THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

March 29, 1882.

least would be if in power, for, after all, they

ST. PATRICK'S DAY SERMON FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN.

(Continued from First Page.)

from successor to successor until the end of time. Accordingly, the Sovereign Pontifis of all ages have as rulers over the universal Church exercised towards their subjects the right of appointing them to the government and administration of a larger or smaller portion of their kingdom. From St. Peter down to Pope Leo XIII, 260 Popes have occupied the 'Pontifical throne, and from St. Peter down to Pope Celestine I., forty-three. Ireland, dear brothren, will ever cherish the memory of Celestine for his generosity towards her, for he has given to her her great apostle, St. Patrick, and has presided and watched with maternal solicitude over the birth and oradle of the Irish Church, St. Germain of Auxerre, to whom St. Patrick, then a priest, had made known the supernatural vision which heaven had favored him with in his youth, and to whom he also communicated his sotual desire to consecrate his whole life in the service of the Irish Church, sends the future apostle to Celestine to obtain of him the necessary power and jurisdiction. When St. Patrick arrived in the Eternal City, where the heart of the immortal O'Connell now reposes in state, he hastened to the Papal Pelace and solicited an interview with Celestine. His request was immediately granted. As soon as Patrick came into the presence of the venerable aged Pontiff, the successor of the blessed Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, he fell down upon his knees in token of his profound respect and submission, pressed to his lips the Papal cross, the emblem of our salvation, and the Fisherman's ring, the emblem of the Pope's supreme ecclestastical jurisdiction, and communicated to Oelestine the object and nature of his visit. Celestine listened with affection, and said : "Patrick, for this shall be henceforth and for all future, generations thy apostolic name; arise, go teach the word of God to those have asked this favor of thee. who Eradicate from the soil of Ireland, and from the heart of her generous people, every trace and vestige of barbarism ; destroy the temples, the gods and the sacrifices of her paganism and upon its ruins erect the edifice of the Catholic Church. May the nation whom thou shall convert to the true faith ever love and revere the authority of Christ's vicar! May it become an apostolic nation and carry the good tidings through the length, breadth and width of our universe! May my blessing be with thee and with thy children." Patrick bade adieu to the Pope and to Rome, crossed the mountains and the seas and soon landed in the historical city of Tara. There side by side stood the mejestic palace of the Ardrigh, the supreme King of the Irish mation, the stately edifice of the Arch Druid or High Priest of the Irish religion, and the romantic seat and residence of the Arch Poet or Chief Representative of the Irish nationality. The Apostle raises aloft the standard of war against Paganism by lighting the Paschal fire upon the summit of the hill of Tara during a certain night of the year when from time immemorial according to the ceremony of the Arch, every fire throughout every province of Hibernin had to be extinguished and could not be re-lighted until it was first beheld in the royal palace. In splie of the opposition of the Ardrigh Leoghaire, the Magiciane, the Drulds and the Bards, St. Patrick's cause triumphed. Conal, Leoghaire's son, Conal's two sisters, the seven sons of Nell, King of Connaught, Engus, the son of the King of Munster, Alphine, King of Dublin, were the flowers of the Irish nobRity that graced the garden of the Irish Ohurch in the beginning. Every town and down the hill-side in torrents or coursed along the valleys or purpled the waters of servant of God. His preaching was accomthe inhabitants of the whole island demol- campaign of the Pagan Empire of Rome statues of the idols which their own hands had erected. So astonishing was the facility with which his hearers embraced the faith that St. Patrick exclaims : "How come these wonders? How have the sons of Hibernia, who did not know the true God and who adored impure idols, how have they become a bold people, a generation of the children of Who shall tear me away from this God ? land of blessing ?" Ireland, moreover, dear brethren, did not in the beginning, like other nations converted to the light of Christianity, pay the tribute of her blood in the cause of faith and religion; nor does history recount one mariyr in the annals of the lrish primitive church. This unparalleled conversion was the result of three principal causes, viz., St. Patrick's spirit of prayer and mortification: his sift of working miracles, an indisputable mark of a vocation from above and an unfailing key to conviction; finally, the grace of God, the sole powerful lever that raises man from the depths of vice to the heights of virtue and from the darkness of error to the light of truth. Towards the year 444 the spiritual harvest of souls became so rich and so abundant that our servant of God could not find in Ireland laborers enough to reap it. Accordingly, he went to Bome in view of ob-mining of Pope Leo 1., the then reigning Pontiff, a new and fresh reinforcement. Upon his return with his colleagues to the land of his apostolic labors, he built the celebrated Oathedral of Armsgh, erected the city of Armsgh into a Metropolitan See and elevated it to the Primacy of Ireland. During St. Patrick's tour of evangelization throughout Ireland he had, by virtue of an apostolic delegation, given titles and granted privileges to the many churches which he had built, and had, according to his discretion, distributed the many dioceses which he had formed. In consequence, he sgain visited Rome to consult the Holy See upon these questions of ecolegiastical jurisprodence. After receiving with admirable docility the supreme and irrevocable judgment of the Roman Pontifi, he returned to Armagh, where he held the First Irish National Synod. Finally, worn out with age, with the toils of an episcopacy of about 30 years' duration, during which he conmecrated about 500 bishops and ordained about 3,000 priests, the immortal Patriarch of the West, the Sun and Glory of the Irish nation, weuk? be as charging as our interests are mank to rest within the ballowed cloister of as griminal as our revenge. Order alone the Monastery of Sabball, which his seal had is the immoveable ground work and foundraised to the glory of God and of His Church . | ation or genuine love of country. Listen Yes, for the Church built upon the immove- to the language of the most effectionate ship rock of Peter, he lived, and had he re- of athers, Leo XIII, in the letter ceived ten thousand lives from God, he would | which I have quoted above. 4 If, however, have consumed them all in her service and it happen that princes should commit for ber cause. Upon the successor of Peter any notable excess in the exercise of their his eyes were constantly fixed. The Boman | power, 'Oatholio' doctrine does not allow Pontiff's order was his watchword and his advice the beacon-light that guided all his thority for fear that the tranquility ot andertakings. In every emergency to him order should be more and more molested and he had recourse, for he knew no other mortal | that society should sustain a greater injury but him upon the earth who could or did thereby, and when the excees has arrived at claim to be the successor of him to whom Our | such a point as to render even safety hopeless, Lord had addressed these words : "Confirm Christian patience then teaches man to seek thy brethren. Feed my lambe, feed my a remedy in merit and in fervent prayer to sheep." This love of Rome, dear brethren, is also, the estimable, inheritance which his also the estimable, inheritance which his dying breath has bequesthed to his children, one who sympathizes with Ireland's wees an inheritance that has preserved the spark more cordially, or signs' after 'Ireland's an inneritance that has preserved the spark more conducty or signs after irelands several American officers are at present in singing in the fact that the magnet points away ire

anta. A status da status da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secon

the Irish from the time of St. Patrick down to the present hour, an inheritance which you may well boast of possessing ; in a word, an laberitance, which shall ever constitute the the XIII. what he thought about the Irish though it be entirely stripped and divested of love Ireland and the Irish people; I hope ignores the prisoners. He did, indeed, write Longfellow's, works are remarkable for every human and temporal advantage, that they will be successful in their just de a few mild diplomatic notes to "My dear their sweetness, more than power, every human and temporal advantage. Scarcely had his magnanimous soul been waited by the angels upon the eternal shores when his followers, burning with a love to serve in the noble cause of truth, set out upon the continent to win back entire nations scaled in the shade of death, and to enlighten those proud, and haughty races in all the learning of that time. Like the renowned Brigade of Irish heroes in modern times who made Irish valor and Irish faith household words in all the courts and camps of Europe, there was between the years 600 and 1173 another Irish Brigade of Apostles, Martyrs, Confessors and Doctors whose images are still over the Catholio altars of Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and France. The pages of history are emblazoned with the names and deeds of St. Columbanue, the Dove of the Irish Churches, and the founder of the cele brated monasteries of Iona. Luxeuil and Bob bio: St. Cummian: St. Killian the Apostle of Bavario; the 24 Apostles of Iceland; St. Gall; St. Cathualdan of Tarenlum; Erigena the first professor of the University of Oxford ; Clement, the founder of the University of Pavia ; John and Albinus, the first Professors of the University of Paris, and Petrus Hibernins. the first professor of philosophy of the University of Naples and Preceptor of the immortal St. Thomas Aquinas, the angel of the school. In Ireland, her hospitable monasteries, the seat of virtue and science were flung open not only to her own children but also to foreigh students whom the fame of her learning and sanctity had attracted from far and near to her green and fertile shores. Yet in the midst of the halo of glory that surrounded Ireland's illustrious confessors at home or abroad, never did they forget Rome, the head of cities, the mother Ohurch ; on the contrary, they clung to her most affectionately and ever regarded her as the supreme ecclesisstical judge upon earth and the principal or source of the faith of Ireland. St. Cummian affirms that Rome was the place the Lord hath chosen for the ultimate solution of important and dubious questions. In a letter to Pope Boniface St. Columbanus pays a high compliment to Ireland and to Rome. "We have no doctrine here," he writer, " but the evangelical and apostolical doctrine; there has been no heretic, no Jew, no Schismatic, TUESDAY, 4,-Feria. but the Ostholic faith is still held inviolate, such as it was first given us by you, the successors of the apostles. Yes, from the introduction of Christianity into Ireland down to her conquest by Henry the Second, in 1192, the faith of Ireland has been the fate of Bome and the triumph of Rome, the triumph of Ireland. During the two subsequent periods of Inch ecclesiastical history a political and a religious foe arose in succession against the Roman faith of our forefathers. How have they succeeded? The long and protracted anarchy that reigned paramount in Irish circles from the reign of Henry 11. to the reign of Henry the Eighth has left intact the precious inheritance of our ancestors, whereas in other countries the same cause has been seen to overthrow both principles of Religion and Government. From Henry the Eighth to the first Catholic Belief Bill in 1792 the English monarchy declared war against the conscience of Catholic Ireland. This religious campaign of 300 years' duration where might was victorious over right, where the sacrilegious hands of the tyrants demoliahed or usurped all the monuments of Cathelic worship, where also the best blood of Ireland ran of the man's nationality who struck the her rivers, I can compare to no other in the th such marvellous fecundity that history of the world than to the 300 years' ished the temples and broke into pieces the against the primitive Christians during which the grant to Prince Leopold by a vote of 387 the Roman Collseum resounded with the to 42. Many of the Badical members abshricks of the murdered victims and the Tiber overflowed with the blood of the martyrs. The charms of seduction were not more powerful than the terrors of persecution. Both failed. The pretended faith of the so-called Beformation put into the balance of the faith of St. Patrick was found wanting. Strange to say, dear brethren, Ireland did not perish under the lash of the executioner, though stripped of all beauty, though bruised and broken in every limb and bleeding from countless wounds, says an English writer, she had a palpitating life in every nerve and in every vein. The Irish martyrs, like the martyrs of the Catacombs were the seed of new generations of Uhristian heroes. From two to five and from five to seven millions the Irish have increased. This marvellous fecundity of the Irish Church in spite of the sword of extermination which hung over her head, Lord Macaulay, the Protestant historian and orator of the English Parliament hesitates not to attribute to the divine and supernarural element of preservation centred in the Church of Bome. The system of seduction and the system of persecution having proved abortive und fruitless, England then and there alone sned the first, though weak and feeble ray of religious liberty, over the green isle of the ses. The first Irish Catholic Belief Bill in 1792, like a delightful sunshine after the storm, cheered up the almost broken and depressed hearts of the Irishmen of that period and inaugurated, for the inture of Ireland, a new era of comparatively greater liberty than the dismal past had afforded. In the year 1829; the epoch of the Catholic Emancipation, a conquest was won over the heart of England such as the history of no other country than Ireland can boast of chronicling: O'Connell, the Great Peaceful Agitator and the Immortal Liberator or his native, land, is the mighty moral conqueror whose constitutional attacks Eng-CBEO ? land dreaded a thousand times more than the sword and whose unparalleled victory over her has proved to all future generations that Ireland's prosperity and agrandizement mpst be based upon the immutable principle of subordination and order.' No, dear brethren, neither interest nor revenge; can be the basis the subject to rise up of their own auherman -

I have just quoted. In a recent interview between His Holiness and Bishop right, and Mr. Lowell knows it. But the that of the American; Evangeline will be Nulty, His Lordship having asked Leo affairs of to day, His Holiness answered : I mand and obtain what they are asking for. Yes, dear brethren, may Ireland triumph in her cause of noble justice and may you today lift up your hands to God in pious prayer that Ireland's miseries may cease and that God, through the intercession of St. Patrick, may bestow upon your dear home beyond the see the sweet fruits of long cherished and long looked for liberty.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company. At Their Offices.

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Mail - - - \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City - 2.00 " " " " Single Copies - - - - - 5 cents

ADVERTISING RATES:

10 cents per line first insertion.

" for every subsequent insertion, CONTRACT BATES:

- - - - \$1.50 per line. Fcar 6 Months - - - 1.00 " • • 8 Months - - - - 50 " " Advertisements with cuts or large type, 50 per cent. on these pates. MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, MABCH 29

CATHOLIC CALENDAE. MARCH.

THUSEDAY, 30. - Feria. FRIDAY, 31.-Heven Dolors of the B.V.M. APRIL.

SATURDAY, 1.---Feria. SUNDAY, 2 .- Palm Sunday. Epist. Phil. ii. 5.11; Passion, Matt. xxvi. and xxvii. MONDAY, 3.-Feria.

WEDNESDAY, 5. -- Ferla Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

A cannister of powder was thrown into an assemblage of detectives in Dublin on Monday night, but it did not explode. Powder or dynamite never does explode on those occasions, and detectives never get hurt. But, nevertheless, they deserve to have their pay increased.

WE learn by mail that the London papers jumped at once to the conclusion that the man who attempted to shoot the Queen was an Irishman. There was, however, no doubt Queen across the face with his riding whip. Besting women is rather a British diversion.

Imperial House of Commons

would have rested were it not for American newspapers and members of Congress, who felt ashamed that Americans should be allowed to rot in British prisons without trial. to see that the American citizens obtain either release or trial.

IBBLAND is in a troubled state this time and no mistake, and murders of a political nature are of common occurrence. The Government, when they asked Parliament to pass a coercion sct, multiplied the crimes committed in Ireland by a hundred at least. They included threatening letters in the criminal statistics knowing full well that landlords and their agents and Government officials, including the police, w:ote most of the letters, and even if they did not write them they seldom hurt anybody. When the Coercion Bill was passed the country was profoundly quiet, the feelings of the people found vent through Land League channels, their leaders were present to advise constitutional action. But the Coercion Bill changed all this. The leaders were arrested, newspapers suppressed, public meetings prohibited, and the deplorable results are now seen in real crime. Surely this Gladstone-Bright Government must be a stapid one. And now those gentry know not what to do, they are at their wits' end, even the soldiers they sent over to keep the peace are fighting among themselves. Coercion is seen to be a lamentable failure, and yet they have not the courage to repeal the act. Perhaps, it is all the better for Ireland that this state of things should have arisen, as it shows the Irish people, the English people and the whole world that England is incapable of governing Ireland.

paper called the Lance, once published in not a verse maker he would have Montreal, and, we believe, putative father of earned a niche in the temple of fame by his a sheet at present in existence-it was Mr. Lanigan, we say, who requested the Montreal Herald not to usurp the role of a comic paper, and thus take the bread and butter from his mouth. It seems to us Mr. Lanigan's re- than the youths and maidens who have read quest was an impertinence, for how can the Montreal Herald prevent itself being comic? And it is comic, and will remain comic to the whole continent, how their boats were anchorend of the chapter, despite its efforts to be grave and severe. It was never so comic in it not, and how, in after years, when the once all its born days as last Wednesday in its blooming lovers were faded and gray, but not editorial on "Ireland's future." Listen to passionless nor heartless, Evangeline recogthe mocking bird :---

"The student of the annals of England, of France, of Rome and Greece knows well Charity, in an old man whose last sigh she enough how correct we are when we say that the hardest task of the statesman is the readjustment, as necessity calls for it, of the relations we refer to. We could even go into more remote history to illustrate this, but it but, nevertheless, it will be no discredit to is needless. We say, then, that if Mr. Glad-

English prisons as suspects, which is not of Tennyson will year by year pale before head of the author is so turned by the witch- read with pleasure when the Morte d'Arther eries of high society; in London that he is on the shelves neglected and mouldering. Granville" and my dear Granville replied to | though if the latter quality is not "My dear Lowell," stating that no distinction so noticeable it is not that it is could be made between American citizens not present, but that the former is simost and British subjects. And there the matter overpowering. And he was also original. He struck out new paths in literature, and discovered new regions in poesy. His versification was all his own ; while it pleased the ear of the most fastidious, it never was made Secretary Frelinghuysen has written a sharp | at a sacrifice to reason or common sense, but note to "My dear Lowell," who will now have then this is merely repeating that Longfellow was a great poet and an original. There can be no two poems more different in composition or plot or versification than "Evangeline" and "Hiswaths," and yet, both of them bear the impress of the master

> mind. "Deep in the forest primeval nestled the village of Grandpre."

The rythme of "Evangeline" has a mourn ful, majestic cadence about it that well befits the subject, and the rather lively measure of "Hiswatha" is also well chosen. As regards "Hiawatha" it is in truth a singular work. It may, for aught we know, be a translation from the Cherokes dialect. It is a jumble of musical sounds which may convey a world of sense and feeling to the poet, but sounds strangely on the ear after reading "Evangeline" or the "Divine Tragedy." The whole thing is like the murmuring of a brook, and like the brook gives about the same amount of pleasure, read backwards as forwards. Some of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn " are exquisitely beautiful, but the most popular of

all his lyrics is the "Village Blacksmith." Longfellow did more than create original poetry for his countrymen ; he made them acquainted with some of the best productions of the best authors of other lands, but especially the Spanish and German. His works breathe a spirit of Catholicity all through them, and hence he will be one of the universal poets offending no nation, no creed, loving all mankind, and loving even the South, against whose one bad institution he wrote with such IT was Mr. Lanigan, editor of a breezy patriotic vehemence. Were Longfellow prose works, which would fill many hundred volumes; for he was a most prolific writer. All the world will grieve for the departed poet, but none more deeply or sincerely with throbbing hearts of the search of poor Evangeline for her lost Gabriel, through a ed in the same bayou; but, alas, they knew nized the light of her young existence in the Philadelphia hospital, she, a Sister of received, ere the suffering soul had departed.

The great American Republic is young and strong, and has wealth, population and genius, her if more than a generation pass away with-

are a shade more liable to arbitrary rule than the Liberals, but, seeing that they are in op. position, and that it may be used against. themselves, in not only keeping them out in the cold, but in still further curtailing class privileges, is what makes them genuinely alarmed. It is no secret that Gladstone wants not only an assimilation of the county and borough franchise, but an entension of the franchise itself, and the Tories know well that this means a perpetuation of Radical rule, or, perhaps, the establishment of a republic and the extension of class privileges altogether with the monarchy. To those who would say this is exaggeration, or at best, but speculation, it might be pointed out that Gladstone has, within the past fifteen years, taken a few decided jumps in the direction of republicanism. It is true he is not a Republican himself-certainly not a pronounced one-but the majority of those who voted him into power are. Tha action of Dilke, Fawcett and Trevyllan absenting themselves the other day from the vote on the grant to Prince Leopold was very suggestive. Others again say that a juriher extension of the franchise would be as good for one party as the other, but this is absurd. Before the reform bill of 1832, the Tories had been seventy years in power, with intervals of only two or three years, but since then the Liberals have held the reins of government three-fourths of the time. Not that the Tories would object so much to a Whig Government, for the difference between Whig and Tory is about the same as that between Tweedledum and Tweedledee; what they are mortally afraid of is that another extension of the franchise will open the floodgates to an overwhelming rush of Radicais, and then good-by to the monarchy and the House of Lords. The Whigs-of whom Hartington is the real leader-are-or abould be, as much afraid of cloture as the Tories. We shall see whether they are or not in a few days. If there is not a defection from Glad. stone, or a cave of Adullam, it will be because the Whigs are blind. The probabilities area however, that there will be, and that Gladstone will either be in a minority or his majority will be of so little practical use that he will prefer a dissolution. Gladstone is like Bismarck in the respect that there are several matters he would like to see settled before he dies, and the cloture is one of them. Speaking honestly something must be done if the affairs of a mighty empire are to be half decently attend. ed to. They are now in arrears all over. If the work is to be done there must either be something like cloture or something like local government all round. Above all, Ireland must be allowed to manage her own affairs. Under the present system they are managed by fat-witted English secretaries, and the consequences are they are in a fearful state, and what is more they occupy halt the time of the Imperal Parliament every session.

IS THE POLAR REGION INHABITED :

To deny that this is an extraordinary age is to lay one's self open to the charge of cynicism. Railroads, steamships, electric telegraph, telephones, and a hundred

stained from voting against their convictions to plesse Mr. Gladstone, their dictator. At the same time it must be admitted in justice that Prince Leopold is as much entitled to a pension as any of his brothers or sisters.

The flatter caused by the series of warlike speeches delivered by General Scobeleff has ceased and the kings and emperors are exhibiting painful anxiety to show the world that their love for each other surpasseth the love of David for Jonathan. If their protestations were sincere, or if they were entire masters of the situation, Europe might rest easy, but it is known that national hatreds are stronger than loyal affections and consequently the powers stand armed and ready for the inevitable confilct.

WINNIPEG, if not a great capital already, is hopeful of being one very soon; and is preparing for the event with commendable energy. It is attracting the best and cleverest of our young men to its bosom, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, and not a day passes we do not hear of some arrival in Winnipeg cf national-by which we mean Canadian-celebrity. Journalists are also afflicted with the oraze. James Fahey, one of the most brilliant newspaper men in the Dominion, bas been engaged on the Winnipeg Sun, and now we learn that Edward Farsar, formerly editor of the Mail, and later on the N.Y. World staff, is to take editorial charge of the Winnipeg Times. Are we then nursing a rival of Ohi-

Ws are happy to learn that the Irish resolutions of Mr. Costigan are well under weigh. They are to be submitted to Sir John Maodonald and the Hon. Mr. Blake before being put to the House, which is only right and proper. We learn also that the resolutions Have been considerably modified at a meeting of the Irish members, Catholic and Protestant, but we trust the modification does not involve any sacrifice of principle. In so tar as the "suspects" are concerned they have all mong protested their innocence, and it is known that if they knuckled under to Mr. Gladstone they would be released 'at once. As regards homerule, it is of course a subject Had Edgar Allan Pos lived he might have which a Canadian Parliament can attempt to rivalled' Longfellow and competed with define, but home rule in the abstract will be him for, the leadership among American quite enough for the petition if the resolut poets, but as things are the author tions of Mr. Costigan carry. in al t Site

success as a diplomatist as he is as an author. yesterday morning they great living poet

his Irish land policy, he will be entitled to a the space he has left. place in the first rank of the lawmakers of the world."

Thank Heaven, our contemporary did not consider it necessary to go into more remote history. He had his eye upon Naboth's vinevard no doubt. And again :--

"A consideration of the difficulties in his way will justify our remark. Among the minor ones is the soreness left on the memory of some who suffered by the necessary confiscation which the Encumbered Estates Court made. There is also the recollection of the inconsistent treatment to which Ireland has been subjected ever since its annexation to the Mother Country."

"Mothor country" is excellent. And then the erudite editor goes on ransacking history and he finds that there is no comparison between the expatrirated Highlander and | which he world stand or fall. As there was the Irish exile, for whereas the former had no | no fear of a dissolution, certain discontanted

the land, the latter was devotedly attached to his landlord, if the landlord was a native. deeply into history and Itish human nature. Then we have the Irishman clinging to the low bred Cromwellian though thick and thin for, as the Herald philosophy, what sound logic. And once more. "There (Ireland) the relation of the proprietor, if a native, and the tenant are, as a satisfied with explaining the causes of Irlshmen's discontent, which paradoxically enough any resconable person that Mr. Lanigan was wrong in asking the Herald to do an imy os-

DEATH OF LONGFEELOW.

sible act. It is undoubtedly comic. ...

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the American poet par excellence, died yesterday at honor. He was born in 1804 in Portland Maine, (how nearly he was being a Canadian) and was consequently arrived at the venerable age of 78 when he breathed his last, of "Evangeline" stands slone the great post of America with a fame that Min. Lowers, the American Minister in is universal., Indeed, it might, he said with London, does not seem to be as much of a a strict regard to; truth that Longfellow was

•

now seems likely that he will be able to do, out producing a peer for Longfellow, or filling

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. GLADSTONE has managed to surmount most of the difficulties that stood in his path a month ago. But the cloture, the greatest of them all, remains to be disposed of, and the cloture may be the rock on which he will split. It is well known, and pretty generally conceded by the Liberals themselves, that, were it not for fear of a dissolution, the rather unwieldy following of Gladstone would have ere this become disintegrated, and fallen to pieces. Through this fear they would have even swallowed Bradlaugh, agnosticism and all, if Gladstone had made his admission a Government question by ties to bind him to his native country but Liberals, Tories in disguise, voted according to their inclinations. In the last division on the Bradlaugh question the numbers stood It evidently takes the Herald man to dive for his admission 242 against 257. All the Conservatives to a man, most of the Home Rulers, real and nominal, and some of the Liberals, voted in the minority, and those numbers more truly represent the strength of says, the feudal instinct has been a predomi- parties than the nominal following in an nating force in the fortunes of Ireland ! What ordinary division when the party White drive members to the lobby with the whisper of dissolution. When it is considered that the election expenses of a candirule, as close as those which subsisted between date, whether successful or not, are, on an the Slamese Twins." But the Herald is not average, five thousand younds, and when it is considered, besides, that in the north and west of England the Irish hold the balance of (as it takes care to inform us' arise from too power in most of the constituencies, and much content with their lot, it also gives the would use it against the Liberals, who are panacea. But we have said enough to satisfy falso coorolonists, no cause for surprise at the hanging on to Gladstone, and thus preventing a dissolution, need any longer exist. There is little doubt that if the present session were sir, or even five, years old, many of those who are Liberals now, and are dragged after Gladstone's charlot wheels, would openly join the Tories. But it remains to be seen Cambridge, Massachussets, full of year's and if the fear of the cloture is not even stronger than the fear of a dissolution. It is all very fine to say that most Englishmen understand phiet did not sell wall, a second edition was each other on this question, and that the ugly measure is directed against Ireland only. That may be true in the present instance, but they know little of the bitterness of party politics who imagine that a majority in power would not use it against their opponents to save themselves from destruction. If party feeling runs so high as to lead to civil war it can surely be trusted to coarce an oppositition. As for the cloture per se, it is reasonable to suppose that the Tories are really

useful and useless things have been discovered and invented since the beginning of the present century. And it would be still more than cynicism to deny that none of the dis coveries are of benefit to the human race. Some scientists go so far as to say that what has been done up to this in the way of scientific experiment and invention is but child's play to what is to come, even before the century closes. An editorial in a late issue of the Pall Mall Gazette-a sensible, practical paper by the way-reminds one strongly of Bulwer Lytton's romance of the "Coming Race." The race was called the Vril-ya and inhabited the centre of the earth. In so far as science went our wisest philosophers or most celebrated experts and savans are but as children to them, for they were perfect masters of the mysteries of electricity and as such were possessed of tremendous power. For travelling purposes the Vril-ya used artificial wings, with which they cleft the air with incredible speed. The Pall Mall Gazette does not pretend that in the near future improved knowledge of the secrets of electricity will bestow such mighty powers on our race, but it predicts that it will so alter the conditions of life that there will be an almost equal distribution of wealth and a consequent break down of social and class distinction. This, in fact, would mean the millenium or something skin to it, for if this take place we shall have muiversal education, and we shall not have criminal classes, or kings and emperors.

The Pall Mall Gazette is not alone in looking to the future for mighty changes. Several deep thinkers, both on the Enropean and this continent, are of the opinion that if the North Pole searches are continued-which is more than likely startling results will be obtained. In the year 1826 Captain Cleve land Symmes, an American, published a pamphiet containing the theory that the earth is hollow, and habitable in its interior, and that it has large openings at the Poles. It may easily be imagined how such a theory was scouted fifty-six years ago. The pamnot called for, but all the same it excited sttention and caused, enquiry among scientific, men. The pamphlet is now eagerly sought after, for men, have, arisen who do not hee tate to say that there is a good deal of plan sibility in the theory. Symmes. said that the openings at the Poles. North an South are two y thousand, miles diameter, and that vessels may glid into them imperceptibly stexcept for change observable in the Celestial bodies, and