

CROMWELL AND THE IRONSIDES.

THE REV. JOHN LATHERN, last evening, before a large audience, delivered his eloquent lecture on "CROMWELL AND THE IRONSIDES." "Why," he asked in his exordium, "why in this day of stirring event and rapid, breathless movement go back to the old beaten pathways of centuries? And the answer is, that between the past and present there are always important points of contact; that the incessant strife of opinion which has long marked out the course and character of Cromwell as legitimate battle-ground in English history, has not yet subsided; and that the continued accumulation of material for doing justice to the Protectorate, invests that period with all the freshness and interest of a new chapter in history. The lecturer then spoke of the lineage and birth of Cromwell, showing that he was descended from a line of able men, and was a scion of the royal race of Stuart. He described him as a man of powerful frame, firmly compressed lips, a massive brow, over which fell flowing hair parted in the middle, and an attitude of great resoluteness, as if conscious destiny marked him out for wreath and laurel in troubled times. His utterance was vehement and his sentences often bewildering in their confused verbiage and grotesque shapes; but yet the Parliamentary speeches of Cromwell were often weighty and practical wisdom; and from the first were "very much hearkened unto." Now and then golden sentences fell from his lips, pretty proverbs and sentences of clear ringing force. The times in which Cromwell's public career was begun were then portrayed. The lecturer showed that the extreme measures of Cromwell and his associates led to the organization of a "Royalist Party." Law-loving men, shrinking from revolutionary movement, rallied round the throne; while those who prized the liberties of England more than all else, held by the leaders of the Parliament from that disruption, in the Long Parliament, dates organized political party which, under various names, Royalist and Roundhead, Tory and Whig, Conservative and Liberal, has preserved the balance of Parliamentary power, and proved of great and signal advantage in the dispatch of public business, both in Imperial and Colonial legislation. To the same period we trace back the two great classes, Cavalier and Puritan, into which the nation was long divided. On both sides were men little better than caricatures of the great body to which they belonged: the blustering, boisterous, heartless Cavalier, and the solemn, praise God-bare-bones Puritan. And in either rank, at the other extreme, were men like the accomplished patriot Hampden and the chivalrous Royalist Falkland who closely resembled each other, and who, by wisdom and moderation, commanding ability and unimpeachable integrity, inspired the nation, irrespective of sect or party, with esteem and confidence. The stamina and strength of the royal cause were in brave, thoughtful, loyal men, who clung and clave to the order of the olden time; and who fought and fell for Church and State, for throne and altar, for hearth and roof-tree, and for the glorious banner beneath which their fathers had marched to battle and to victory. And Puritans of the genuine stamp, of the cast and calibre of Oliver Cromwell and his compeers, were grand and noble men—calm, strong, sagacious, inflexible—fearing nothing but God, penetrated to self-abasement by the consciousness of a Divine Presence, and holding lightly in comparison all lesser and lower distinctions. "If," according to the eulogy of the brilliant essayist, which forms one of the finest passages in English literature, "their names were not in the register of heralds; they were written in the Book of Life. If their steps were not accompanied by a splendid train of menials, legions of ministering spirits had charge over them. Their palaces were houses not made with hands and their diadems were crowns of glory that should not fade away. On the rich and the eloquent, on nobles and priests, they looked with contempt; for they esteemed themselves rich in a more precious treasure, and eloquent in a more sublime language—nobles by right of an earlier creation, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand." The measures taken by Cromwell to discipline the Parliamentary troops under his command were explained; and the course of the war sketched with a master hand. Onward the tide of battle surged, often gloomily for the Parliamentary cause, but with still a bright light in Cromwell's conquering

track, until, at the battle of Marston Moor, the great qualities of his mind and military genius broke into a blaze of splendor that caught the eye of the nation. On an English summer day, in the beginning of July, 1643, when the woods were in their greenest foliage and the harvest was ripening in the fields, close by the city of York, in which the boom of battle could be distinctly heard, upon a broad heath known as Marston Moor, stood forty six thousand men, of the same race and speech, burghers from the same town, and brothers from the same hearthstone, compelled to take sprigs of brooms and furze in hat and helmet, as the only badge of distinction between friend and foe; charging on the one side for "God and the King," and answering on the other "God with us." Fronted by a broad, deep ditch, exposed to a concentrated and deadly fire, Cromwell cleared, by a wide circle, lanes and ditches, and sweeping the open Moor, charged and shattered the royalist flank; then, rapidly wheeling his conquering cavalry round their centre to the left, he found the array of battle changed; for, at the other wing, "Rupert of the Rhine" having broken by impetuous charge, and routed with great slaughter the force opposed to him, wheeled his fierce troopers round to the right; and, in the gathering dusk of that summer evening, each on ground the other had occupied, alike flushed with supposed victory, the fiery Rupert and the irrepressible Cromwell dashed front upon front, like the fierce tempest wave upon the rugged ocean rock, and the passionate Prince and his proud cavaliers were shattered in pieces like the broken spray. As they turned the tide of battle at Marston Moor, Cromwell's troopers received their imperishable name of Ironsides. The peculiarity of those famous Ironside soldiers was the combination of deep conviction with strictly military character—burning enthusiasm with stubborn courage—the thrill of spiritual fervor with the intensity of martial fire. They fought and prayed with equal alacrity. They trusted in God and relied on their pikes. "Armed within," says Whitelocke, "with their good conscience, and without by their good iron arms, they would to a man stand firmly and charge desperately. They were never surpassed as pikemen; and they were equally gifted in exposition of the word and prayer. In disciplined culture and resolute firmness, they closely resembled the Prussian levies of the present time. The lecturer concluded by saying that the work of Cromwell, and the men of his time, was so complete, that ever since the British nation has been saved from the necessity of revolutionary struggle. Nor do we see any sign of national degeneracy. More magnificent than Babylon of old, more intellectual than Greece in her palmiest days, more powerful than imperial Rome, foremost of modern States in all that constitutes the greatness of kingdoms, the old Spanish boast is with her, *soler truth*, for on her vast domain the sun never sets. Great and victorious in war, greater and more potent in the rivalries of peace—with vastly augmented material sources, an intelligent and powerful press, more powerful in this age than the artillery of kings, constitutional government, the shelteringegis of venerated law, sacred truth as a vital conservative and progressive element,— "Old England still throbs with the muffled fire. Of a past she can never forget; And again shall she banner the world up higher— For there's life in the old land yet." The well-established reputation of the lecturer was fully sustained, and the large audience present highly gratified. THE steamer *Moravian*, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, reports a very stormy passage. The barometer averaged lower than the captain had ever seen in thirty-six years. "AN INDIGNATION MEETING" will be held in New Glasgow Hall on Wednesday, the 28th inst. Representatives of the District and members of the Government are requested to attend. MR. PATRICK, Manager, and one of the principal shareholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company is in town. He is soliciting subscribers to the stock list. Of the 2500 shares required for a working capital, 1900 have been sold—600 remain to be disposed of, on terms the most favorable. STEAMER LOST.—The steamship *Strathlay*, laden with grain for Scotland, was lost on the island of Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Captain Small and the crew of twenty-five men were saved. The cargo was owned by D. Batters & Co, Montreal, insured for \$66,000, the full value, in American and Canadian offices. The steamer was owned by W. Thompson & Co., Dundee, who are their own insurers. She was worth \$150,000.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Paris correspondent of the Times thus describes the proposed new Ministry:—"Gen. Grimoulet de Rochebault, the proposed Minister of War, is a very intelligent General and accomplished man of the world, very amiable, yet very resolute. He is one of the youngest Generals of the Division, is in army a Legitimist and a devoted Catholic. De Welche, the proposed Minister of the Interior, is very intelligent and energetic man of the world. At the late election for Deputies he was beaten at Nancy by a majority of 6,000. He may be called partly Monarchial, and partly Bonapartist. M. DePeyne, the proposed Minister of Justice, is an ex-Minister of Justice, and at present three years Senator for Lot, is a Catholic, Legitimist, and an energetic man; very fond of power, and never having ceased to aspire to it. Conciliatory measures are not those he is most likely to defend. The Marquis de Baunecourt, the proposed Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Ambassador under the Empire at Vienna. He is a man of great experience, amiable and extensive in diplomatic knowledge, is a moderate Bonapartist. Deputy de Lome, proposed Minister of Commerce, is a celebrated marine engineer and a moderate Bonapartist. Balbier, proposed Minister of Public Instruction, is at present a three-years Senator for Gers. He was Minister of Public Instruction in McMahon's first Cabinet. He is a scholar amiable, but very reactionary, is a fusionist but a very Catholic. De Montgolpr, proposed Minister of Works for Loire, and is an important paper manufacturer. His opinion is chiefly marked by ardent Catholicism. M. Pouyer Quartier, proposed Minister of Finance, is at present a six years Senator for Seine. He is a protectionist and belonged, as regards political opinions in the first place, to Conservative party, and he may be called Legitimist-Bonapartist. It is uncertain whether Gen. Grimoulet de Rochebault or Pouyer Quartier will be President of the Council.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of Correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—One of the very meanest and most contemptible insinuations which could emanate from the pen of even the editor of the *Patriot*—a man who himself makes no pretension to belief in any revealed religion—appears in the *Patriot* of yesterday over the assumed name "Inquirer." Because in your paper, Mr. Editor, you spoke favorably of an esteemed Missionary of the Catholic Church, whose labors in this city during the past two weeks cannot fail to be promotive of the greatest good—a man, too, whose eloquent and thrilling appeals against the monster vice of intemperance, drew hundreds of Protestants as well as Catholics to the Cathedral every day during his short stay here. Even this good man's labors of love cannot receive a friendly comment in your independent columns without arousing the ire of the *Patriot* scribblers. Shame upon a man of H. Lawson's pretensions to liberalism, when he would allow himself to descend to such a mean trick as to attempt to convey the idea that the *EXAMINER* is not "far from Rome," because he has the independence to give a short review of the Mission of Father Glackmeyer.

Yours truly, A LIBERAL PROTESTANT.

To the Editor of the Daily Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—A poor, puzzled individual, writing over the signature of *Inquirer* in yesterday's *Patriot*, wishes to know whether the *EXAMINER* COMPANY "have become Father Glackmeyer's converts." Unfortunately, I fear there is no such hope for you; for it is well-known that a corporation has "no body to be kicked, or soul to be saved," and, consequently, is not a subject for the grace of conversion. "Inquirer" proceeds to give an extract from one of your articles that the *Patriot*'s readers "may judge how near the *EXAMINER* is to Rome." And here I assure him, in all seriousness, that he has made another mistake. A newspaper cannot join a Church—at least it cannot join the Church of Rome. I have carefully looked over the *Rituale* and *Pontifical Romanum*, and I have been unable to find any "office" for the admission of a newspaper as a member of the Catholic Church.

Yours truly, AN AMUSED READER.

To the Editor of the Daily Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—"Inquirer" in the *Patriot* has italicised some words from one of your leaders; you remarked that a particular sermon was a very eloquent one. The substance of that discourse must have been repulsive to "Inquirer," evidently making him feel that your judgment on the eloquence and the English of the preacher must be leading your company Romewards. Let us laugh. Comment is useless. TICKLED.

ONE of the new modes of improving the capabilities of a cook is that which was practised by the captain of the brigantine *Fanny*, on her recent passage from Liverpool to this port. After leaving Liverpool it was discovered that the cooking was done in an unpalatable manner, and some did their own cooking. The Captain was of opinion that punishment might serve to improve him. Accordingly on a very cold and blowy day, he had the cook—whose name was Inman—hoisted and lashed to the main rigging, where he was kept hanging for about one hour.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL AGENCY NOTICE.

I BEG to announce to the TRADE of this City, and the Island generally, that on the 2nd of JANUARY I will have a complete

ASSORTMENT OF SAMPLES, of the following lines of Goods for Spring and Summer:

English & Canadian TWEEDS & WOOLLENS, BOOTS & SHOES, AMERICAN COTTONS, Readymade Clothing AMERICAN RUBBER GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

Tobacco & Cigars, Confectionery, Coffee & Spices, Naval Stores, Teas, Sugars.

I am also SOLE AGENT for the Lower Provinces for WYATT & Co's (London) CELEBRATED

Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Etc., —AND— E. James & Son's (Plymouth) celebrated STARCH, BLUE & DOME LEAD.

This Notice is only to the Trade—no Retail orders being solicited or accepted.

Sample Rooms at No 9 Queen St., over the Office of Messrs. Hyndman Brothers. JOHN H. CATHRAE, Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1877—1w & 1we o y

"St. John Fire Waltzes."

JUST OUT, COMPOSED BY MAX. STERNE, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, SACKVILLE ACADEMY.

The above Waltzes are really good. Get a copy. For sale at FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE, Queen Street. Nov. 22, 1877.

THE QUEEN STREET MILLINERY STORE!

HATS & BONNETS TRIMMED and made to order in all the leading styles. Fancy Goods, Silks, Wools, Mottos, and Frames. STAMPING DONE TO ORDER.

THE Subscriber, having removed from the Old Union Bank to the Store on Queen Street, next door to Mr. Charles Full's, begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage. E. SPIKE, Queen Street. Nov. 22—pat ar pres ne 21

CARD.

N. L. HERBERT, General Insurance Broker.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and ACCIDENT RISKS negotiated with reliable Companies, on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE: Queen Street, 2 doors north of "the Brenan Corner." Nov. 22—pat ar pres ne 21

PIANOS

(Square and Upright) Chickering's, Steinway's, Emerson's, Gabler's.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin's AND Canadian Cabinet.

Some of the above kept constantly in Stock, and any of them promptly furnished to order.

Instruments guaranteed, prices very low, and terms for payment exceedingly favorable. Second-hand Pianos or Organs taken in exchange. Liberal reductions to clergy men, churches, and Sabbath schools. Please call and examine, or send for fullest information to N. L. HERBERT, Queen Street. 2 doors north of "the Brenan Corner." Nov. 22—ne pat pres ar 21

CURRIE'S GRAMMARS, COLLIN'S GEOGRAPHY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT. HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Nov. 15—41 eod

New Advertisements.

CLOCKS!

A LARGE LOT OF One and Eight Day Striking Clocks, From \$3.50 to \$35.00 each. Warranted as usual. W. W. WELLNER, Ch'town, Nov. 22—41

THE LADIES

OF THE Temperance Union WILL GIVE A

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REFORM CLUB IN THE

Athenæum at 8 o'clock, ON

FRIDAY EV'G, The 23rd Inst.

Members will have to show their cards of membership at the door. JAS. McKECHNIE, JOHN SCOTT, President, Secretary

ADVERTISEMENT —OF—

STOCK IN TRADE!

COMPRISING: DINNER SERVICES,

In Green, Pink, Brown and Granite. Covered Dishes, Flat Dishes, Turcens, Plates, Baileys, etc., etc.

TEA SERVICES.

White and Gold, China, Printed and Stone Sets, Breakfast Cups, Egg Cups, Plates, Creams, Slops, and Toast Racks.

EXTRA CHAMBER SERVICES.

White and Gold, Lined and Printed, Mouth Ewers and Basins, Candlesticks, etc.

GLASSWARE.

Cut and Engraved Decanters, Sherry, Port, Claret, Hock and Champagne Glasses, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Claret and Water Jugs, Sops, Pickles, Celery Glasses, Finger Bowls, Fruit Bowls, Center Stands, Careffs and Ups; Tea Sets, Butter Coolers, Nappies, Sugars, Creams, etc.

Vases, Toilet Sets, Lusters, Shells, Birds, Wax Figures, Flowers in Shades, and Candlesticks, Silvered.

American Lamps—American Burners. English Lamps—Silver Burners. French Lamps—Argan Burners. Globes, Chimnies, Wicks.

KEROSENE OIL, Government Test. J. B. POLLARD, Kent Street. Nov. 22, 1877.—fri&tu

CERTAIN Preservation of the Sight!

Lazarus Morris & Co's PERFECTED SPECTACLES

—AND— EYE GLASSES, The most perfect Spectacles ever manufactured.

Blue Tinted and Bifocal SPECTACLES!

SKELETON (GOLD MOUNTED) SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

Smoked, Green and Blue COQUELLES, GOGGLES, and GOGGLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

WM. R. WATSON, Ch'town, City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Nov. 20 } 51

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A Male Teacher, of the First or Second Class, to take charge of a Boys' Department in the Upper Prince St. City School (late Protestant Academy). In addition to the regular salary, a liberal supplement will be given. Apply to ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary City School Board, Glass Box 189, Ch'town. Nov. 21, 1877—41. pat ne ar pres 2w

CARD.

THE Subscriber, having associated himself with THE EXAMINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, would take this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the patronage extended to him in the past, and would solicit a continuance of their favors in connection with the above Company.

All orders for Printing, as heretofore, will receive prompt and personal attention. J. W. MITCHELL, Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1877.