THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JAN. 14. 1876.

tufts of house-leek, and the mass of its sodd. Id straw making a concave valley in the roof, which did not promise much for the comfort of the inter-However, out of this unpromising domicile ior. Issued a wretched looking poor woman, in rags, of course, but rags set out and set on to the best ad needle worthy of brighter eyes and nimbler flagers. She looked / like a near jold relie; that had been found in a dry crypt, and was will in a maryellous state of preservation """ ask, "What are you knocking there for, honey," ask,

ed the veat old mummy "Does the priest live inside ?"

"Maybe he does and maybe he doesn't! Who ever heard of a priest living in a chapel?"

"Well, then, where does he live, please ?"

"What do you want of him, honey ?"

1997

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"I want to ask his advice."

"'Tis a good thing," reasoned the granny, aloud -"'tis a good thing to see the young seeking the church for guidance, thanks be to God !" And then she resumed—" Is it love that's at you, honey?"

Angela reddened and laughed, and the poor woman gave a musical cackle, too, that made Angela laugh louder than before.

"No, mother, it is not love this time."

Granny cackled again, and, throwing her apron over her wasted arm, advanced to promote a regular gossip.

'It's not trouble, honey, or you wouldn't laugh and look glad."

"It is trouble, for all that," returned Angela with a merry smile, for she liked to puzzle the dear old go ssip.

"Trouble, honey, trouble; is anybody persecuting you ?"

"Yes"

"Ah, then, who, if it be a fair question, and no offence ?" and granny absolutely lit up with curiosity. "Some sojur, is it?" Gran hated soldiers. " Is it some English sojur?"

"Oh, no. I'm English myself."

"English! are you ?" asked gran with a blank are. "English!" she muttered—"English! and I stare. taking her for a gom, like an ould ape, as I am. Go away out of this, you young fox, and go away at at once, too, for if any of the people get the wind of the word of you coming prowling here, striving to trap the poor priest, or to set him for the Englishers. I wouldn't answer for your four bones five minits, though purty and innocent you look."

Angela was alarmed. She did not understand the sudden change in the old woman's manner and discourse, and she would have made a precipitate retreat but that a soft encouraging voice fell upon ear, and, turning around, she saw the chapel door open, and the venerable priest waiting to receive her.

He was a very low-sized man, with a veritable shorn crown, but with floods of white silken hair covering his temples, and flowing down his back. His dress was a rusty-brown black sutane, there were oval silver buckles in his shoes and his shriveled and wasted fingers grasped a well-worn black Breviary, out of which he had been just reading his usual holy office. His features were soft, and sweet, and regular, and there was a mild and tender expression about his mouth and eyes that spoke of a lifetime spent in sanctity and in the service of the Prince of Peace.

"What is the matter, my child ?-what is the matter ?" he inquired, gently and blandly; " has old Kitty been scolding you ? poor old soul! her tongue is the worst of her-her heart is soft and sound."

"I believe I said something, sir; I don't yet know what it was that displeased her."

"My dear child, you must try and bear with us, old, worthless creatures that we are, and God will bless you and care you for your charity and forbearance."

" Ob, reverend father," said Angela, now ready to burst into tears. "I only come to seek you, to get advice and guidance, nothing more."

" And you shall have both, my dear child, you shall indeed, good, sweet little child. What is it ? Do you wish to confess ? or merely ask some temporal guidance ?"

"Only advice at present, reverend father."

And then she told the kind aged priest her little history, and all her wants, and wishes, and troubles. and crosses; and he listened to her, and encouraged

base criminals, whose lives were a scandal to religion ; and as a Protestant writer observes," not one of whom did not merit a halter." Yet we hear alone of the "bloody reign of Mary," and an a recent ocvantage, as clean as care could make them, and casion Mr. Gladstone has so far forgotten himself preserved together with an ingenuity of pin and stouse this well-known, worn-out cry." Elizais to use this "well-known, worn-out cry." Eliza-beth, at the death of Mary, assends the throne, professing to be a Catholic, being crowned according to Catholic rite, and so soon as she considers her orown firm throws off, her disguise, and the blood of Catholics flow again like rain, and 'the penal laws against them are again - revived. Far more fierce and cruel was the reign of Elizabeth than that of Mary, and still Protestants will repeat "good Queen Bess "and "bloody Mary." Now let us cast a glance at the Church of England of the present day As to unity, we find none. It is divided into three parts, which are known by the respective terms, High Church," "Low Church," and "Broad Church." "High Church" has as her only ambition, the copying of Catholic ceremonies, therefore there are "high celebrations, low celebrations, Matins, and Even Song, birettas, copes, albs, maniples, girdles, stoles, dalmatics, surpliced choirs, incense, and a great deal of superfluous bowing, whether to the gilt cross, reredos, or brazen eagle it is difficult to say." "Low Church" consists in pulling a long face, walking at a slow and respectful pace, casrying a large and weighty Bible in a very conspicuous position, to hear the "parson preach and pray,' sing the "Old Hundreth" und the "Hanthem,' and to receive the "Sacraments" on the first Sunday in the month. "Broad Church" has one service every " Lord's day," follows the hounds, gives goon dinners-and never objects to an invitation to one-keeps "grand old port" and gleries in horseracing. And this, we are told, is the "Church as founded by Jesus Christ." Has Mr. Gladstone's common sense deserted him that he can say this compilation of "rank, unwieldy woe" is worth preserving? What has she done? What is she doing for the masses? Simply and solely nothing. All her "clergy " think of is " Mammon," ever on the look out for a "good" living. Of course there are good ministers, exceptions to the rule, but they are powerless, being in the minority. Let men boast of England's greatness, and shudder even at the thought of the middle ages," the days of "monkish ignorance and grovelling superstition." But I ask where were the drunkards of the "middle ages," the betting houses, the prize-fights and murders? They cannot produce any record of their existence, for they did not exist. Men prate about the ignorance of Catholic countries, and of the "advancement" of England, but if advancement means these horrors, God grant that Catholic countries may for ever remain in "monkish ignorance and grovelling superstition." No! no! Mr. Gladstone, your Church is not worth preserving a single in-stant longer. It is a stunding disgrace to the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century. May it stand but little longer. It is a place

subjects, for the most part. however, hardened and

Where wealth accumulates And men decay.

And, as such, having been born in blood and nourished with ill gotten gain, it will surely fall, and very "great will be the fall thereof."-Yours, &c, SEMPER CAVATUS.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

"Tyranny is not Government, and allegiance is due only to protection." Thus declared the Anglo-Irish Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, in his patriotic efforts to preserve the independence of Ireland by resisting the disbanding of the volunteers. The expression has since become a political aphorism, and we repeat it to-day in demanding that Irishmen be again permitted the privilege of volunteering to defend the shores of their native land. To deny this privilege is the most flagrant exercise of coercive tyranny and destroys the very principle of allegiance. From the day these memorable words were uttered, the Government of Ireland has been a continuous tyranny. It is a tyranny to-day, as being in direct antagonism to the will of the great majority of the people, and only maintained by coercive force. England governs Ireland by tyranny. In case of foreign war she would be

this tyranny, but it is a tyranny that denies protecher, and sympathized with her, and blessed her, and I tion, and it is therefore destructive of safety. Denv. vilege of protecting their own shores against foreign invasion, is a renunciation of the duty of Government, and a direct incentive to laxity of allegiance. There is no gainsaying the patriotic Bishop's words. "Allegiance is due only to protection," and the Irish people are neither protected nor allowed to protect themselves. The conclusion is obvious. The people are not bound in allegiance to the Government that docs not afford them the means of protection. Last week we referred to the unprotected state of Ire-land, and the possibilities of a foreign war, which would render protection indispensible. We make no apology to our readers for again recurring to the subject. In fact, there is no more pressing question in the present juncture of affairs-and none on which more directly depends the future destiny of the Irish nation. In point of fact-should a war arise to-morrow, Ireland would be left wholly defenceless. There are at present some 20,000 to 25,000 troops quartered in Ireland, which would be drafted away in a week. The miserable militia, which is a satire on Irish manhood, would be at once drafted into England, either for protective purposes or to coerce them to enter the regular service. The Royal Irish would then be the only garrison in Ireland; and as they are, more or less, would be either impossible or dangerous to the public safety. The 12,000 police who are garrisoned on the Irish people, not one-third would be available to protect the entire coast of Irelanda force so inadequate for the purpose as to be merely ridiculous. Practically, then, Ireland, in case of a foreign war, would be left unprotected and it is quite time that the Irish people met the problem of the means to be adopted to protect themselves in such a contingency. We will not stop to argue the question of the right of the people to arm in self-defence. It is the right of nature-a right that has been claimed and exercised by all mankind, throughout all time. To the Irish people unquestionably belong the right of self-defence, thus universally exercised -and on them devolves the duty of demanding that they shall be allowed to exercise it. In the case of England, she not alone declares the right, but practically illustrates it in organizing and training her volunteer corps-such as they are, England has taken time by the forelock, and adopted every precaution to have her own shores secure. By the exercise of what power, save that protection which she thinks necessary for herself? We put the question here for the consideration of our readers, and in anticipation of the mational demand. It is a question, however, which should neither Quebec, Nova Scotia, nor any other of the be put, and put promptly, elsewhere. The Irish through some recognized body, should England either to avow that she rules as a tyrant, vasion, and that the English Government refuses the people the right of self-protection, and the na-tions will know pretty well what to think of the contents may enable us to set this question at rest. bindpic (hit was ascends the throne, and, unfortu-principles of public right at home. We fancy that to the Provincial Legislatures in Canada, and what nately, prabably being misadvised, retaliated and in the present aspect of affairs on the Continent, do we find?

esents these outrages, putting to death many of her | the British Minister will hesitate before he exposes. the canker that corrodes the Empire at its core, and avows that while fighting with her allies on the Continent with one hand, she is compelled to neutralize the other in the vain hope to hold Ireland in chains. At any rate-whatever may be the result-it is the duty of the Irish people to make the demand-and make it with a resolute and fixed determination ., If conceded, well and good. If not, the nation will have declared "its necessity, and will be free to take advantage of the contin-

gencies of the future. Clearly it is the duty of the Irish party in the House of Commons to demand, in the first instance, that Ireland shall be permitted to organize adequate means of protecting her shores from invasion. We fancy that.Disraeli would by no means relish, at the present moment, the dilemma in which a demand for the organization of Irish volunteers corps would place him. Refusal would expose England's real condition at home to the world-but it would do more, ... It would place .. Ireland morally before the nations in the event of the time coming as come it will-when the people will be compelled to organize the elements of self-defence. On the eve of the conference of the Irish members in Dublin, we respectfully submit to Mr. But, as the recog-nized leader of the nation, that a proposition relating to the question of Irish defences should be submitted to the meeting for discussion and deliberation. Should this course not be adopted-or should members of the party prove too weak to press such a vigorous policy-the people can still find means to make a national demand for protection and defence. A representative delegate meeting from all parts of Ireland, sitting, if need be in England, and addressing the Parliament by memorial, wouldthough certainly not with the same force or weight -effect the main purposes aimed at-namely, to expose before the world the real condition of Ireland, and establish authority for future action. However it may be done the demand should be made and made without delay, Ireland, we repeat, is defenceless and should be permitted the means of defending herself. The time for Continental conflict approaches-rapidly. There is no glozing over this ugly fact, patent to everyone. The time for the Irish people to demand the protection necessary, for the safety and sanctity of their very homesteads is at hand. The question is essentially a national one, and should in our opinion be dealt with by the representatives of the nation. We submit that it is the duty of the constituencies to press their representatives on the point, and insist that national protection shall be part-and a most prominent part-of the national programme. The demand must be made sometime. We declare for it AT ONCE. Of course we anticipate refusal, but this renders the necessity for the demand more obvious. Refusal would prove that England, in her relations to Ireland, realizes the condition in which "TYRANNY IS NOT GOVERNMENT," and set the people still more seriously to study the philosophy implied in the Principle-that " ALLEGIANCE IS DUE ONLY TO PROTECTION. -- United Irishman.

HOME RULE IN CANADA AND IN IRE-LAND.

To the Editor of the United Irishman.

SIR-Canada and its relations to the British Crown are frequently made a shuttlecock by the friends and the foes of a Federal Union between Great Britain and Iteland. By some it is said that the Canadians have such a form of Government as Ireland had during her independent Parliamentary existence. By others it is declared that the Government of the Dominion and its relations to the Crown, is more akin to Federalism than to Dualism-in fact more like what Ireland now demands to be than like what Ireland was. Then, too, we hear some people say that Home Rule for Ireland means something like the Home Rule the Canadians now possess; while 'others assert that Home Rule for Ireland means precisely such a system of Government as say-the provinces of Quebec or Nova Scotia now enioy. That in fact, Ireland would bear towards the empire at large the same relation that Nova Scotia or Quebec bear to the Dominion of Canada Thus, I for one, halted between two opinions, hesitated, and was lost in conjecture. I was half in incapable of protecting the people, and yet she re-fuses to let them protect themselves. Not only is seeking publicity in your columns I do so more shade and half in sunshine, and even now in as a student than as a teacher-more to elicit in-

The Amendment from time to time, notwith-standing anything in this Act of the Constitution of the province, except as regards the office of Lieutenant Governor.

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to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes. 3.-The borrowing of money on the sole credit of No realms, no worlds can purchase it again ; the province. the province. 4.—The establishment and tenure of provincial offices and the appointment and payment of pro-vincial officers. belonging to the province and of the timber and

wood thereon: 6. The establishment, maintenance, and manage-mentior public and reformatory prisons in and for the province.

agement of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions, in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.

-8.—Municipal institutions in the province. 9.—Shop, saloon, tayern, auctioneer, and other licences, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes. 10.- Local works and undertakings other than the following class Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings, connecting the province with any other province, or extending beyond the limits of the province; lines of steamships between the province and any British or foreign country; or such works as, although wholly situate within the province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada, to be for the general advantages of Canada or for the advantages of two or more of the provinces.

11.-The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.

12 .- The solemnization of marriage in the province.

13.—Property and civil rights in the province. 14.—The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including precedence in civil matters in these courts.

15 .- The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.

16 .- Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

This followed by legislation respecting education subject to certain too lengthy restrictions, is the exclusive power of the Provincial Legislatures of the Dominion of Canada. Can any one say that the Home Rulers have not demanded more, much more, than this? The very geographical position of Ireland renders a broader platform necessary. Apart from the sentiment of Irish nationality which, by the way, I hope shall never be entirely obliterated from the hearts of the people, for a nation without sentiment is a nation without soul; but, apart from that, Home Rule for Ireland cannot nor never was intended to be limited to the authority which I have quoted, as the exclusive powers which the Canadian Provinces now possess. Home Rule, as demanded by Ireland to-day, goes far beyond the Home Rule possessed by the Nova Scotians or the Quebeckers, and it embraces much of the power which is exercised by the Dominion at large. No one will deny that Home Rule does not mean all that I have quoted as belonging to the Provincial Legislatures, and now let us see if it means much more.

It would occupy far too much space in the columns of your paper, if I attempted to quote the entire legislative authority of the Parliament of the Dominion, but I can select from the subjects over which that Parliament has control, some things at least which would certainly come under the authority of a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland. For instance, the

Census and Statistics.

- Sea-Coast and Inland Fisheries, Savings Bank, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Beacons. Buoys and Lighthouses.
- Quarantine, and the Establishment and Mainten-
- arce of Marine Hospitals.

Marriage and Divorce, The Establishment, Maintenance, and Manage-

ment of Penitentiaries.

TIME.

<u>alat kana sa ka</u>ng

1

Time flows from instants, and of these, each one Should be esteem'd, as if it were alone : The shortest space which we so highly prize 2 Direct taxation within the province in order. When it is coming, and before our eyes, Let it but slide into th' eternal main, Remembrance only makes the footstops last, When winged time, which fird the prints, is past. Sir Joan Braumonr: Time, in advance, behind him hides his wings, And seems to creep decrepit with his age; Behold him when past: what then is seen SIR JOHN BEAUMONT. But his broad pinions swifter than the winds ? And all-mankind in contradiction.strong, Rueful, aghast l'cry out in his career.

ملاقة المستان المالية المستان . مستركم المستان المالية المستان المراجع الم YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

-Timo hurries on,

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(1, 1)

With a restless, unremitting stream, Yet treads more soft than e'er did midnight thief, That slides his hand under the miser's pillow, And carries off his prize.

BLAIR.

Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore, Who danced our infancy upon their knee, And told our marvelling boyhood legend's store, Of their strange ventures happ'd by land and sea. How are they blotted from the things that be ! How few, all weak and withered of their force, Wait on the verge of dark eternity, Like stranded wrecks, the tide returning hoarse, To sweep them from our sight. SCOTT.

Where is the world," cries Young, "at eighty? Where

The world, in which a man was born ?" Alast Where is the world of eighty years past? Twas there

I looked for it-'tis gone, a globe of glass ! Crack'd, shiver'd, vanish'd, scarcely gazed on e'er A silent change dissolves the glittering mass. Statesman, chiefs, orators, queens, patriots, Kings, And dandies, all are gone on the wind's wings. BYRON.

Time is fleeting, And our hearts, though stout and brave, Still like muffled drums are beating Funeral marches to the grave.

LONGFELLOW. What does not fade? The tower, that long had stood

The crush of thunder and the warring winds, Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer, time. Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base, And flinty pyramids, and walls of brass Descend ; the Babylonian spires are sunk ; Achaia, Rome, and Egypt moulder down. Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones, And lottering empires crush by their own weight.

ARMSTRONG.

" There is not, and there never was, on this earth, a work so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when cameleopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Roman Pontiffs. This line we trace back, in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century, to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin.

"The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy; and the republic of Venice is gone, and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, nor a mere antique, but full of youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth, to the furthest ends of the world, missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the new world have more than compensated her for what she has lost in the old.

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٠ " Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments, and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world ; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see to the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon set foot on Britain-before the Frank had passed the Rhine-when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch-when idols were still worshiped in the Temple of Mecca. And she may still in undiminished vigor, when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St Pauls ! .

ended his instructions by giving her a simple ing to the Irish people, therefore, the right and prirosarie of seven . decades, with injunction of prayers pertaining to them.

"The power of the wicked prevails now, my child, and we are only able to contend against it by prayer and intercession, so pray for your parents' conversion, and for your own spiritual and temporal guidance, and then resign yourself wholly to the Mother of Mercy, who will instantly implore the aid of the Lord for you - 'Scek first the Kingdom of God and His glory, and everything else will be added to you.' Now, heaven bless you, my child, go in peace.

Angela thankfully took the little brown beads of the seven decades, and humbly and warmly thank-ing the venerable father, took her departure.

Old Kitty rushed out as she turned down the lane, and called out after her :

"Sassenach girl | if you came here to plot against the best priest that Ireland ever saw may my widow's curse track you on your journey, and overtake you in your sins."

Angela hurried on ; she knew very well that the king persecuted Ireland and the Irish, and, at last, would rob them of their faith : and so she forgave old Kitty, for there was no use in telling her that very many of the English people held different opinions about Ireland and the Irish to those held by hypocrite Henry, with the bloody hands.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

IS THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WORTH PRESERVING ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSE.

Sir,-The above question was asked a short time since by Mr. Gladstone, and it was so absurd that the reply of Punch seemed the best. "She ought," he says, " by this time to be well preserved she having been in a pickle for a long time past." Can it be possible that Mr. Gladstone, a man who one would wish to think was sensible and clear. sighted (although of late, alas! he has done much to dispel this idea), can ask such a question, and then, in a cool manner, answer in the affirmative? What has the Church of England done to merit preserving since she was founded by the licentious King Henry? She commenced her career with severe persecution against England's former religion, confiscated abbeys, lands, churches and church property, brought talse diabolical charges against the religious orders, in order the more easily to seize their houses wrote untruthful books against of the tyrant, does she dare to deny Ireland the the Catholic religion, reduced England to a nation of paupers, and settled down to enjoy her ill-gotten higain and usurped position. And what if a voice i) be raised against this wholesale plunder and sacri-1. lege? The person is seized, and, as was the practice, his bowels torn from his body. Can we nation, imagine a state of thiogs more horrible when Ca- speak its will on this vital question, and compel tholics were outlawed, and it was made a punish-The meat rendering the offender deemed worthy of or grant the national demand. Let it go forth to death for a priest to say holy Mass-when our co-the world that the shores of Ireland are open to inpoly religionists were treated as criminals of the deepest andys, and bound under pain of ruinous finesto attend a worship which they knew to be false and detesta worship which they knew to be take the direction as test. I deter many a braggart at the Bosphorus, who refuses the first First then let us take the limit of power entrusted yours.

ormation than to supply knowledge. It appears to me however, that both the class of

disputants to whom I have alluded, are right and both are wrong, and that the truth lies half way between their contentions. I was indeed under the impression that all the reading world knew that Canada had a ministry responsible to the parliament of the Dominion, and thus responsible to the people. This fact alone, in my opinion, effectually refutes the assertion that Canada to-day bears the same relation to the Crown as Ireland did between 1782 and 1800. All bills passed by the parliament of the Dominion do not require the sign manual of Her Majesty's minister before they become law. Canada has, in fact-what Ireland never had Legislative Independence. The Governor General of Canada rules over the Dominion for the advantage of the Canadians, and not like the Portlands. the Northingtons, and the Rutlands, who ruled over Ireland as they were directed from London With the exception of the powers of veto retained by Her Majesty, Canada is nearly free-not what Mitchel called the "technical and formal anomalous and insecure" freedom which Ireland obtained by the Constitution of '82-but the full measure of Legislative independence. The position of Canada to-day and its relations to the Crown appear to me to be far more analogous to what was demanded by the volunteers on the 15th of February, 1782. That would indeed have been Legislative Independence-what the parliament obtained-was a weak imitation, "anomalous and insecure-technical and The other day, for instance, the Parformal." liament of the Dominion of Canada, passed an act which has now became law, empowering the Ministry of the Dominion to negotiate with the United States Government, independently of the British Ministry. This the Irish Parliament could never have done, and if the Union were repealed to-morrow-Ireland would not in my opinion, have anything like as much liberty as the Canadians are at this moment in possession of. It appears to me then, that the relations of Canada to the Crown bear no analogy either to Ireland under Repeal, or Ireland under Federalism-for the only approach to the latter of which I ever heard, is the still agitated question about keeping a couple of representatives of the Dominion in London to watch over such Canadian interests as still come under the cognisance of the Home Office.

But there is the grave question of Ireland's relations to Great Britian under a Federal Parliament to be considered. Would those relations be similar to the relations Quebec or Nova Scotia bear to the Dominion of Canada? I think, indeed, upon this question, I am sure, that such would not be the case ! The Home Rulers demand control over all the "internal" affairs of Ireland-a power which provinces of the Dominion possess. The Home Rulers by demanding control over the "internal" is in the possession of any of the Canadian Provincial Legislatures-if it does not demand nearly all that is in the possession of the Parliament of the Dominion. I have now beside me the British

The Criminal Law, and above all The Establishment and Maintenance of our own Volunteers.

These are the affairs, not of a Province such as Quebec or Nova Scotla, but of the Dominion at large, and each and every one of them would undoubtedly come under the head of the "internal" affairs of Ireland. In this list I have, too, carefully avoided anything that would lead to controversy as to what were Imperial affairs and what were Irish affairs, for I have no intention to running into sideissues, or to encourage the fallen out about the crumbs while the notion is starving for the big loaf.

All I want to prove is that Ireland, under a Federal arrangement with Great Britain would not stand in her relations to the empire, as Nova Scotia or Quebec stand in their relations to the Dominion of Canada

People who say so interpret Home Rule for themselves. The programme at the National Conference, the utterances of our leading men, the attitude of the League, all prove that by "internal" affairs the Home Rulers mean control over all that is controllable by the Canadian Provincial Legislatures, and much of what is controllable by the Parliament of the Canadian Dominion. And I must add that it is somewhat strange that while Home Rulers are charged with inability to define what Home Rule means-yet the enemies of Home Rule define it to mean-so and so. That is-the men whe framed the Home Rule programme knows nothing at all about it, but those who oppose it know all .--Those people "darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge ;" but as they have been present in all national movements it cannot be expected that they should be entirely absent from this. During the agitation for Repeal they were present in the shape of Federalists-during the agitation for Federalism they are present in the shape of Repealers-so has it been for all time, and so will it be to the end. You must not understand me as attacking Repeal, all I say against it is that it would not make Ireland anything like as free as Canada now is, and that Repeal would not give Ireland Legislative Independence.

If Ireland had had Legislative Independence, such conflicts between the Executive and the people as took place in '98 would have been improbableno more than if Canada had had the Home Rule she now enjoys-the insurection of '37 could not have occured. The Canadian insurgents took the field because of the arbitrary measures of the irresponsible Ministry of the day. Precisely, if traced to its source—the cause which drove the men of Wexford into revolt. The arrangement of 1791 in Canada was very like the arrangement of 1782 in Irelandneither gave a Ministry responsible to the people and both were unsatisfactory. In Canada, however, they have set all things right by obtaining that which was found wanting-in Ireland unhappily our success is still in the future. As for my part affairs of Ireland demand more-much more than I am not politically scrupulous as to the means by which that success is to be obtained. I care not what the cry may be, so long as the flag is kept ideas, while at the same time they are taught to

Great Britain.

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"Yet we see that, during these four hundred and lifty years Protestantism has made no conquests worth speaking of. Nay, we helieve, that as far as there has been a change, that change has been in favor of the Church of Rome.

He a little after adds : "Four times since the anthority of the Church of Rome was established in western Christendom, has the human intellect risen up against her. Twice she remained completely victorous. Twice she came forth from the conflict bearing marks of cruel wounds, but with the principle of life still strong within her. When we reflect on the tremendous assault: which she has survived, we find it difficult to conceive in what way she is to perish !"

MACAULAY

OUR SAVIOUR.

"Thou art Peter ; And on this rock I will build my Church ; And the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." OUR SAVIOUR. "The heavens and the earth shall pass away ; But My word shall never pass awaw."

-The Catholic Jonrnal.

GLASGOW AND THE JUBILEE.-A series of devotional exercises was given in St. Alphonsus', Glasgow, for the last three weeks, to enable the congregation to gain the Indulgence of the Great Jubilee with greater ease and fervour. The Rev. Father Buckley secured the aid of several of his brother clergymen from the various Glasgow churches to give appropriate instructions in the evening. The devotions were well attended, and a large number of the raithful approached the Sacrament at the close of the mission. Similar devotions were practised in St. Andrew's Cathedral and several others of the city churches with equally gratifying results.-English Poper, 17th ult.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND BRITISH WAR VESSELS .- LONpon, Dec. 30.— The Admiralty has issued to the commanders of Her Majesty's ships an amended circular in regard to fugitive slaves. It orders that any slave received on a British man-of-war on the high seas shall be retained aboard until he can be landed in a country or transferred to a vessel where flying, and the people are being educated in national his liberty will be secure . Fugitive slaves asking M W Kinwan kept on board after the danger is passed. But no de-Executive Offices, Home Rule: Confederation of mand for the surrender of a slave is to be entertained by a British officer.