

ber some years ago, when I was in England, he used to send me Canadian papers, but if there was any seditious article in them, he would carefully cut it out as a matter of conscience, least it should corrupt my loyalty. He came to this country at the age of 12, studied French thoroughly, and when the Rebellion broke out in 1837, he was able to view all sides of the question. Having recently come to the Bar at that time, he was chosen to defend the rebels. This was at a time when the whole country was in a ferment. His outspoken defence on behalf of the rebels established his reputation as a forensic orator; but those that heard him say that what they admired most was the polite respect he showed towards the judges who held in their hands the lives of those misguided men, a respect redolent of loyalty. My grandfather, on my mother's side, was the Hon. Peter Dominic Debartzch, who was a member of the Legislative Council in the Prov. of Quebec some 50 years ago. When that rebellion began in 1837, he thought it neither lawful nor wise; he believed like all the Catholic Priests, with the exception of one, that the movement ought not to be encouraged; and so he set his face against it. The result was that he narrowly escaped death. He risked his life in order to be loyal to the British Crown. Only a couple of years ago I met in St. Paul, a gentleman 80 years old, who told me that he had spirited away my mother when she was a girl, in order that she might escape those who were threatening the whole family.

I think, therefore, that we have a right to speak about our loyalty. The fact is that in all countries in the world, the Jesuits, instead of being opposed to loyalty, have been remarkable for their defence of legitimate government. I do not think there is any country in the world where they were more attacked than in England, and yet several Jesuits who died on the scaffold because they would not believe in the spiritual supremacy of the Queen, took good care to say that they loved and revered Queen Elizabeth (ignoring the seamy side of her character), and that they prayed for her; but they would not submit to her as Pope. They did not believe that she was appointed by Jesus Christ. In the United States the Jesuits have always been first and foremost in loyalty to the Republic. Father Neale, who afterwards became coadjutor to the Archbishop of Baltimore, was a great friend of George Washington.

On the 22nd of February, Georgetown, our oldest college in the United States, celebrated the centenary of its foundation. The President of the United States made it a point to be present. Nobody will accuse the Jesuits in the United States of being disloyal. In Belgium some years ago, King Leopold I, a Protestant, said to one of his friends, speaking of the Jesuit colleges in Belgium: "I like the education that the Jesuits give, because they encourage the true national spirit." The same is remarked in Spain.

Pombal.

One very remarkable instance of Jesuit loyalty and generosity, even to their enemies, is given in all histories that deal with this question. The first person who started the persecution in Portugal against