

was obtained by the great measure which Grattan, backed by the Irish Volunteers, passed into law. The Act of George I. was repealed, and the English Act of the 23d of George III., Chapter 28, solemnly declared as follows: "Be it enacted that the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by his Majesty and the Parliament of that Kingdom in all cases whatsoever, shall be, and is hereby declared and ascertained for ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable."

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'Eighteen years after that solemn declaration, it was disregarded, and the Irish Parliament, which had lasted for five hundred years, was destroyed by the Act of Union. Mr. Lecky, in the second volume of his *History*, says: "The sacrifice of Nationality was extorted by the most enormous corruption in the history of representative institutions. It was demanded by no considerable portion of the Irish people, it was effected without a dissolution, in opposition to the overwhelming majority of the representatives of the counties and considerable towns, and to innumerable addresses from all parts of the country. The Union was a crime of deepest turpitude which, by imposing with every circumstance of infamy a new form of government on a reluctant and protesting nation, has vitiated the whole course of Irish opinion." Lord Grey, speaking after the Union in England, pointed out that there were 300 members in the Irish Parliament. Of that number 120 members strongly opposed the Union, and 162 voted in favor of it; and of those 162, 116 were placemen in the pay of the English Government. From that day to this Ireland has never ceased to protest against the usurpation of the government of Ireland by the English Parliament. She has never ceased to protest, according to the circumstances and the opportunities of the moment. She has protested by armed insurrection. She has protested by never-ending agitation. She has protested by her representatives in the British Parliament. And her protest was never louder than to-day.'

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

SUBSCRIBER.—The statement made by the Hon. C. M. Luke at Karori—as reported in the *N.Z. Times* of ancient date—is entirely incorrect. The marriage was celebrated in the Catholic Church; and as our information is direct from the priest who performed the ceremony, it may be taken as authoritative and final.

PATRICK HARTNETT, St. Andrews.—The following information regarding the decoration conferred on your father may be of interest. The star was awarded by the Government of India, 1844. The decoration took the form, as you see, of a bronze star of six points, 2in. in diameter. Obverse side: In centre a silver star, 1½in. in diameter, around the centre of which is a circle in which is inscribed either Maharajpooor, 1843, or Punniar, 1843, and in centre of circle the date, 29th Decr. Reverse side: Plain for name and regiment or corps, of recipient. The ribbon is the military ribbon of India. The award of a medal to the troops of the Crown and of the Hon. East India Company engaged in the Gwalior campaign of 1843, was first notified in Governor-General's G.O., dated Camp, Gwalior Residency, January 4, 1844; and the Queen's permission for it to be worn by Crown troops given June 26, 1844. The force moved in two columns, the main and larger under Sir Hugh (Viscount) Gough, the smaller under Major-General Gray. Each force fought an action on the same day, December 29, 1843, the former at Maharajpooor, the latter at Punniar, and the Star was inscribed according to which action the recipient was engaged in. The Stars were manufactured from the metal of the captured guns. The Star given to Sir Hugh Gough had in the centre a silver elephant in lieu of a silver star, and it was originally intended that all should be the same, but the silver star was substituted for reasons of economy. As this decoration was strictly limited in number,

it is now very rare; and would probably fetch a higher price than that realised by the emblem recently sold in the Dublin auction room. Its value, of course, will increase with every year. We are returning the emblem by registered packet.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club will be held in St. Joseph's Hall on Monday evening.

On Sunday, the feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, there will be Solemn High Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral at 11 o'clock.

At the 11 o'clock Mass last Sunday at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Grieg's 'Funeral March' was played as an offertory, and the 'Dead March' in 'Saul' as a concluding voluntary, this being a tribute of respect and sympathy in regard to the loss of the Titanic.

On Friday evening a euchre tournament in aid of the funds of the new church to be erected in the Kai-korai Valley was held in the Wakari Hall. There was a very large attendance. At the conclusion of the tournament very acceptable vocal solos were given by Messrs. Poppelwell and Patterson, and a violin solo by Miss Burke. Light refreshments were dispensed by a committee of ladies. Miss M. Burke won the lady's prize.

A very successful euchre party in aid of the funds of the Christian Brothers' Cricket Club and gymnasium was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. During the evening vocal items were given by Mr. H. Poppelwell and the members of the Christian Brothers' Choir, and an exhibition of club swinging by pupils of the school. The lady's prize fell to Miss C. Hughes.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD

SILVER JUBILEE

(From our own correspondent.)

April 20.

A meeting of Catholics from the various city parishes was held in St. Patrick's Hall last night to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the silver jubilee of his Grace Archbishop Redwood's elevation to the archbishopric, which will be on 13th May next. The chair was occupied by the Very Rev. Father O'Shea, Vicar-General, and there was a large attendance, including a considerable number of ladies.

In opening the proceedings Father O'Shea said that an episcopal silver jubilee was a very great event, not only in the life of the prelate who celebrated it, but also in the history of the diocese over which he presided. The clergy of the archdiocese met last week and considered what should be done to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner, and they decided to have Pontifical High Mass, and some other functions, and also to present his Grace with an address and a purse of sovereigns. The question arose as to what the laity would do, and it was suggested that it would not be prudent for them to make any monetary presentation from the whole of the archdiocese which would interfere with the vigorous canvass which is to be made during the next two years for the Cathedral fund—a project very dear to his Grace. The chairman went on to say that the occasion was unique. It would be the first occasion on which an archiepiscopal jubilee of any prelate had been celebrated. During the quarter of a century that was just ending the Church had made greater progress in New Zealand than perhaps in any previous period, and therefore the occasion was one which they could celebrate with every feeling of pride and in the manner they thought best.

Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial) said that the occasion would be a unique one, not only in the history of the Catholic Church in New Zealand, but in the history of the Catholic world. He reminded his hearers of the great Eucharistic Congress at Montreal at which his Grace was present, and of that memorable procession in honor of the Blessed Eucharist in which—in the practice of the Catholic Church—seniors take last place. His Grace held practically the last place

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