

VOL. XXXVII.---NO. 14.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

Cause

kfore & Distlogaished Audience in Buten's Hall-Men of all Banks, Baces and Orecds Assembled to do Honor to the Itish Patriot and the Irish Cause,

Seldem, if ever, before has the Queen's Hall been the scone of such a distinguished sathering as that which filled it Monday evenng, on the occasion of Mr. Justin McCarthy's ecture on "The Cause of Ireland." Genlement and ladies of all nationalities and creeds, as will be seen from the names subjoined, gathered to do honor to the distinguished literateur and parliamen-The politics of the Canadian arian. were represented by the prominuch, members of each of the different ycolog partice. Mr. McCarthy may well feel proud of the appeption tendered him last night, for when he came on the stage he was received with deafening applause and waving of hand. terchiefs, which lasted some minutes.

Mr. Edward Murphy, president of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. society, occupied the chair. Amongst those on the platform were His Worship Mayor Beaugrand, J. J. Curran, R.C., M.P., Hon. Justice Doherty, Hon. Peter Mithaell, Hon. Honore Mercier, Mr. John S. Hull, M.P.P., G. W. Stephens, ex M.P.P., Mr. Jag. McShane, M.P.P., Mr. O. Devidson, Q.C., Hon. Senator Trudel, J. H. Bergeron, M.P., Mr. Ed. Guerin, Mr. J. Doherty (president of the Junior Conervarive club), Mr. Geo. G. Foster, Knowl-bor, Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Wm. Clendinneng, Mr. Alphonse Desjardine, P. Mr. Jas. O'Brien, Mr. A. B. Chaffie, F. W. Kelley, Mr. J. N. Greenshields. following representatives of Irish sociewere present :- Messrs. Denis Barry resident St. Patrick's society), A. Jones Libricia T. A. & B. society), P. F. M.-(astrey (C. Y. M. society), J. Coffey (St. Anthopy'sU.Y.M.S.), J. D. Quinn (C.M. B.A.), Anthopy'sU.Y.M.S. J. D. Quinn (C.M. B.A.), Anthopy'sU.Y.M.S. J. Annie V. M. Sh. Loughman (St. Ann's Y.M.S), J. Cloran (Irish National League). the budy of the hall were, among thers, Hon. Thomas Kyan, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, sheriff of Montre l Sir A. F. Galt, Messra. M. H. Gudr, M. P., Dr. Hingston, Thomas Workman, H. St. Pierre, Robert Reid, Dr. Bell, Dr. C. St. Fierre, Robert Reid, Dr. Bell, Dr. Guerin, John R Dougall, J. G. Kornedy, M. Blicks, Wm. Weir, A. Gowdey, J. C. Mc-Corkill, M. S. Lonergan, Ald. Archibald, B. J. Coughlin, Frank Brennan, ex-Alderman Tansey, B. Tansey, T. Fogarty, S. McNally, M. C. Mullarky, Hugh McKay, Hugh McLennan, Ald. Farrel, James McCready, R. J. Devins, Richard Thomas, president Irish Protestant Benevolent society), M. M. Tait, Q C., M. P. Ryan (col-lector ci customs), A. G. Grenier, M. Scan-lan, Edgar Judge, Jonathan Hodgson, Henry Starnes, D. G. Bowie, Geo. Iles, Geo. Olds, M. J. F. Quinn, P. Donnelly, R. D. McGib-bor, A. J. Kavanagh, J. O'Hara, James Harper, P. J. Coyle, assistant city attorney, F. X. Perroult, R. Dalalish and A. M. Ma F. X. Perreault, R. Dalglish and A. G. Mc Bean. The chairman introduced the lecturer to the audience with a few laudatory remarks on his career as a man of letters and a states. He spoke of the manner in which the man. question had risen in the public estimation of late years. How not very long ago it was pronounced to be a question not within the)£C :01 range of practical politics, and how it had ost been raised to that point by the efforts of Mr. to l'adstane. When Mr. McCarthy arose to speak the in cheers and applause was desfening, and lasted for some time. After returning thanks ែន 10t | in the choicest language for the reception given him, the learned Parliamentarian pro-208 111 ceeded with his lecture on "The Cause of Ireland," in the course of which he said :-1 have come here for the purpose of ex-:ek, plaining what is meant by the national cause of Ireland. I know very well that, ics rgə speaking here, I address an audienco who are supposed to be already thoroughly in are supposed to be already thoroughly in sympathy with the national cause of Ireland. For the moment I would almost prefer to be-lieve that I am talking to an audience not converted to that cause, and would be thereby 186 impelled more vigorously to use my efforts in bringing them around to believe in the justice of that cause, in its fair claim of sucting 1 of cess, and in the almost certainty under pro-vidential conditions of its gaining victory and triumph. (Applause.) What is the na-tional cause of Ireland? What is it the Irish 11th vills people ask at the hands of those who now rule them by sheer force of majority? Do they a at ask anything unreasonable ? Do they ask anything opposed to the principles of justice Do they ask anything out of keeping with the usage of other nations and other communitics? Do they ask anything different from that great principle which binds the Life, cted people of this Dominion of Canada together? What we ask is that a people marked out as ik of 1.719 . 811d a distinct nation by geographical limits, by custom and by the severance of the sea, shall rcei be regarded as a nationality having authority over its own local and domestic affairs, and to administer tasse affairs in the way that to nste evel

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of goverrment by yourselves, (Cheers) Our demand for national self-government has been heard, and pleaded, and fought out on Ir. Justin McCarthy Pleads Ireland's battlefield after battlefield, during insurrec-tion after insurrection. When the time of insurrection passed we find the people learning by experience, and testing constitutional and peaceful agitation for the accomplishment of those designs which they had tried to obtain by force, but could not. We have through sevthe eral generations been asserting our claim to legislative independence through the means parliamentary warfare. I point out all this to you only to answer some people who, perhaps, would have the hardihood to contend that the Irish people have, at some time or other, bowed down and accepted the supremacy of Eogland. (Applause.) I say we never have done aught but deny that claim of the English majority to crush our people. (Applause.) So long, at least, as there is in Ireland, in America or in Aus-tralis, or anywhere over the world, one single group of Irishmen, nay, I would say one single Irishmen alive (applanse), any Euglish statesman trying to make us accept English rules uncomplainingly would have set before him a very serious and a very troublesome task. (Laughter). Before England could accomplish that she would have to extermin. ate the Irish race all over the world. (Cheera.) That being our case, I would like to ask you whether you deem it after all morely a selfish and local struggle? I have said every nation of men worthy of being called and condsidered a nation has always stood up for this right to manage it local and domestic affairs entirely according to its own lines and accord ing to its own judgment. In the case of freland I contend that we have even a broader and better claim than that which rests upon our own national demand. We make our claim for national self-government not alone in behalf of the suffering of Irish people, but I can assure you solemnly and sincerely in behalf of the suffering masses of the English democracy as well. (Applause.) Our Imperial affairs are managed as best we can-for, during the past few acssions, the party to which I belong has had something to say in relation to Irish affairs (laughter). Therefore we said, in substance : "We den't want this in substance : Imperial system of legislation at all; we went to manage our own affairs at home with ourselves; we want to give you no trouble whatever about our Irish concerns. If you wish to mismanage the affairs of England, of resident St. Patrick's society), A. Johns Wish to iniversal of Wales, that is your affair, not I. C. Bonefit society), T. J. Fina (president Scotland, of Wales, that is your affair, not M. B. A. & B. society), John O'Neill (St. to the representatives of these several nation-I. A. & B. society), P. F. M.- alities in the House of Commons: "If your T. A. & B. society), P. F. M.- alities in the House of Commons: "If your the Irish cause and we will take home rule from any party whatsoever which sees its may to grant us that justice which alone we business is mislaid and mismanaged, we are very sorry for you, but really we want to see that Irish business is not neglected." (Applause.) Consequently, we always take upon ourselves the duty of forcing Irish business or what band of statesmen may to the front. (Renewed applause) We have the honor of carrying a home rule insist that if Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen wish the old system in Parliament two names only, on the monument which is they must recognize the fact that the Irishmen are not content with it ; that the people of Ireland are determined, so long as they havo a voice in Parliament at all, to make the English listen to the Irish demand. (Prolonged applause.) They find disagree-able names in the English Parliament for auto hauto in the bagins is induced for anything they do not quite like, and so, they call the Irish National policy a policy of oo-struction. (Laughter.) We have not been in the least degree dismayed by the namewe said, call it by any name you like, obstruction, if you will, instinction if you please (loud applause), construction if you may, or even destruction, (prolonged applause)-anything at all you please, for we mean to be faithful to that policy which the Irish people approve and recommend, and we any that until you listen to our demand, and make ready to concede it, the demand and the policy will continue. (Applause.) If the occasion arises again to have recourse to that policy we are ready to have recourse to it with as much energy and with as great successes finally as we have won in the past. Applause.) Nothing real or so'id cau be done for the English poor, for the English mains as at present constituted. I am astonished at the patience of the English people who put up with this. Mr. McCarthy then described Grattan's Parliament and the origin of the Young Irishmen, who were mostly Protestants, banded together to see justice done their fellow-countrymen of the Roman Catholic religion. The name of Wolfe Tone was received with continued applause, He continued : You see, therefore, that ours is not a selfish demand ; on the contrary, it is a demand which ought to have the support of the toiling millions in England, and after these misguided people who voted against justice to Ireland the last time hear once more the arguments in favor of Home Rule, and see that it is as much, and perhaps more, even for their own advantage than for the advantage of Ireland, they will vote and vote as one man in favor of legislative independence for my country. When there were but seven or eight resolute and determined followers of Mr. Parnell-(long continued applause)-we showed ourselves capable of holding at bay the whole force of the six hundred and fifty English, Scotch and Irish members, who at that time, with one rare exception, were banded against us. We have grown now from the seven or eight members to be eighty-six, and I do not think the eighty-six men will show them-selves less capable or less earnest than the handful of men out of whose small beginning there came such great results. (Great applause.) Now, what are the chances of success? What is the probability of the Irish cause being carried within a reasonable time ? have always claimed for the constitutional reasonable proposition or an irrational de-mand? That is a demand of every people ordial assistance, and, more than that, the worthy is name of gradient of the longe's cause as he had now? "" engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" 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lished on the earth. On that principle does your Dominion stand to-day. Disintegrated and weak before you had selfgovernment; strong and progressing with mighty strides under the blessing Mr. Gladstone's bill (applause) I came through the lobby of the defeated company with a sympathetic English member of Parliament, and he put his arm through mine, and as he walked along he said to me most kindly : "I do hope you are not cast down by what we know must be the result of this division to night." And I said to him : " Cast down ? Why how could I be cast down ? 1 walked through this lobby seven or eight years ago with six or seven men asserting this same claim for Home Rule; and now I go through this same lobby with three hundred and ten men, led by the greatest Englishman and orator of his time-led by Gladstone. (Great applause.) Talk to me of being cast down! Where has there been such a victory achieved by constitutional and peaceful means at any time within the history of politics, within the memory of man ? Go through all political history and you will find no such example of an idea, a mere idea having met with such majestic, magnig ficent progress in such a short space of time and with such apparently inadequate means. (Great applause.) Now, as you know, no great reform in England was ever carried through at the first rush. If you look back to the history of all great English reforms, you will find that they were rejected and defeated in the first instance, but after a while the idea settles down into the minds of the English people, and when it settles down it takes firm hold and is certain to be carried into legislation. Now that will be the way with the home rule question. (Applause.) Six years ago the strongest goverament ever set up in England was formed under Mr. Gladstone. The Irish Parliamentary party were only twenty strong. There were many other Irish strong. There were many other Irish members who had been pledged to support ne, but these mon turned against us, deserted us, and in every great division voted in favor of our enemies. We had the strongest govern-ment ever existing in any time arrayed against twenty men. But now we have Mr. Gladstone in favor of Home Rule. Well, now, I venture to predict that the Tory Govern ment caunot possibly hold office unless they conciliate the Irish party and one way or another accede to the Irish National demand. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Personally, I would much rather that the English statesman, who risked power and popularity to introduce a measure of Home Rule for Ireland, were the English statesman to carry that measure to success. (Applause.) Much, indeed, would I prefer-much, I am sure, would all my colleagues prefer-that Home Rule for Ireland should be accomplished by way to grant us that justice which alone we less than which W 6 demand, and never can accept. But let me say this: No matter what Government measure, history will write two names, and raised to the success of that measure-and those names will be the names of Gladstone and Parnell. (Loud applause.) I want to give you my assurance, as the conviction of one who has seen and studied public life more than most men have, that the triumph of our cause is close at hand, that the carrying of home rule is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun, and that within two or three years at the farthest. (Cheers.) There never was a cause which sprang forward so boldly and which went so far in so short a time which did not achieve complete and enduring success. I want to give you the assurance of my conviction that when we get that Irish Parliament it will be in the fullest and the complet at sense the National Parliament of the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) We shall know neither sect nor class in that National Parliament. (Cheers.) We want the assistance of every Irishman of brains and corscience and energy to help us by smoothing out the future of our long disturbed and dis-tracted country. (Hear, hear.) I am not without a hope, a strong hope and a strong conviction, that in that Irish Parliament we peasant, for the English artisan in towns shall have our friends of the future, the men while the English Parliament re- of Ulster, there with us. (Hear, hear.) Sincerely do I hope that those who now most bitterly oppose us in the House of Commons will come into that Irish Parliament and take their seats side by side with us and recognize the fact that Ireland is their country as well as onrs-(loud cheers)-and that they will work with us for its regeneration and its restoration. On the part of every Irish Nationalist, whether member of Parliament or private individual, at home or here, I hold out the hand of friendship and brotherhood to our bitterest present opponents among the Orangemen of Ulster. (Hear,

final and complete success. (Renewed ap one of Mr. Parnell's followers. (Loud Ireland was more determined and united plause.) Not very many weeks ago at the cheere.) I saw once in Paris a than ever and its hopes higher in the minds close of a debate on the second reading of piece of sculpture called "The Swedish of the people. After a lengthy discussion and I pray God that the day soon shall come when the two nations, ceasing their warfare, shall learn to abide together, not as enemies but as loving sisters. (Continued cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.) Mr. Curran, M.P., then proposed a vote of

thanks to the eminent lecturer for his able address. This was seconded by Mr. D. Barry, and then there were loud calls for Mayor Beaugrand, who referred to the very noticeable feature that the large audience was not composed of Irishmen alone but gentlemen and ladies of all creeds and nationalities. He also made particular mention of the passage of a resolution in the City Council expressing sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure and how that resolution was passed unanimously and without an amendment being offered. (Loud applause). Hon. Mr. Mercier was then called for and

delivered a neat speech, in which he stated that in their little unpretentious legislature at Quebcc they thought one day of the Irish people and the cause of Ireland, and that there, too, a resolution had been proposed in favor of such a measure, and that he was pleased to be able to say that the honor of proposing such a resolution fell upon a French Canadian. (Prolonged applause.) After Mr. McCarthy had briefly returned thanks, the audience gave three rousing cheers and a tiger for the lecturer and the gathering dispersed.

WELCOME McCARTHY.

[From the Otlawa Free Press.]

CARD MILLE FAILTHE to our land O leader tried and true ! Each sturdy freeman's welcome glad Is surely due to you. Who e'er have toiled in freedom's cause With gifted tongue and pen; Nor faltered in the daily strife Dear Erin's rights to win.

One talent to the multitude, A couple to the few : But nature with a lavish hand Bestows a score on you. The power of Banim, Goldsmith's grace, Shiel's vehemence of tone, Romancer, statesman, orator,-Are blent in you alone.

Yes ! he who breathes the bracing air. That fills our valleys free, Must cherish with the fondest love

A friend of liberty; So we, true sons of this good soil, Have watched your grand career

Duel." Two men were lashed together with resolutions were adopted expressing gratitude strong leathern thongs, each with a knife to Mr. Gladstone, to America and to Austra-rated to stab the other. It reminded me of the for their generous support, declaring conraised to stab the other. It reminded me of the for their generous support, declaring con-the situation between Ireland and England. I asked myself when shall this duel cease ? and I pray God that the day soon shall come resisting eviction by the organization of subscriptions to aid the evicted. Mr. O'Connor, president ; Mr. Biggar, vice-president ; Mr. O'Kelly, treasurer ; Messrs. Redmond, Justin McCarthy, Healy and Brady, secretaries, were elected. Cardiff was chosen as the scene of the convention next year.

AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

St. Edward's Day was kept in London on Wednesday, as it has been kept for several ycars, by a special Mass at the Church of SS. Peter and Edward, at Palace Gate, and by the visit of a concourse of devout persons to the shrine of the saint in the mighboring Abbey. At SS. Peter and Edward's the Abbey. At 55, reter and Edwards one large congregation, among whom was Lord Coartenay, listened to a sermon by the Rev. Cyril Forster, who alladed to a remarkable prophecy of King Edward, to the effoct that horrors should come upon England and her doom not cense till "a green ires is riven in twain, and the part torn asunder he carried away, but of its own accord return to the stem and break out with blossom and bear fruit." After inter-preting this as an allusion to the rounion of Christendom, Father Forster asked the congregation to go quietly and reverantly to Westminster Abbey one by one, not en masse, and there pray for the conver-sion of England. Accordingly, at about one o clock, a large number of visitors presented themselves at the entrance of Henry VII.'s chapel in the Abbey, and having paid their sixpences, proceeded to the tomb of King Ed-ward. It was an edifying sight to see people kneeling three or four deep round the shrine in private grayer. Many of the visitors, in spite of the precautions of the police officer on duty, placed their rosary beads for a few moments on the tomb. But the scene and the occasion which were so consoling to Catholics aroused very different feelings in the breasts of certain persons whose bigotry has doubtless received a fresh impetus from the ignoraat example just set them by a person who ought to know better -the Tory Scoretary for War. Shortly before nocu and before the influx of pilgrims Shortly priests and laymen were already kneeling before the shrine in an attitude of prayer. Mr. M'Clure thereupon loudly protested against

PRICE. FIVE CENTS - -

RETREAT AT ST. ANICET.

The Retreat of the Jubiles for the French speaking portion of the parish opened Wed-nesday, the 22nd ult., and continued until Sunday, the 24th. The Rev. Father Nolin, S. J., of Montreal, delivered the instructions during the exercises, and the many who par took of the divine life-giving Sacramente was sufficient proof of his success. On Sunday evening all the children of the parish were assembled in the church and received the rev. father's blessing. This was a very affecting ceremony, and, to our knowledge, the first of the kind that has taken place in our parish church. Father Beaubien's zoal neglects nothing that will in any manner benefit his congregation ; his labors are incessant, and, though but one year in charge of the parish, has given many visible proofs of superior ability in his mintstrations. The building trustees have decided to commence the erection of the new church next spring. The plan for the building is original, and in beauty of design will be equal to suy in the diocess outside the city. Father Beaubien has expressed his satisfaction to the people at the generous manner in which they have contributed their support and encouragement ; he extelled their patience pending the decree settling the difficulty which at first existed in locating the site, and for the harmony which exists since the promulgations of that decree, and assured them the temple which they were about to build would be worthy to stind as a monument attesting to posterity the collightenment and fuith of the age, and that long after the minds and hearts of those who were forwarding with a good will this hely work were no more, their descendants in generate us yet to come would behold with pride this towering sanctuary, the glorious work of their ancen tors.

Our convent, grown famous as a sent of learning, un ler the able auspices of the Sisterhood of Hochelaga, has an average attendance of pupils this term. Its classes comprise every branch of Freich and English education, and are attended not only by the young ladies of the vicinity, but many from other parts, Montreal contributing its quota, seek this favored abode of sanctity and know ledge to purcue their studies. Possessing enadmimble and very healthy location on the banks of the St. Lawrence; it commands an extensive view of delightful scenery, where the mind and eye have ample opportunity of feasting on the beautice of nature, thus lead from Father Forster's church, a Mr. M'Clure, secretary to some Protestant association, arrived at the chapel of King Edward the Confessor when several God. Those combined with many other ad ing a great assistance in cultivating a taste vantages makes this a very desirable school for young ladies .- Com.

MALTA.

hear.) A Voice-May the Lord spare you to carry it through. (Cheers.) Mr. McCarthy-In the memorable words of

Mr. Parnell, we cannot afford to lose an Irishman in the cause, no matter what his creed, Cheers.) It was one of the most memorable things in the home rule debate to hear member after member of the Irish party industriously labored to deceive him into rise and say: "I, Mr. Speaker, as a Presbyterias, support this measure." "I, Mr. Speaker, as a Protestant Episcopalian, support this measure." (Cheers.) The cause is not based on religious difference. The first leader of the Home Rule party was Isaao Butt, an Episcopalian ; his successor was Wm. Shaw, a Presbyterian, and his successor again was Charles Stewart Parnell, an Episcopalian. (Prolonged cheering.) And I can tell you that I feel assured that if Leinster, Munster and Connaught were to stand quiet, the majority of the men of Ulster would vote in favor of an Irish Parliament (applause). The result of the last election proved to Mr. Gladstone that the cause of (applanse). The result of the last election Among those present were Messrs. J. P. Among those present were Messrs. J. P. O'Connor, Jos. Biggar and Wm. O'Brien. The Belfast West was saved to Irish nationality, and Derry divy, in times past presented as the centre of all that was opposed to the said he never before had such faith in the

And to each effort courage lent With our Canadian cheer.

CARD MILLE FAILTHE ! You who come-From dear friends far away, Rare type of modesty and worth, We greet you here to day; The friend and leader of that race, Which, through the ages 1-ng, Has waged a fierce and endless war Gainst tyranny and wrong.

Speak, Prophet, with the thrilling tongue That never yet did fail, To foster love for in therland In subs of Clan na Gael. Describe for us, in graphic speech, The struggle for the land ; And mention, til we cheer each name, The men of Parnell's band.

Oh ! waft us to the verdant vales, Where Irish Shamrocks grow, And tell us of those fairy dells, Where fabled rivers flow. Present to us those sights sublime, Within Westminster Hall, Where Gladstone leads and Parnell pleads

And despots 'fore them fall. The struggle now is drawing near, A grand and glorious close ; One effort more, a giant strain, And scattered are our foes,

Then, victor Eria goes her way, With fast-increasing fame; And never more shall be forgot McCarthy's honored name. No SURRENDER,

Oltawa, Nov. 6, 1886.

ST. PATRICK'S, ROME.

ARCHEISHOP WALSH POINTS OUT THE SIGNIFI-CANCE OF JUDGE FITZGERALD'S DONATION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.-In a letter to John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National Land League, acknowledging his subscription of nearly \$2,500 for St. Patrick's Church in Rome, Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, makes the following significant allusion to the collapse of the present English in-fluence at the Vatican : "The Holy Father takes special personal interest in this work. You may rest assured then that your splendid contribution to it will attract his special attention. It will furnish him with another evidence of the truth which he has so fully realized that our Irish movement is very far indeed from being what our enemies a short time since so believing it to be." Rcv. Father Flynn, pro moter of the new church, writes to Mr. Fitzgerald : "The bishops of your native land desire that your letter may be read wherever our fellow countrymen and their children have found a home. It will not fail to send a thrill of joy through their hearts, and will serve the cause of faith and fatherland."

IRISHMEN IN BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6 .-- Five hundred deleates attended the convention of the Irish National league of Great Britain here to-day.

A superinter famous. conversation with one of the priests, and Mr. M'Clure made certain representations to that officer, who, however, declined to interfere. On leaving the chapel Mr. M'Clure encoun tered a number of pilgrims in the Abbey, when he again loudly denounced the "invasion.

"such proceedings in a Protestant place of worship"-which he denounced as "in

THE PATRONS OF ERIN.

This is the title of one of the numerous works of the learned Rev. Dr. Todd, of Dublin University. We would ask the attention of the Toronto Mail and some of its contribu tors, notably Goldwin Smith, to the annexed eloquent passage, which we quote from the little work under the above heading. Neither The Mail nor Goldwin Smith can impeach the learned Dr. Todd with leanings to Roman Catholicism, nor can his illustrious name be branded with bigotry, intolerance or want of patriotism.

"HOW IRELAND HAS CLUNG TO THE FAITH. "The faith preached by St. Patrick has been the consolation and glory of Ireland during a long night of social and political 'calamity. The people of the land passed 'through trials and wrongs seldom equalied or exceeded in the painful history of nations. They lost almost everything that ' the world sets a value upon, - land and "wealth, and political consequence; but, "amid all their losses, they kept as a hidden treasure beyond price the seed of the faith sown by the "hand of St. Patrick. This has been a lamp to their feet and a guide to their paths; 'this has been an unspeakable comfort of 'many an honest heart when every other ' comfort has been taken away; it has sus-' tained the widow and the childless in their " bereavement ; it has made the poor cheer-" ful, and light-hearted, and happy, and joy-'ous, in the midst of their deep poverty ; " has lightened distress; it has made men in "different to injustice, teaching them to "look forward to a happier and better land, where all wrong and injustice is avenged. The faith nown by the great saint goes on Increasing every year. Like the house built upon the rock, it has withstood bitherto been stirred up against it ; the " open assaults of heresy have not been able to " root it out; the neglect of centuries has been " ineffectual to destroy it; neither persecution nor bribes have succeeded in removing "it; it has grown to be a might, tree, and "though it bent beneath the storms that assailed it, they have passed away with "out doing it any harm. Nor yet is it satisfied merely with the power of re-isistance; it assails as well as defends. It has spread itself over the New World, over America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand ; wherever the tide of emigration carries the peasantry of Erin, there St. Patrick may be said to be planting anew the faith of Christ; and, although among these wan-" derers from their native shore there may be many, alas! who have cast away the heavenly gift inherited from their fathers, and many more who, without denying the faith, nevertheless dishonor it with their lives, still whatever there is of real Catohlic "faith, and zeal, and earnestness in these "new worlds, may be said with the ntmost "truth to have sprung from the seed planted In Ireland by the hands of St. Patrick, that [David Ker.]

Coloridge's "Ancient Mariner," alone in his spellbound ship on the unknown sea where no other man had ever been, saw no such spectacle as that which lies before as overy evening at aightfall. Ben ath the glorious tropical moonlight the calm sea lies outspread like a mighty micror, far as the eye can reach, while no sound breaks the deep, dreamy stillness save the lapping of the water against the yessel's aldes. Every ripple in our wake flashes into living fire as it breaks and vanishes, only to be followed by tresh sparkles as bright and numberless as a swarm of fireflies. Against the cold splender of the moonlit ky every strand of our lower rigging, from the topmast stay to the lowest rat ine, stands out transfigured-no longer a black cobweb of tarred and grimy ropes, but a elender stair of enchanted gossamer leading up

to some fairy palace far away among the stars. A flash of silver light suddenly shoots upward from the shadowy waters below and falls upon our lower deck in the form of a flying fish, shaking from its glistening wings a shower of tiny rainhows. And then, as the moonlight begins to fude, the darkening sea is lighted up with an endless procession of floating lamps, shedding around them soft rays of purple, pink or bright green, in which a matter of fact professor of natural history would see nothing but "the small phosphorescent jelly-fish of the tropical seas."

CLONMEL.

" Kay," in New York Times.

Ulonmel, further down the Suir, used to be important to the County Tipperary and its neighborhood because it was the head of navigation ; but the railways brought its commercial eminence to a fall. Two hundred years ago it was famous for a terrible oheck to Gromwell, who breached its wall at a cer-tain spot during the day and ordered the assault at dawn on the morrow. But he had not reckoned with the Irish commander-a young genins who had studied war in Spain and returned to help his countrymen. During the night the men, women and children constructed parallel walls from the breach inward and closed the inner end, mounting cannon in such a way as to command the lane thus formed. Oromwell, as we learn from a contemporaneous account of the wars between 1641 and 1650, was so sure of his prey that, having put his squadrons in motion toward the breach, he rede to the nearest gate of the city to wait until his men should open it. The iron Parliamentarians, veterans of the Dutoh and English wars, went forward compactly and with composure. Mounting the breach the foremost flies discovered the trap which had been set them, stopped, and called to retreat, But the men behind thought they were shirking, so, crowding on, they forced their comrades into the lane until it was completely full. Then the slaughter began. The Irish commander, Hugh O'Neal, gave orders to close the breach, the women and children hurled heavy stones upon the troopers and not a man escaped. When O'Neal could defend the place no longer he decamped and Cromwell razed the fortifica-