the emperor of Austria-Hungary nor any of the Scandinavian princes are expected to be present.

London World :--- "We have not as yet heard the last of the scrapes in which the late King Victor Emmanuel used to involve himself with the fair sex of his kingdom. A case of compensation of a peculiar kind is to come shortly before one of the Italian courts. It is a claim for 50,000 lire which the Re Galantuomo had agreed to pay to a disconsolate beauty, and of which she alleges now that she received one-fifth, while the remainder stuck to the fingers of the agents intrusted with the

cally strong enough to wage regular war. The Boers state they will not be the first to begin hostilities.

Scenes and Incidents.

Without examining the actual casualties caused by artillery fire the manner in which the Zulu masses broke upon the bursting of the first shell proves with what dread the fire of our guns is regarded. Indeed, it is quite proverbial. Prisoners become almost ludicrously excited when questioned as to what they think of the "Bye-and-bye" (the Caffre name for cannon]. "We see them coming through the air," they say, referring to the shells and imitating their hissing noise, " we get out of the way, they pass, strike the ground then kill-we cannot understand." The rockets, a few of which were fired on the 29th with the usual satisfactory results, are said to have spread still greater terror among the Zulu ranks. They say, "Where did they come from? We think they must have been sent from the other side of the mountain," pointing to a high range of hills some miles distant. The Zulus were observed to shoot the rockets as they flew hissing through the air.

Sixty thousand rounds of ammunition were expended during the battle of Zlobani, which lasted four hours, by 1,700 rifles of infantry and volunteers-an average of 250 rounds per minute, which, taking the Zulu loss at 1,500 killed, is by no means an unsatisfactory result. At times, however, the fire from the laager became so rapid that " Cense firing " was on more than one occasion sounded by commanding officers. Breechloaders in the hands of young soldiers lying concealed in waggons or behind barricades must, unless the strictest supervision ia exercised by officers and noncommissioned officers, produce hurried and therefore inaccurate firing. Except when in masses, the Zulu is a difficult being to shoot. When on the move, he runs as fast as a horse cantering; when halted, he either crouches under rocks or lies concealed in the grass-When ready to fire, he raises himself, discharges his weapon, and at once falls flat on his face. Until acoustomed to these tactics our men are naturally inclined to at once return the enemy's fire, instead of quietly waiting for the instant when he raises from his hiding-place to aim and fire. Firing at moving objects might be practiced with advantage by marksmen and first-class shots. The best target shots are also indifferent deer-stalkers. A Zulu may often be seen to jump up within

20 yards of a company of infantry and half a troop of volunteers, run the gauntlet of their fire for a hundred yards, and escape.

The actual state of the 90th Light Infantry on the 29th of March affords a striking illustration of what regiments are expected to do under Lord Cardwell's organization, which may by this time be considered as full developed. Nine "doing duty " officers-including the lieutenant-colonel, one major, and three captains-were absent from the regiment through sickness or employed on staff or other special duties. Three companies were commanded by the junior subalterns of the regiment. A hundred of the rank and vile were absent, sick, and in the ranks were 120 men who had not passed through the ordinary course of musketry. The 90th left England in December, 1877, and received 250 volun-

square around the scaffold in two ranks, one all the rest of the Plaza. The people were very quiet, and no demonstration of any kind was made. After Solovieli's condemnation he was immediately violeed by the priests of the Greek church, who offered him the consolations of religion, but Solovieff firmly refused to listen to the exhortations of the priests. He respectfully but positively stated that he had no faith in God or belief in a future life, and that it would only be mockery to pretend it. When brought by the fortress gate to the scaffold, he marched boldly, and scended the scaffold with a firm step. The priests, who still attended, continued to exhort him to make an act of contrition and to seek pardon from God, but Bolovieff steadily refused. At the last moment the priests offered him a crucifix, imploring him to kiss it as a token of his repentance, but Solovieff pushed it away with a gesture of impationce. He exhibited perfect composure and firmness, but no bravado.

ST. PETERSHURG, June 9.-Fresh discoveries of revolutionary propaganda in Russia connumber of secret gunpowder manufactories at Towle, in Siberia. It appears that these mills have been in operation for several tles of powder made by them have been distributed among the disaffected populace of this portion of the country.

Condensed Telegrams-10th inst. Visitors are flocking into Quebec.

Quebec illuminated herself last night. The coffee crop of South America is suffer-

Dg.

- Lord Walter Campbell has left for New York.
- Wendell Bushert hung himself at Berlin on Sunday.
- Phosphates is selling at \$8.50 a ton in Ot ttawa.
- Archbishop Taschereau is on a tour through his diocese.
- The village of Yorkville has been annexed to Toronto.
- A new coal field has been discovered at Fallowfield.
- The Credit Valley railroad is being extended to Milton, Ont.
- The Princess Louise opened the Dufferin terrace yesterday.
- Captain Selby Smith is to be married to Miss Bury in Ottawa.
- Major Baly's battery, of garrison field artillery, is going into camp.
- Mr. Baker, the Conservative, is elected for Russell, and not Mr. Murray.
- Complaints are received from a good many quarters that the crops are ruined.
- It is proposed to close the Ottawa separate chool at present owing to small-pox.
- It is rumored that a protest is to be entered against the election of Mr. Kerr for Stormont.

Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper

United States Trade.

An official report just issued shows that the total value of imports of merchandise into the United States, for the six months ended 31st December last, was \$218,629,507, while for the same period the value of exports was \$362,-775,718, showing a gross annual trade for the 12 months at the rate of \$1,162,810,450. The balance of trade for the six months was in favor of the United States by \$144,146,211, which according to a well known principal of political economy, represents the money difference between the goods bought and the golds sold. The report shows that the best. customer of the United States is Great Britain, to which country was exported merchandise valued at \$171,935,841; while the imports. from Great Britain were only of the value of \$52,860,453. The great bulk of the merchandise sent to Great Britain consists, no doubt, of cotton and bread stuffs, and the volume of trade in these is increasing year by year. But the imports from Great Britain, which have, been chiefly of manufactured goods are yearly. decreasing, and the home made goods are rapidly filling their places in the home markets: The Dominion of Canada ranks as the fourth best customer of the Republic, the exports this country being valued at \$17,461,352, an. 1 the imports at \$16,441,172. This shows h. the volume of trade between the countries . compared with the six months previous hal increased by nearly two per cent.