

cede with the king in behalf of the colonies. He was not successful, and had begun to despair. One morning he was sitting in the waiting room of the king's palace, looking downhearted and forsaken, for he had received a letter from Washington, saying if France did not send over her army, the cause must fail, for his troops were commencing to mutiny, and he could not raise funds to pay them; they had no rations and their feet were on the ground and cut and bleeding from the cold. Franklin, looking down-cast and woe-begone, was revolving Washington's last official letter in his philosophical mind, when he was aroused from his melancholy stupor by a voice calling: "Mr. Franklin! Oh, Mr. Franklin!" Franklin jumped up. It was the Pope's nuncio, who continued: "I have good news for you. I have just got the promise of the king to send over a French army and navy to aid your countrymen."

Franklin, much astonished, clasped the hand of the nuncio. "Oh!" he said, "convey to his Holiness, the Pope, my thanks in the name of the American people. We shall never, no never, forget Rome."

The nuncio said: "Mr. Franklin, you must thank Father Carroll, for it was he who induced the Pope to send me here in the interest of the American people. His letters in favor of your cause were laid by me before the French king and his cabinet, and success has crowned his efforts."

Dear reader, if you wish to learn something of the man who, next to Almighty God and Washington, gave you a flag and a country, turn to the Baltimore Cathedral and see his tomb. Washington himself said: "Of all men whose influence was more potent in securing the success of the Revolution, Bishop Carroll of Baltimore was the man."

The English king called him "the rebel Bishop, Washington's Richelieu,

who got the Pope of Rome to use his influence at the French court for Americans."

"No, no, sir," said he, turning to Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister of England, "I will sign no bill granting Catholic emancipation, after the action taken by the Bishop of Baltimore. He detached America from my dominion by aid of the French army and navy, and the force of Irish Catholics. No, no, Mr. Pitt, you need not stop to argue the question with me; my mind is made up on that point."

"Then," said Mr. Pitt, "if that is your majesty's determination, I cannot remain in office, for I am pledged in one of the articles of the union between England and Ireland to grant Catholic emancipation. It is necessary to save the British Empire. I must resign."

"Then," said the obstinate king, "do so, do so!"

So Mr. Pitt resigned and Catholic emancipation was not granted for twenty years afterward. This shows what Ireland suffered for American independence. It also shows that Bishop Carroll's influence was mainly instrumental in securing our independence. The people of Boston turned out to receive the French army, led by a Catholic priest through the streets of Boston. All the ancient burgesses of Boston turned out and went to the Catholic church in compliment to the French. And all the old English statutes against the Catholics were repealed on the spot. This is the record of the day. The nine millions of Catholics now in America point to it with pride.—*St. Anthony's Messenger.*

Eternal are Thy mercies, Lord,
Eternal truth attends Thy word,
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,
Till suns shall rise and set no more.

WATTS.