such a wife as Helen; although in the very buoyant time of his youth and of hers there had passed over their spirit an experience and control, which checked mere buoyancy, and always sobered and often saddened their future life. They deeply learned, too, the error of a his stick, towards the imps who were laughing hasty and clandestine marriage, and the terrible at him in one corner, or towards Tom Naddy consequences in which it may involve all concerned in it; and if, eventually, none of those consequences abided with them, they had to ascribe the blessing to their sincere contrition, and to their unceasing efforts to lead and prop, adown the descent of life, by the easiest and most flowery paths, their kind-hearted, though eccentric, and only surviving parent.

Mary Cooney perfectly recovered from the effects of the wounds she had received; nor was her great beauty at all marred by them. Becoming assured that the poor woman who attended her was really her mother, and much touched and interested by her deep though rude affection, a serious project now occupied her young heart, for the advantage of the potatobeggar. This was to imbue her mind with the same good and religious discipline which she had herself received under Father Council's roof, During Mary's progress to perfect recovery, which was tedious, a good opportunity was afforded for the purpose, and Mary's filial and pious efforts were not wholly thrown away. Her mother could not read, and it would have been useless, at her age, to become her teacher in this respect. But Mary taught the poor woman all the prayers she had herself learned, and afterwards her catechism from beginning to end. The most important part of the young teacher's lessons consisted, however, in her really cloquent conversations with Nelly Carty, in explanation of articles of religious belief, or in observations upon them, directly calculated to make her a good and practical Christian; and here she was helped, not only by her vivid recollections of her old patron's continual expositions with herself, but always by a fructifying graft upon them, from her own habitual thoughts, feelings, and experience. And the poor old creature would sit on the floor at her daughter's fect, her hands clasped before her, and tears streaming down her cheeks, as she looked up into her face, listening to the girlish lecturer, with a love and an admiration, equal at least to her yearning anxiety to become, under the hands of such an instructress, "a good woman at last."

When Mary fully recovered, Nelly Carty was easily prevailed on to give up her old trade, as well as her old irreligious courses. She became settled, in a neat little cabin, on a farm belonging to Edmund Fennell, and engaged in such occupations as enabled her to earn her breads decently and honestly. One rather revergeful resolution, made in more graceless days, enelly Carty would not however forego. When the next city assizes came round, Robin Costigang who certainly owed the gallows a death fairly due, was a second time hanged, in ath: face of the shower of houses; and a woman, with the hood of her cloak drawn round her face, who, after some whispering with the sheriff seemed to obtain that officer's permission for what she was about to do, stood watchfully at the foot of the gibbit, received the body in her arms when it was cut down, as on a similar occasion she had done upwards of thirty years before, examined curiously the tie of the ropeknot and certain marks about the neck, apparently making very sure that the hangman had | on this occasion done his business properly, ere she would allow the carease to be conveyed for dissection to the county hospital near at hand.

After her complete restoration to health, Mary Cooney became, in her turn, the pupil of her sister Helen. Helen was indeed surprised, to find her so advanced in her education under Mick Demosey's instructions; but the superior mind with which Heaven had blessed the beggar-girl, soon became obvious to her sister, and Helen did not fail to do all she could to complete it. Hence, in her twenty-first year, she was Helen's equal in literature, as well as in all little accomplishments. Even her manners her mode of speaking, the tones of her voice, her very motions, nearly resembled those characteristics of her gentle tutoress; and the two sisters, notwithstanding the many original disproportions in their lot, became close com-

Master Tom Naddy had for many years cheristed certain hopes, growing out of a secret love for the beggar-girl; but he did not tell his love, neither did he let the "worm prey on his damask check." While hope continued, Tom would try to abandon what Gaby M'Neary called his hanging bone-gait," whenever Mary Cooper required any service at his hands, and Cooney required any service at his hands, and try to became as brisk as a bee. But as Mary try to became as brisk as a bee. But as Mary improved under her sister's affectionate tuition, Tom's expectations even in his own opinion, looked less sunny every day. He only whistled, however, over the full of the castle he had erected having the good sense to perceive that Mary was gradually and deservedly rising above his level and ultimately, that she was quite beyond his reach. When she became the wife of implicit, he good humoredly gave up every idea of quitting his bachelor's free and easy state; and to all lints about changing his condition, he would answer "There's more married than keeps' good houses," or "I'm a great fool, but not such a fool as that would make ine," or "There's no harm in lettin' well alone."

He lived his whole life with Edmund Fennell. half-friend; half-servant; spending his time, to all appearances very much to his own satisfaction, io And besides superintending cleverly and honestly houses and lands, there was scarcely a question but that some of this leisure hours were devoted that be promption to certain pranks the young Franklis, marticularly during their childhood and earliest boyhond, of which pranks their grandfather was chiefly the object. Onco. on awakening from his culter-dinner nap, Gaby commendation " to provide the most effectual means M Bary of hunthohimself fettered down fast,

recent perusal of Gulliver's Travels, and of his impartation of his knowledge to his promising pupils. It was decided in council that Gaby should perform the part of Gulliver; and it was in vain he tried to arise, and stamp with who was grinning at him from another. On another occasion, after putting his spectacles on his nose, over and over again, inquiring at each trial, "What has come over ye for spectacles?" and still not being able to see one jot through them, he would at length discover that the cause of his failure was owing to their glasses having been carefully extracted. Again, the besom would somehow become metamorphosed into a blackamoor, and Gaby M'Neary would find the unsightly bedfellow "check-by-jowl" with him in his bed, when he awoke in the morning. But worse still; Boxer, the rough muzzled terrier, being first set a snarling, was by Tom Naddy's tuition taught to growl out Grandpapa" very distinctly - the operator holding his jaws between his finger and thumb, and occasionally tightening or relaxing his grasp, so as to break up the animal's snarl into the word desired, Under these persecutions, Gaby vented all his abusive epithets on Tom Naddy; and it behooved Tom to keep his eye well about him, in order to avoid condign punishment; and his old master, unable to overtake him in his dodgings round the parlor, or out of it, would hide behind the doors, and other screens of like convenience, to get one good hit at the offender. And yet Gaby M Neary highly prized Tom Naddy, in common, indeed, with every one around him.

And Tom was doomed to administer to the happiness of other folk. By his unremitting agency, and it is supposed not to his pecuniary disadvantage, little Miss Bessie Lanignan and Mr. "Q. O. unexpounded," became united in holy wedlock; and to do the little lady common ustice, it may be added, that Mr. Stanton, at east, could not have made a better choice. She was very proud, if not very grateful, for the increased comforts and worldly consequence which he brought her; for a larger house, in a larger street; for larger breakfasts, dinners, and suppers of her own, than she had ever been accustomed to; for a larger wardrobe; -in fact, for everything on a larger scale; and to guard against any stint of his liberality, she sought out studiously and cunningly to give him the peculiar marks of affection which his further interruption. temper and character required. From the day of his marriage to the day of his death, he had not once to complain that his gold-headed cane stood an inch out of its prescribed restingplaced; and as to his queue, no hands but those of his wife had ever so precisely ribboned it, or so neatly adjusted it between his shoul-

The stalwart, the bearded, the ill-favored, but still the good-hearted Mrs. Molloy, did not lose by her liberal donation towards the expenses of a certain sad journey, on a late most melancholy occasion. In fact, her "warm-hearted boy' did not forget her. She was settled by him in what she herself called a "sthrong hucksther's shop," where she went on multiplying the reinstated contents of her stocking. And here she exacted from Edmund Fennell's children a tribute of attention to be paid three or four times a week-or rather to be eaten up three or four times a week-for the ceremony consisted in devouring, upon each of their visits, a certain quantity of her home-made currentcake. And if any of them failed in his or her duty, Mrs. Molloy, feeling much offended by the neglect, would, immediately on the occurrence of such omission, close and lock up her establishment, hasten to their house, and scold their father and mother heartily for the bad bringing up of their children. So long as the good woman lived, whenever there was a new birth in the Fennell family, or whenever any of the boys or girls were cutting their teeth, or indeed indisposed in any way, Mrs. Molloy conceived that nothing could be properly done without the advantage of her presence and

She was an old woman when the good and great man—great it is added, because he was greatly good—her venerable master, died. Yet she survived him for more than a dozen years; and she was blessed by the assurance of Edmund Fennell, that he would gratify the now fondest wish of her heart, by closing her eyes. after her last breathing in this world. And her "warm-hearted boy" kept his promise religiously, performing it not without many grateful recollections and true tears.

Although occasionally a very cross woman, and apt to make her displeasure known in a manner not to be mistaken, yet in good truth her heart bubbled over with the milk of human kindness. To be sure, her love for her species was shown after a fashion of her own; and there was one individual of that species whom, though she by no means disliked him-Tom Naddy, of course, is meant-she never designated, till the hour of her death, by any other term than that of "kilu-dried brat."

THE END.

## HOME RULE.-XI.

THE UNION PROPOSED AGAINST THE WILL OF IRELAND. We have seen with what indignation and aversion the bare idea of the projected Union was received by the bar, the bankers and merchants, the Corporation, the highest civil functionaries, and by the people of Ireland generally; for, notwithstanding that public meetings were violently suppressed in some places by the military, the proceedings in Dublin were imitated by the various corporations in the provinces, with the single, and by no means creditable, exception of Cork. Whenever the popular voice could be openly expressed with safety, there it was unmistakably raised against the odious measure. Let us now see how the unbought representatives of the nation in Parliament treated the proposition when formally brought before them.

When Parliament met on 22nd January, 1799, the question of Union was only hinted at in vague terms in the speach from the Throne, under a general reof consolidating into one firm and lasting fabric the strength, power, and resources of the British empire." with in the House of Lords an interesting debate took in which they have assembled. I am echoing the that they were always accompanied by duties: and all things. Tertullian, who belonged to the second voice of this very Parliament, when in the year therefore, men who set themselves up as preachers century, spoke with the clearness of the apostless.

by Lord Powerscourt, in the following terms:—
"That it is our most carnest desire to strengthen the connexion between the two countries by every possible means; but the measure of a legislative Union, we apprehend, is not within the limits of our power We beg leave, also, to represent to your Majesty that, although this House were competent to adopt such a measure, we conceive that it would be highly impolitic so to do, as it would tend, in our opinion, more than any other cause, ultimately to a separation of this kingdom from that of Great Britain." This amendment, however, was lost, as was also another motion made by the Earl of Bellamont, guaranteeing the permanent enjoyment, excercise, and tutelary vigilance of our resident and independent Parliament, as established, acknowledged, and recognized. On the rejection of which, a solemn protest was lodged by fourteen of the lords in the minority, headed by the Duke of Leinster.

In the House of Commons a much more determined stand was made on behalf of the country. The first debate lasted from five p.m. till one o'clock the following afternoon, when the Government carried their point by a majority of one! It was, indeed, a great misfortune for Ireland that Grattan, who had retired in disgust from Parliament in 1797, had not yet returned; although he subsequently reappeared at a later stage, to animate, by his fervid genius, and rouse by his stirring cloquence, the depressed spirits and failing courage of his countrymen. But there were still some good and true men left; and on this occasion the cause of Ireland did not lack heroic defenders. Sir John Parnell, who had been dismissed from his office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he would not pledge himself to support the Union, led the opposition in a manly speech; and Mr. Fitzgerald, who had also been dismissed from the office of Prime Sergeant, for the same reason, deit was not within the moral competence of Parliament to destroy and extinguish itself, and with it the rights and liberties of those who created it."

Mr. George Ponsonby moved an amendment to the address, asserting "the undoubted birthright of the people of Ireland to have a resident and independent legislature, such as was recognized by the British legislature in 1782, and was finally settled at the adjustment of all differences between the two countries.' He then boldly declared that, "neither the legislature, nor any power on earth, had a right

or authority to annihilate the Irish Parliament." Barrington, afterwards Sir Jonah, judge of the Admiralty, expressed himself very warmly against Union :—"Ireland," he declared, " had not had fairplay; her Parliament had not fair-play; the foulest and most unconstitutional means, he believed, had been used to intimidate and to corrupt it." "He had good reason," he said, "to believe that corrupt and unconstitutional means had been used by the noble lord (Castlereagh), to individuals of the Irish Parliament." A cry of "order" was raised at this, and a threat was made to take down his words, whereupon Pluaket stood up and avowed the same opinions, and his determination to use stronger language: and so Barrington was allowed to proceed without

Plunket again rose soon afterwards, and spoke with eloquent indignation. "The discussion which had taken place," he said, "has, it seems, given great offence to gentlemen on the Treasury Bench; they are men of nice and punctilious honour, and they will not endure that anything should be said which implies a reflection on their untainted and virgin integrity. They threatened to take down the words of an honourable gentleman who spoke before me, because they conveyed an insinuation; and I promised them that if the fancy for taking down words continued, I would indulge them in it to the top of their bent. Sir, I am determined to keep my word with them; and I now will not insinuate, but I will directly assert, that, base and wicked as is the object proposed, the means used to effect it have been more flagitious and abominable. Do you choose to take down my words? Do you dare me to the proof? Sir, I had been induced to think, that we had at the head of the Executive Government in this country a plain honest soldier, unaccustomed to and disdaining the intrigues of politics, and who, by an additional evidence of the directness and purity of his views, had chosen for his secretary a simple and honest youth (ingenui vultus puer ingennique pudoris), whose inexperience was the voucher of his innocence; and yet I will be bold to say, that during the Viceroyalty of this unspotted veteran, and during the administration of this unassuming stripling-within these last six weeks-a system of black corruption has been carried on within the walls of the Castle, which would disgrace the annals of the worst period of the history of either country. Do you choose to take down my words? I need call no witnesses to your bar to prove them. Sir, the noble lord has shown much surprise that he should hear a doubt expressed concerning the competence of Parliament to do this act; I am sorry that I also must contribute to increase the surprise of the noble lord. If I mistake not, his surprise will be much augmented before this question shall be disposed of; he shall see and hear what he has never before seen or heard, and be made acquainted with sentiments to which, probably, his heart has been a stranger. Sir, I in the most express terms deny the competency of Parliament to do this act; I warn you, do not dare to lay your hand on the Constitution; I tell you, that if, circumstanced as you are, you pass this Act, it will be a mere nullity, and that no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it. I make the assertion deliberately; I repeat it, and I call on any man who hears me to take down my words. You have not been elected for this purpose; you are appointed to make laws and not legislatures: you are appointed to act under the Constitution, and not to alter it; you are appointed to excercise the functions of legislators, and not to transfer them; and if you do so, your act is a dissolution of the Government; you resolve society into its original elements, and no man in the land is bound to obey you. Sir, I state doctrines which are not merely founded in the immutable laws of truth and reason; I state not merely the opinions of the ablest and wisest men who have written on the science of Government, but I state the practice of our Constitution, as settled at the era of the Revolution; and I state the doctrine under which the

House of Hanover derives its title to the throne." Serjeant Ball, whom Barrington, no mean judge calls the ablest lawyer of his day, followed up what Plunket had stated, in an able and impressive speech. "My opinion is," he declared, "that this Parliament, emanating from the people, elected by them, and sent into this House for the purpose of guarding and defending the Constitution, has no right to overturn those liberties which they were appointed to defend, or to annihilate that power from whence they derive their own. We sit not here by virtue of any original or inherent privilege of our own; we are the temporary trustees of delegated power, and any act of ours tending to defeat or betray the trust reposed in us must be incon sistent with the nature of our authority, and cannot be warranted by it; therefore I do not hesitate to say that if this Parliament should be weak enough to pass an Act for the subversion of the Constitution, the Act would be a nullity, and not binding upon the nation. Though we should vote away the Constitution which we are appointed to maintain; though we should pronounce sentence of death upon those liberties which have been entrusted to our care; yet that Constitution, being the pre-existing and paramount authority, being the energetic and vivifying principle of our own existence, would survive an impotent vote; those liberties would still continue to live. I hope they will live for ever. In the opinion I have given, I am only reporting the sentiments expressed by the people in every county

1782 they demanded a free Constitution, and declared that no power on earth was competent to bind Ireland but a Parliament of its own. I am speaking the voice of the British Parliament, ratifying and confirming this demand of the Irish nation. I am speaking the voice of the King himself, the common parent of both countries, proclaiming from the throne the compact between the two nations, and declaring that it should be inviolable and irrevocable."

Mr. Knox lamented that "the accursed measure had long been the favourite object of that Minister in England, whose wild ambition had already led to the destruction of empires, and which then sought to annihilate that nation. . . If that fatal measure should ever be carried that insulted, degraded, debased country would henceforth be made a barrack from whence to draw the means of enslaving Great Britain, and there would be no resource left to save either country but a revolution!

Mr. Hans Hamilton declared that "an Union was a measure he should ever firmly oppose within the walls with his vote, without them with his life."

Mr. Lee gave his opinion as a lawyer, and he staked his character upon it, "that the Legislature was not competent to the change they were called upon to make."

Mr. Crookshank said, "I deny that this House has any right, or is in anywise competent, without the previous authority of its constituents, to surrender or transfer, by compact or otherwise, that legislative trust, delegated by them for a limited period, and subject to the conditions ascertained by the constitution."

The Right Hon. George Ogle "execrated the principle of the Union, and said he would oppose it in every stage."

Hardy, the friend and biographer of Lord Charlemont, spoke strongly on the question. "Admitting clared unequivocally his opinion as a lawyer, that "it was not within the moral competence of Parliamanded it. Had Parliament, or either House of Parliament, or any body of men whatever? Just the reverse: the most respectable public bodies, with the City of Dublin, and the law at their head, had remonstrated most strongly against it."

Lord Corry " felt it his duty to deliver his decided disapprobation of the measure as disgraceful to the country, as well as pregnant with every possible mischief to its constitution, commerce and manufac-

Mr. Denis B. Daly said "his constituents had given their opinion boldly, like Irishmen, determined to hazard their lives and properties in defence of the independence of their country, and he would venture his life and property in defence of the same, in opposition to an Union.

Colonel O'Donnel said, "There is no person in or out of this House who can be more anxious for supporting the closest connexion between England and reland than I have been and ever shall be. I have fought to preserve it from being interrupted by external foes; but should the legislative independence of Ireland be voted away by a Parliament which is not competent thereto I shall hold myself discharged of my allegiance. I say, Mr. Speaker, the Constitution will be violated. I will join the people in preserving their rights. I will oppose the rebels in rich clothes with as much energy as I ever have done the rebels in rags."

Mr. James Moore O'Donnel declared that while he had existence he would oppose the Union. "I deny, he said, "that the Constitution is an article to be bargained for; I deny the power of parliament to barter or dispose of it on any terms, and I publicly assert that should we ever be base enough to do so the people will have a right to oppose it. For my part, if my opposition to it in this House shall not be successful, I will oppose it in the field."

Mr. Dobbs openly avowed that "though he had aitherto been the warm friend of English connexion, he would meditate separation from the moment that a legislative Union should be carried by force,

whether that force were direct or implied."

Sir Edward O'Brien declared he would oppose the measure of an Union whenever proposed. Mr. W. B. (afterwards Lord) Ponsonby said he had

no hesitation in declaring the very proposal of Union an attack on the Constitution of Ireland, that argued unpardonable temerity; he would therefore oppose it in every form and stage.

Mr. Arthur Moore (subsequently Judge of Common Pleas) said, "I maintain that though Parliament may assume the power, it has not the right to the Constitution of this land, of which they are only the delegated functionaries, and not the exclusive owners; and I maintain that if, by the violent exereise of the abstract power of Parliament to do that which its moral competence is insufficient to do, the measure of a Union should be carried, against the sense of the people, that in such a case the laws of the incorporated legislature would not bind this island, and that then "the question of resistance" (to use the words of Mr. Fox) would no longer be a juestion of morality but of prudence; and, sir, if these be strong doctrines, who has forced them from me? Those who have made this atrocious attack upon the independent Parliament of this land, which I am sworn to defend as part of the existing constitution, in which no man is altogether sui juris, but a trustee for the rights of others, whose boast and

birthright it is." Of those who planned this attack on the independence of Ireland, we will notice only one in-dividual here—Lord Castlereagh himself—to show the utter fallacy of the hopes which were held out to the country. "Incorporate with Great Britain," ne said, " and you have a common interest and common means. If Great Britain calls for your subjection, resist it; but if she wish to unite with you on terms of equality it is madness not to accept the offer." What he and the English Government understood by "terms of equality" it is difficult to conceive, if the cruel legislation of seventy years may be considered as the practical illustration of the gracious sentiments then enunciated. The only equality accomplished between the two nations in all those years of so-called Union was the equality of National Debt and Taxation. There has been neither assimilation of the two peoples, nor identity of interests, nor unity of purpose, nor sympathy of ideas, nor feelings of affection sought to be engender between them; but, on the part of England, an arrogant disregard of Irish wants, and a contemp-tuous affectation of ignoring Irish wishes; whilst, on the part of the people of Ireland, there has been day by day a growing distrust and disaffection, which not even the tardy Disestablishment of the Church, nor the latest attempt at adjusting the Land Question, nor the more lenient policy generally adopted during the last few years, has in any sensible degree tended to diminish. All honour, however, to the high-minded Premier, who has been the first amongst English rulers to inaugurate a wise and manly system of conciliatory statesmanship, the only drawback to which is that it has, unfortunately, come many years too late to reconcile Irishmen to any other scheme of legislation now but Home Rule. -Catholic Opinion. HIBERNICUS.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. GOSS, BISHOP OF LIVER-POOL, ON THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE AND HOME RULE.

On Sunday, the 7th of January, his Lordship, the Bishop of Liverpool, made his visitation to the church of Holy Cross, Great Crosshall-street, Liverpool, preaching at the last Mass, and administering the sacrament of Confirmation in the afternoon. His Lordship opened his sermon by saying that this was an age in which they heard much of the people's rights, but very seldom of people's duties. Now, it gift of the Holy Spirit, which they had received, and occurred to him that rights never went alone, but

unto the people ought not to confine themselves to one passage of the Gospel, but ought to make their preachings conformable to the whole passage of the Gospel. Hence, when they taught people their rights, they ought also to teach them their duties, otherwise the world would not go on equally. He should be the last man to question the people's rights; but if they would take a share in the government they must necessarily educate themselves for their high position, and must, at the same time, understand what was meat by the term "people."\_ The people were not alone those who were called "the great unwashed," nor those who carned a precarious livelihood by the labor of their hands, nor those necessarily dependent more or less on others. Those were only a fraction of the people; for the Queen, the House of Peers, the magnates of the land the squires, and those raised into positions of wealth and station as much formed, and ought to form, in any system of government, a portion of that government, as those whom he had described as being dependent upon the labor of their hands. All God's children formed a portion of the people, and hence any system of government, if it was to represent the people, must represent talent, intelligence, rank, and wealth, as much as it must represent poverty and numbers. He was not a politician, and never yet addressed them, and never intended to address them, upon political matters, because he held that in political matters every one of them had as much right to form and hold an independent opinion as himself. He had no right to dictate to them what line of politics they ought to follow, or what kind of government they should prefer, except where duty stepped in, and then only as a representative of the Apostles was he bound to speak. He held duty to be the first principle, and if they all strove to do their duty, the machinery of government and civil society would be able to continue its course unimpeded. Men's rights were one of the clauses which led to the Reformation, if not in England, at least on the Continent, and there was no doubt that at the time of the Reformation there were many abuses both in Church and State. The Church admitted those abuses because she summoned all her bishops to meet at the Council of Trent, and she laid down a code of laws and regulations for the future govern-ment of the Church, which were observed in full and entire force up to the present day. The enact-ments of the Council of Trent were exceedingly galling to those who passed them, for the power of the bishops was more or less restricted, their secular pomp and state were condemned, and they were forbidden to have a variety of livings and other things which had grown up into abuses and were inflictions upon the people. After referring to the abuses which existed in the State at the time of the Reformation, his Lordship said that the rights about which Englishmen prided themselves so much were won by the exertions of the Catholic bishops and cleagy, who had stood forward, as the high Catholic ishops and clergy had done for generations, in defence of the people. Therefore, there ought not now to be the taunt that the Catholic clergy were stongaps, that the bishops impeded progress and liberty. After referring to the negligence of parents with respect to the baptism of their children, his Lordship said that year by year they were growing less fervent, less devout, and less devoted sons of the Church than they were years ago. His Lordship in speaking of Confirmation, said that on previous Sundays he had thought it necessary to well on this sacrament, in order to bring home to them the importance of it. He had told them of the penalties against parents who had neglected to have their children confirmed, and also of the penalties inflicted on those who allowed their children to die without Baptism, for there was no salvation unless a person was baptised by desire, or by blood in case of martyrdom, or by water, as Christ has ordained. The bishop then dwelt upon the fact that Confirmation was not regarded in the Protestant Church as a sacrament. The twenty-fifth article of their creed excluded Confirmation from the sacraments, "because it has no visible sign or ceremony ordained by God, and has grown out of the corrupt practices of the Apostles," yet, in the Book of Common Prayer, the bishop was made to pray "that God will strengthen those presented for Confirmation, with the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, and that He will daily increase in them His manifold gifts of grace." Then he was told (said his lordship) to lay his hand on the head of each, and to pray that " he may daily increase in the change or alter, much less to abrogate altogether | Holy Spirit." Now, was not this imposition of hands meant to be an outward sign of inward grace received thereby, and as a pledge and assurance that grace was received thereby, according to the admission of Christ Himself? and was not this their definition of a sacrament? Was not this in accordance with what St. Augustine had said -"Not that any of the disciples themselves gave the Holy Ghost, they prayed that He would come down on those on whom they laid their hands: they gave Him not. Such at this time is the practice of the prelates of the Church." Tertullian had said-"The body is re-shadowed by the imposition of hands that the soul may be enlightened by the Holy Spirit." The bishop then said he would give the Scripture warrant for Confirmation, though, as St. Jerome admitted, that " although there was no authority of Scripture, the consent of the whole world on this point must be received as a law." In the gospel of St. John would be found the promise of Our Lord at the Last Supper-xiv., 26:-"But the Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, He will teach you all things. xv. 26:—But when the Paraclete cometh, whom I will send you from the Father, the Spirit of Truth, who proceedeth from the Father, He shall give testimony of me." The promise thus given by Our Lord was fulfilled on Whit Sunday-" And when the days of the Pentecost were accomplished, they were all together in one place, and suddenly there came a sound from the heavens, as of a mighty wind coming, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting; and there appeared to them parted tongues, as it were of fire, and it sat upon every one of them and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they began to speak with divers tongues, according as the Holy Ghost gave them to speak." And afterwards, Acts viii., v. 14: "Now, when the Apostles who were in Jerusalem had heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent Peter and John, who, when they were come, prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Ghost, for He was not yet come upon any of them, but they were only bantised in the name of the Lord Jesus. They then laid their hands upon them and they received the Holy Ghost" St. Paul, visiting Ephesus, between the years 54 and 57, found certain disciples who had been baptized only by St. John with the baptism of Penance and had not even heard that there was a Holy Ghost. The Apostle then reminded them that St John had warned them that they should believe in Him who was to come after him, that is to say in Jesus. Acts v. 5 :- " Having heard these things they were baptized in the name of the Lofd Jesus,

and when Paul had imposed his hands upon them,

the Holy Ghost came upon them, and they spoke

with tongues and prophecied." St. Paul, in his

epistle to the Hebrews, spoke of Baptism and of

imposition of hands, manifestly alluding to the two

sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation. Also

II Cor. 1.) "how he that confirmed us with you in

Christ, and he that hath anointed us, in God; who also hath sealed us and given us the pledge of the

spirit in our hearts." Also (Ephesians I, 13) "In

whom you also after you had heard the word of

Truth; in whom also believing, you were sealed with

the Holy Spirit, who is the pledge of our inheritance.'

St. John (1 Epistle, ii.) manifestly alluded to the

which had taught them all truth, so that they knew