

respect. Without appearing inquisitive, she soon learned the relationship of her companions...

THE CANDIDATE FOR CORK COUNTY.—Col. Colthurst issued his address to the electors of Cork county on Tuesday. He declares for Home Rule, Denominational Education, Tenant-Right, and Grand Jury Reform.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM BALLYVAHER.—A sum of £4 6s 6d has been received from BallyvaHER, of which £1 has been, by desire, given to the Kickham Fund, and £3 4s 6d to the Released Political Prisoners Fund.

THE IRISH BOARD.—Here are the latest tips (says a London correspondent) concerning the Irish Board of Works.—Colonel M'Kerlie will succeed the late Sir R. Griffith on the retired list. The secretary, Mr. Hornby, will retire with the laurels of forty leisurely years upon him, and a younger man will step into his shoes for niente.

REGULAR MILLERS OF IRELAND TRADE SOCIETY.—The members of the above body met in their rooms, 25 Usher's Quay, Dublin, January 14th, 1879, the President, Mr. L. Murphy, in the chair. Several letters from country millers soliciting information and terms of joining society were read, and the Secretary was instructed to comply with same.

MR. GEORGE BYRAN, M.P., AND HIS TENANTS.—The *Kilkenny Journal* makes pointed reference in its last issue to Mr. George Byran, M.P., the Home Rule member for Kilkenny, and certain ejection cases in which he has figured recently. From this we would infer that Mr. Byran, M.P., is not looked upon at Kilkenny as altogether an edifying Home Rule member, or a model landlord.

IT IS PROBABLE before the general meeting of the League on the 4th of next month the difference of the past will be formally squared. That a general meeting of the members will follow immediately. The executive of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain last week adopted a resolution expressive of thanks and gratitude to his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam for his most valuable letter on Irish political affairs.

EVICTED AT DOWTH.—The 13th inst. saw the completion of the ejection at Dowth. The stalls were cleared of their fat and other cattle, and the wool stores of their bales of wool to the value of over £4,000 it is estimated. The removal of the wool took several days. It has principally been brought into the Linen Hall at Drogheda, where Mr. Elcock has a storing depot. With the coming season it is to be hoped he will be in a position, his health being restored, to resume his extensive business.—*Correspondent of Saunders.*

A GENEROUS LANDLORD.—A revaluation of the estate of Earl Castlestun, Drum Manor, took place in 1877. The new (increased) rents were payable in December last, but to the great joy of the tenants, his lordship has given his agent directions to return to each tenant, for this year, the amount of the increase imposed by the valuator. This is only one of the many kind acts of Earl Castlestun since his lordship came into possession of the estate. In spring last he supplied the poorer of his tenants with flaxseed to enable them to crop the ground.—*Correspondent of Ulster Examiner.*

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Cork Young Men's Society was held recently. The Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, presided. The Mayor, Mr. Murphy, M.P., and Mr. J. G. MacCarthy, M.P., ex-president of the society, were present. The ex-Mayor (Alderman Gregg), a Protestant gentleman, sent a donation of £10. The new president, the Rev. Canon Coghlan, presented a very satisfactory report of the year's working. The roll has been increased during the year by over one hundred new members. The ex-president was presented with a portrait of himself, which will be hung up in the hall.

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTemperance.—The Executive Committee of this association met on the 10th inst., at their offices, Eustace Buildings, at four o'clock, Mr. John Webb presiding. Subscriptions to the guarantee fund were announced to have reached £4,463 12s 6d. It was resolved to send a deputation to the annual meetings of the English Sunday Closing Association at Manchester, on the 4th February next, and to oppose the granting of any new license or extension of existing license at the ensuing quarter sessions. A re-haunted, but very interesting, account of the proceedings was given. The meeting adjourned until Thursday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock.

THE CONNAUGHT TELEGRAPH, a paper published at Castlebar, has the following paragraph with reference to an eviction in Mayo:—"We were handed a letter for publication by a poor feeble man named Mally, who was evicted for non-payment of rent at Garrystown. He describes his age to be close on eighty years, and that he was left on the roadside in over twelve inches of snow and frost to learn astronomy, on (to him) the memorable night of the 20th December last along with his aged sister, who was well nigh frozen to death before she could be got to leave the dear old walls of the home they loved so well. Portions of the letter were rather personal to the evictor, consequently we decline to publish it." The reference to "non-payment of rent" qualifies to some extent the act of the landlord, but it is certainly sad to think that such a hard lot should be meted out to old persons at this season of the year.

THE CELTIC LANGUAGE. London (Eng.) Tablet.

The Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Celtic Language, founded two years ago in Dublin for the purpose of extending a knowledge of the Irish language, and literature, and securing for it a place in the curriculum of public schools and colleges, has just prepared for publication the report of the proceedings and progress for the year 1878. After dealing with the extension of the society, which numbers over 200 members and 300 associates, chiefly composed of University men, and embracing many foreign linguists, and some 30 branches in Ireland alone, and several kindred associations in the United States, and a few in Germany, the Council states that "distinguished professors in Berlin, Paris, Leipzig, and Copenhagen are zealously studying the Celtic language. The Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Boston is teaching Irish to German students in the University," and Dr. Efgerson reports that "a well-known French Professor, and editor of a review devoted to philology and Celtic literature, has been delivering weekly lectures at 'l'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes' in the Sorbonne on the grammar of the ancient Irish language. In reference to the success of the primary object of the society the Council states—"The great object the society had in view and for which it laboured—namely, to get the language introduced into the schools of Ireland—has been attained. And so legitimate and reasonable did the Commissioners consider the request in the interest of education and learning that they placed Irish not only on the same footing as French, German and Italian, but on a footing similar to Greek and Latin, for which double the amount of extra fees is paid as for modern languages."

Epps's Cocoa—SATISFIED AND COMPLAINING. Laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the food principles on which Epps's Cocoa is founded, will be gradually built up until it has become a permanent habit, and will be gradually built up until it has become a permanent habit, and will be gradually built up until it has become a permanent habit.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

REV. P. A. MCKENNA lectured before the united Catholic Societies of Salem, Mass., on Sunday January 26, in aid of the Orphan Asylum.

DEATH OF AN URBESINE SUPERIOR.—Mother Dominic, of the Ursuline Sisters on State Street, St. Louis, Mo., after a long period of suffering, departed this life on Wednesday, the 13th ult.

THE NEW YORK CATHEDRAL.—St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, is to be dedicated in May. The marble for the altar is on its way from Italy. The Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, Mo., has been invited to preach on that occasion.

CATHOLICITY IN AUSTRALIA.—His Grace Most Rev. Roger Bede Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Lithgow, Australia, on November 9th, 1878, and also the foundation-stone of St. Patrick's Church Tower, on the 11th.

NEW CHURCH IN NORWICH, CONN.—St. Patrick's Church, Norwich, Conn., is nearly completed. It is expected that the first Mass will be celebrated within its walls, on the 17th of March next, the anniversary observed in honor of Ireland's patron saint, after whom the church is named.

NEW CHURCH, WOBURN, MASS.—The new St. Joseph's Church, East Woburn, Mass., will be dedicated May 4. The parish of East Woburn and Winchester was organized in August, 1875. Rev. J. D. J. Colbert has been appointed assistant to the pastor, Father O'Connor. A Fair in aid of the church will be opened February 1.

CATHOLICITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—From the *Catholic Directory* for 1879, which has just been issued, it appears that there are in Great Britain at the present time twenty-one Archbishops and Bishops, 2,175 priests and 1,386 churches. These figures show an increase over those of the previous year of thirty-nine priests and thirty-eight churches. In Scotland, where the hierarchy has been recently re-established, there are six Bishops, 272 priests, and 264 churches and stations.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.—It is a pious tradition, and the belief of many of the Fathers, that Joachim and Anna, the parents of the Blessed Virgin, being advanced in years and having no issue, vowed that if God would bless them with a child, they would consecrate their offspring to Him in the Temple. Their prayer was heard, and they became the parents of Mary, conceived without sin. In fulfilment of their vow they journeyed to Jerusalem, and presenting their child, but three years of age, to the High Priest, dedicated her to God, and the feast which the Church celebrates annually was instituted in honor of this event. Mary's life in the Temple may be more easily imagined than described; it must have been more like an angel's than that of a human being. Here she prepared herself for the high and holy mission which she was destined. She passed her time in performing the duties assigned to her, in prayer and meditation, in studying the Holy Writings, and was the brightest example of every grace and virtue. It is said that during her sojourn in the Temple, where she remained until her espousal to St. Joseph, her whole after life was revealed to her in heavenly visions, and that with a joyous and willing heart she resigned herself to the designs of Providence. It is quite certain, however, that from the first moment of her life until her glorious assumption, Mary always endeavored to do what she knew would make her more perfect, and thus unite her more closely with her Divine Spouse.

THE SEE OF ARDRAH.

The late Bishop Conroy, Papal ablegate to this continent, has been succeeded in the See of Ardrah by Mgr. Woodcock, Rector of the Catholic University, Dublin.

FATHER BURKE.

All Irish Catholics will be profoundly grieved to hear that Father Burke, the great Dominican, is seriously ill. He is at present lying in the convent at Tallaght, and his medical advisers have positively interdicted him from all intellectual labor.

WAR ON LOW THEATRES.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has set a good example to city fathers in general by declaring war on the low theatres in his city, on the ground that they are disorderly houses. This action will benefit public morality and serve the interest of legitimate places of amusement.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER VATICAN COUNCIL?

(From the Catholic Herald.) We are informed by a London correspondent that a new Oecumenical Council of the Catholic Church is projected to be held at Rome in the present year. It is reported among a few Catholics in London that the Pope is desirous to effect a solution of the present difficulty between the Church and the civil powers on the Continent by holding a council of the Universal Church.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* publishes the following from its London correspondent:—"If I am rightly informed Cardinal Manning has had an opportunity offered him of explaining personally to Lord Beaconsfield his views respecting the Catholic education difficulty in Ireland. The question will probably be brought forward very prominently next session under the auspices of the government." (The Irish Catholics demand State endowment for the Catholic University.)

HOME RULE.

(Irish Correspondent London Tablet.) Mr. Parnell, M.P., has left Ireland to begin, as I understand, that series of meetings which he undertook to summon and address in the various towns of England and Scotland where there is a considerable Irish population. The only notable communications on the subject of the parliamentary action of the Home Rule members in the next session of parliament are letters from Mr. Henry M.P., and Mr. Sullivan, M.P., published in the *Manchester Examiner*, and a letter from Mr. Richard Power, M.P., published in the *Freeman* of to-day. Explaining what Home Rule is, Mr. Henry writes: "Do not be deluded by the absurd language that we want to repeal the Union." The Union is based on an act of Parliament, and that act was virtually repealed long ago, for instance, when the Protestant Church was disestablished. Home Rulers, as you see, wish to modify the Parliamentary Act of Union of the year 1801 in other particulars in addition to those in which it had already been practically modified—in fact, repealed—but they do not wish to go back to the Irish Constitution of 1782, which was really a separation of the two countries. This should be constantly borne in mind. Mr. Sullivan writes that he is of opinion that things are brightening for the future, and that "Calumny, good sense, honest friendship will yet prevail where passion has been so long supreme." Both gentlemen deal principally

with the difficulty and yet the desire on the part of Irishmen of awaking public opinion in England to a fair and calm consideration of the whole case of Ireland.

Mr. Power urges that a meeting of Home Rule members should at once be summoned, and that friendly discussion should take place amongst them as to the best means of securing united and efficient action in the approaching session of Parliament.

With reference to recent controversies in their own ranks, he writes, "There is nothing steadfast or fixed in our passionate struggle for liberty. We seem to become intoxicated with the desire for freedom, and rush thoughtlessly from change to change—from policy to policy. The popular leader of to-day is the traitor of to-morrow, who is about to bring his grey hairs to dishonour. I am no supporter of Mr. Butt's recent policy. With a policy of inaction I have never agreed, in a policy of mild conciliation I do not believe, but I must refuse to entertain for a moment the idea that Isaac Butt is or ever will be a traitor to the National cause." He suggests that the differences in the party ought to be left to the arbitration of the Archbishop of Tuam, of Messrs. Henry, Butt, Parnell, Shaw, Biggar, O'Neill Dunant, and Redmond.

What a Protestant Says of the Good Sisters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1879.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—I notice in your issue of to-day an article headed "Sisters of Charity in Paris," and read with sorrow the injustice to which they are to be subjected. I must say a word for them (God bless them!) I have lain under their care a stranger, sick, high up to death, and the Sisters from that time has made me charitable towards the sex. Where can be found their equal? Who, like them, will sacrifice the world and its pleasures? Who will bend over the ward bed of a suffering stranger and with tender, soothing ways still the most bursting head, and night and day minister to every want, and all this without reward except in the great hereafter?

God bless the Sisters, those sinless, beautiful women, types of what is truly good. Ask any friendless man or miner of them; see how they reverse them.

Irish Fraternization.

(Irish Canadian.)

The Rev. James Carmichael is known to our readers as a Protestant of Montreal. His Irish sympathies proved him, while in that city, to be superior to the absurdity of hating any one for the love of God. The affection for every thing and person Irish which distinguished him in Montreal is beginning to tell at the scene of his present duties—Hamilton. Always interesting to Irishmen, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Hamilton promises to become still more so under the elevating inspiration of that excellent clergyman's presence. At a recent meeting of that body it was announced that the Rev. James Carmichael would preach the annual sermon on the 16th of March, and that the Irish National Society had concluded to forego their annual dinner on St. Patrick's Day to participate in the concert and lecture to be given that evening by Mr. N. F. Davin in aid of the funds of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. We trust that Mr. Carmichael's presence in the Society will receive, as it has received in Montreal on similar occasions, the compliment of the attendance at its forthcoming entertainment of a general turn out of Irish Catholics.

Vice-Regal Visit to Notre Dame Convent.

OTTAWA, January 28.—To-day the Governor-General and Princess Louise visited the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame by invitation. The pupils prepared an extensive musical programme, which was carried out admirably. The hall was profusely decorated. An address of welcome was presented, to which His Excellency replied. He opened his remarks by saying:—

Ladies, I am glad to add to the world, Gentlemen, Benevolent Fairies,—Allow me to express my gratitude for the enjoyment offered us this afternoon in listening to your poems and addresses, both in English and in the noble French language, and I assure you we have been looking forward with considerable pleasure to this visit ever since we had the pleasure of an entertainment in the parent institution of Montreal, of which your convent is the eldest daughter. His Excellency then proceeded to say that there was nothing more striking to the gaze of the traveller in passing through Canada than the various conventual institutions scattered throughout the country, which were enduring monuments of the zeal and self-denial of those who had afforded such ample means for the education of the ladies of their church, and which must be of the greatest benefit to the country in which they are situated. He spoke of the influence young ladies exercised on society, and said that as the convent was almost within the shadow of the Parliament buildings, it was scarcely possible to estimate the influence many of the young ladies present might exercise over those who, in the future, would fill the Legislative halls. He concluded by complimenting the young ladies upon their excellent music, singing and recitations, and expressed a doubt as to whether he would ever hear again a programme in which it would be more difficult to find any inferior.

Their Excellencies then inspected the institution, and paid a visit to the Dorcas Society in connection with the convent. The Princess spoke some words of encouragement to the ladies. Among the invited guests were Hon. Messrs. Tilley, O'Connor and Masson, Vicars-General of this city, and the Mayor of Ottawa.

St. Patrick's Commercial Academy.

On Friday, the 15th ult., the St. Patrick's Commercial Academy, Point St. Charles, was visited by his Lordship Bishop Fabre, accompanied by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, and Father Hogan, of St. Ann's, with the following address was read by Master H. Wall:—

To His Lordship the Most Reverend Edward CHARLES FABRE, D.D., Bishop of Montreal.

May it please Your Lordship—In our own name, and in behalf of the Principal and Professors of St. Patrick's Academy, we desire respectfully to approach your Lordship and extend to you a thrice hearty welcome to this our educational institution. By your Lordship's visit we feel that you have conferred upon us a distinguished honor, one of which we are justly proud, and which will long be remembered by us all, both professors and pupils, with the sincerest pleasure.

It was with the greatest satisfaction that we first heard of your Lordship's appointment as successor to the great, wise, and good Monseigneur Bourget, as Bishop of Montreal, and your Lordship will be pleased to pardon us in saying that our high expectations have been more than fully realized. As children of our Holy Mother, the Church, we

recognize in your Lordship the dignity of Chief Pastor of this diocese; and knowing that your mission is of God, and not of man, we cheerfully and without hesitation accord to you the homage of our filial love and obedience. Believing, as all Catholics do, that there is but one God, one faith, one baptism, we hope that during the term of your episcopacy your heart may never experience the pang of seeing any member of your flock wandering among forbidden pastures, seduced by the wiles of false shepherds—the wolves in sheep's clothing denounced by our Divine Master. On the contrary, we will pray that you may have the consolation to witness the few who have so strayed returning penitently to the one fold of the One Shepherd.

We would further humbly ask to be permitted to join in the homage justly awarded you by all your people of almost every nationality, in admiration of your eminent ability, in profound appreciation of the wisdom with which you have so efficiently, prudently and ably administered the affairs of this, your vast diocese, and in the expression of our perpetual obligations to you for the incalculable good conferred upon our educational establishments. That you have at all times taken the greatest interest in the education of the youth confided to your paternal care, is most manifest; and in this respect, as in all others, we cannot better express our feelings than by exclaiming as did the prophet of old, "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus."

As a memorial of this kind and eventful visit, we pray that your Lordship may benignantly condescend to grant that *non plus ultra* of boys' anticipations—a whole holiday, the recollection whereof will soothe many a future weary hour, and float down the current of memory as one of the pleasing events in connection with this most auspicious occasion.

In conclusion, and while asking your Episcopal Benediction, we would express the hope that length of days may be your portion on earth to administer in the vineyard of the Lord entrusted to your charge.

(Signed) The Principal, Professors and Pupils of St. Patrick's Academy, Point St. Charles, Jan 17th, 1879.

His Lordship, after making a few appropriate remarks to the pupils, and giving them the 27th of the next month as a holiday, drew the proceedings to a close by bestowing the Episcopal Benediction.

Anti-Bismarck.

(New York Sun.)

The following document was circulated extensively in the city yesterday, and signed by many well-known citizens:—

We hereby call upon the citizens of New York to enter their remonstrance against the oppressive and infamous policy now enforced upon the people of Germany, a policy which deprives them of their liberties, the liberty of thought, of speech, of the press, and of assembling; which is incarcerating them in prisons, driving them into exile, and subjecting them to untold suffering and which is disgraceful to the nineteenth century and the spirit of justice.

The people of this city, without regard to difference of party or race, who see the rights of all men involved in the rights of the German Democracy, and who approve of a protest against the recent despotic measures of Bismarck being sent from the United States, are invited to a meeting to be held in Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening next, at which addresses will be made in the English and German languages.

The French Authorities and Religious Teachers in School.

One of the great impediments to the reconciliation of the French Catholics with the Republic—so much desired by the Moderate Republicans—is the determination shown by the local authorities throughout the country to suppress all elementary schools conducted by Religious teachers; all, in fact, except those in immediate dependence on themselves and on the State. The French Catholics have been for a long time past full of details of the persistent war carried on by the Prefects of Departments and the mayors of communes and their subordinates against the schools taught by the Christian Brothers and Religious women, who, in a great number of instances, have been violently and illegally expelled from their schools by an arbitrary stroke of power, and against the wish of the inhabitants. And now hope of redress by the Government would seem to be illusory. M. Bardonax, the Minister of Public Instruction, has hitherto turned a deaf ear to all remonstrances from, and on behalf of the Religious congregations, and one day last week that Minister gave audience to a deputation from the Municipal Council of Paris, who came to him to ask for the total exclusion of the Religious element from all the schools in the Capital. This proposition, which is, by the way, at present completely illegal, was so far entertained by M. Bardonax that he promised to refer it to the Council of Ministers, and to communicate the decision to the Municipality on or before the 14th inst.

A Modern Retreat—Dumb Ladies.

(Liverpool Albion.)

A London correspondent writes that the district around Lloyd's square, in West London, is very much mystified. A number of ladies have suddenly appeared at lodging houses there who assume the womanly virtue of dumbness. They rise early, long before the sun, and go into the dark, cold street, saying no word to any mortal soul. They return immediately after nine at night; do not even ask for a candle, but expect it to be given to them, and then pass without as much as a "thank you," but with a sad smile and a dignified bow to their rooms. They are devout Protestants "doing a retreat" at the Home of Nazareth, occupied by the Sisters of Bethany. Most of them, it is given out, are ladies of wealth and position, some of them ladies of title. Early in the morning precisely at the hour of six, they meet to do their devotions under the direction of the holy Ritualistic Fathers who have been appointed for the service. Every moment of the day has its devotional occupation. The food is of the plainest. Talking is hardly tolerated. For nearly fifteen hours they are at prayer or at meditations. They should, properly speaking, not leave the Home. But the Sisters of Bethany cannot put them all up. So these ladies in retreat set forth every evening in mysterious silence to the neighboring lodging houses, holding no communication with man or woman, neither asking nor answering questions, passing as if absorbed, forming their devotions. Such is the modern antique idea of the religious life. It would degrade it, but I remember those lines in "Leaves thou thy sister while she prays":—

Lower skirts are now made of velvet and upper ones of brocade, plain silk or cloth;—

Spad-brown faced with blue plush makes a charming bonnet for a brunette.

Belt bouquets are going out of style, and bows of lace and ribbon are taking their places.

A light-rose pink is the choicest color for ladies' gloves at this writing. Pure white kids, of course, are indispensable on wedding occasions.

THE QUEEN'S DESCENT.

Has She Irish Blood in Her Veins?—Interesting Letter.

(Liverpool Catholic Times)

Sir,—In your issue of the *Catholic Times* of the 27th ult., in an article under the above heading, in reference to the Irish descent of the Princess Louise, lately published in the *Quebec Weekly Chronicle*, by a Canadian writer under the signature "St. Bridget," you are pleased to mention my name in terms so kind that I beg leave not only to thank you for your courtesy to me in the matter, but also to trouble you with the following observations; with the view of converting you, if possible, from being a sceptic in the Irish lineal descent of the present Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland. I do not know "St. Bridget," to whose pedigree of the Princess Louise you allude; but that pedigree, I find, corresponds in the main with Queen Victoria's lineal descent, as I trace it (in page 24 of the first series of my "Irish Pedigrees") from O'Clery's Irish Genealogies, which will, I assure you, bear the strictest scrutiny. That lineal descent it is right to say, I most unexpectedly met with after many years laborious research in looking up my own family genealogy; and you may imagine my astonishment at finding that the 112th Monarch of Ireland, who is No. 81 on her Majesty's lineal descent, was the ancestor of my family! Having discovered this strange fact I followed up the research and found (see page 279 of the second series of my "Pedigrees") that, up to the English invasion of Ireland, my ancestors were Princes of Tara, part of whose patrimony consisted of that magnificent plain extending between the rivers Liffey and Boyne, from the city of Dublin to the town of Drogheda, thence to Kells in the county Meath, and containing the districts about Tara, Trim, Navan, Athboy, Dunboyne, Maynooth, Clane, Celbridge, Lucan, Leixlip, and all that part of the county Dublin north of the River Liffey, cruelly dispossessed by Henry the Second of their territories in the Kingdom of Meath, my family was then scattered: some of them settled in Leinster, some in Ulster, some in England, some in Scotland, some in France, some in Germany, and (since) the senior branch of the family settled in that part of Connaught now known as the county Sligo, where, in the 17th century, Cromwell unjustly confiscated the estates of my ancestors, because they were "Papist Proprietors." Unhappily for me, my family gained nothing, but lost all, by the English conquest.

The 112th Monarch of Ireland, above mentioned, was Art-Dan-I-Chon, son of the Monarch Conn of the Hundred Battles, who was slain A.D. 157. That Art had a sister named Aarad, who was the wife of Conaire the Second, the 11th Monarch of Ireland, and known as "Conaire Mac Mogha Laimeh," by whom she had three sons, the oldest of these, Carby Ridda, was the first King of Dalriada, and eighth in descent from the said Carby was Loarn, the last King of Dalriada, in Scotland, who lived in the fifth century; and whose daughter Erica was married to Muredach, an Irish prince, son of Eoghann, son of the Irish Monarch Niul Mor (or Niall the Great), known as "Niall of the Nine Hostages," who was sixth in descent from the ancestor of my family. Erica's two sons were—1. Murtogh Mor MacEneach, the 131st Monarch of Ireland; and 2. Ferguson Mor MacEneach, who succeeded his grandfather Loarn, and became the first absolute King of Scotland, and of the Milesian race; so, say the Four Masters, "the succession continued in his blood and lineage ever since to this day"—down to our gracious Queen Victoria; Muredach, above named, had other sons besides the two MacEneachs, here mentioned, who were his only sons by his wife Erica; one of those other sons was Eneach, who was the remote ancestor of Cromwell, who was of Scotland. The Celtic scholar will see that the epithet *catmhaoil* (which, among other names, has been anglicised *Campbell*) means "a heap in turf;" and is quite distinct from the epithet *combeit*, which means "crooked mouth;" and according to O'Clery's Irish Genealogies, *MacCathmhaoil* is the Celtic patronymic of the Dukes of Argyll. The Marquis of Lorne is therefore of Irish ancestry, which, I believe, he avows.

As the Marquis derives his title from the territory of Lorne, which was called after King Loarn, above mentioned, the present Governor-General of Canada is also, as you justly say, "a wearer of a title not surpassed in antiquity by any other in existence."—I am, sir, your very faithful servant.

JOHN O'HART.

Ringsend, Dublin, 10th January, 1879.

In reply to this letter, the *Catholic Times*, editorially says:

Mr. John O'Hart, of Dublin, has addressed us a letter, which will be found elsewhere, on the Irish descent of the Queen. He is good enough to suggest that we hold an opinion contrary to his, and hopes to convert us by the genealogy he produces. We do not presume to hold any opinion at all in the matter. We leave that to such students of the Gaelic as Mr. O'Hart, who alone are capable of forming a judgment. If we did not express a cordial acceptance of "St. Bridget's" theory, it was because, others, with more authority than we possess, have remained incredulous. However, from all the evidence before us, we hold some we have not published—we are bound to believe both "St. Bridget" and Mr. O'Hart, and to accept the contention, well sustained as it is, that Queen Victoria is of Irish descent. Of course we attach no importance to the fact. Victor Emmanuel sprang from the same family, as a typical Celtic scholar informs us, and very few Irishmen would be proud of the relationship. If the Queen were a lineal descendant of Julius Cesar or Pygmy it would amount to the same thing, as far as we are concerned. With regard to the Marquis of Lorne, we think Mr. O'Hart for a correction. Mr. O'Neill Russell evidently confounded *Cathmhaoil* with *Campbell*, and thus gave a wrong definition of the origin of the name Campbell. Irish orthoepy, on a moment's consideration, makes the former more consistent than the latter, and we are inclined to believe Mr. O'Hart in preference to Mr. Russell. Mr. O'Hart, as he tells us, discovered Her Majesty's lineage in searching for his own, and he was somewhat surprised to find that he has sprung from the same stem as his sovereign. Such are the vicissitudes of families. One stream trickles along the highways of power and prosperity, lengthening its chain, and preserving itself through many sinuous courses. Another runs away into oblivion, lost in the rude and obscure channels of adversity. Cromwell completed the spoliation previous conquerors had begun, but Cromwell was as inimical to the reigning link as to that which took shelter beyond the Shannon. The only difference was that, when Cromwell departed, and the royal house came back, the O'Harts remained as unfortunate as ever. No matter who was in power they remained in the cold.

A light-rose pink is the choicest color for ladies' gloves at this writing. Pure white kids, of course, are indispensable on wedding occasions.