

"Whether the inhuman rigor or the perfidious execution of the orders were considered each part of the bloody transaction discovered a deliberate, treacherous, and an impolitic cruelty, from which the King himself was not altogether free."

"With the crime of such a massacre as this upon his soul, King William, in his last address to his parliament, upon hearing that the Prince of Wales had been proclaimed by Louis XIV. as 'James III., King of England,' on the death of his father, said, 'that there must be no distinctions but of those who are for the Protestant religion, and the present Establishment, and those who meant a Popish Prince and a French Government.' William appealed to his parliament against their legitimate King, and Louis XVI., as being opposed to liberty and justice—as if any Government or any arbitrary prince were, or could be, stained with worse crimes than himself and his hideous, inhuman, no-Popery, and anti-Catholic Government."

And with this extract, we maintain, we have fulfilled our promise. We have shown that William III. was as cruel and bloodthirsty, as he was base and hypocritical.

And yet he is a "Protestant hero" as Gustavus Vasa, and many another bloodthirsty villain, is a "Protestant hero," with Protestant no-Popery writers, like Mr. Macaulay; and such Protestant, no-Popery, "conjugal" Field Marshals as Prince Albert; and with such ruthless, reckless, conscienceless partisans as the Irish Orangemen.

Alas! that it should be so. Alas! that there should be this disgrace to Protestantism, which we are aware includes amongst its adherents many good, many sincere, and many excellent men—men thoroughly, and conscientiously convinced they are in the right—men, too, who are as sincere in their belief as they are generous in their liberality. Alas! that they will not speak out for themselves, as, in the prosecution of Titus Oates, a Protestant Counsel thus addressed a Protestant jury:—

"We have Protestant shoemakers, and Protestant joiners, and Protestant Atheists, and all sorts of true Protestant rascals; but it becomes us and you to assert the honor of our religion, by disowning any fellowship with such villains and their actions."

† Laing, "History of Scotland," vol. iv., p. 241. For proof of the manner in which King William, and his councillors and instruments, gleated over "the execution intended against the Highlanders," and to carry out the principle that it was "better to root them out by war than to give them any favor," see "Dalrymple's Memoirs," vol. iii., pp. 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 262—(Appendix Part ii.) The name next in infamy to that of William and Lord Stair in this bloody deed is that of Lord Breadalbane—whose descendant holds a high place in Queen Victoria's Court, and who, at the time of the discussions on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, showed a spirit worthy of his ancestor, by not being unwilling to lend a helping hand to a "scheme for mauling" the Roman Catholics. See Letter of Lord Stair to Lord Breadalbane, dated Dec. 3, 1691.

‡ Extract from MS. of an unpublished "Catholic History of England."

†† State Trials, vol. x., p. 1216.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The mission of the Redemptorist Fathers has closed at Ennis, and out of a population of 9,000, Rev. Dr. Kenny announced from the altar, that 5,000 persons had performed their religious duties, and received the sacrament.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—DROGHEDA, MARCH 18TH.—A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life was manifested in Drogheda on this morning, which took the inhabitants by painful surprise. The Reverend Mr. Doyle, guardian of the Franciscan Convent, died during last night at the Convent House, Laurence street. Deceased attended the Lenten devotions last night at one of the chapels in this town, apparently in the enjoyment of the most perfect health and spirits, and on his return home retired to bed at the usual hour, where he was found dead this morning. Doctor Kelly having seen the body, pronounced his opinion that the deceased had died of apoplexy. The deceased Clergyman, since he came amongst the people of Drogheda, earned for himself the respect and esteem of all creeds and classes by his retiring and unassuming disposition and his modest and gentlemanly demeanor; and while the most poignant sorrow is felt amongst his own immediate flock, there is hardly an individual who knew him but evinced their regret at his premature demise. Almost every shop window in the town had on its shutters, and the flags on the shipping along the quays were lowered to half mast. Father Doyle succeeded the Reverend P. T. O'Ferrall as guardian of the Franciscan Convent about five years ago, on the occasion of the latter leaving on a mission. The deceased was about 36 years of age, and a native of the city of Limerick.—*Correspondent of Saunders.*

AN EXAMPLE TO IRISH GUARDIANS.—Some discussion arose at the Marylebone board on Friday as to whether Sisters of Charity should be admitted to the workhouse. Finally, the following resolution was carried:—"That ladies being members of the Roman Catholic church be admitted into the workhouse, subject to the same terms and conditions as other ladies of various religious denominations."

THE TENANT BILL.—We understand that in accordance with suggestions from influential quarters, and in order to give time for a full expression of opinion by the country on the subject, the second reading of the Tenant Bill has, upon deliberation by the Irish Independent members, been postponed to the 23rd of April. We shall comply with the suggestion which we have received from more than one respected source, by giving the next day some brief and general form of petition for adoption.—*Cork Examiner.*

TENANT RIGHT—MEETING IN MEATH.—On Monday a meeting of the clergy and laity was held in Navan, to make arrangements for the great provincial meeting in favor of the tenant right bill proposed to take place in the county of Meath during the Easter recess. The meeting was held in a large room of the Catholic seminary, and was numerously and respectably attended. Several resolutions (amongst them one appointing the meeting to be held in Navan on the 26th inst.,) having been adopted, the meeting separated.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100 to any person or persons who shall, within six months, give such information as will lead to the arrest of the person or persons who murdered Mr. Thaddeus Callaghan at Ballinruane, in the county of Galway.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The following report of an interview between a deputation of the parliamentary friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the Premier is condensed from a long account supplied to the *Cork Examiner*, whose proprietor took a leading part in the affair:—"On Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, the following members of the House of Commons had an interview with Lord Palmerston, by appointment, at his Lordship's private residence, Piccadilly, with a view to press upon his Lordship the prayer of the memorial presented during last session, which asked permission for Mr. O'Brien to return to his own country:—Sir R. Ferguson, Londonderry; Mr. Chichester-Portescue, county of Louth; Mr. M'Evoy, county of Meath; Mr. Bowyer, Dundalk; Captain Bellew, county of Galway; Mr. M'Cann, Drogheda; Colonel Greville, county of Westmeath; Mr. De Vere, Limerick; Mr. Swift, county of Sligo; Mr. Murrough, Bridport; Mr. Pollard Urquhart, county of Westmeath; Sir John Fitzgerald, county of Clare; and Mr. Maguire, Duncannon. Mr. Maguire said that he would recall to his Lordship's memory the fact that at rather an early period in the last session a memorial presented to him on the part of nearly 150 members of the House of Commons, praying for permission to Mr. O'Brien to return to Ireland. The reception then given to the memorial was considered to be favourable, and this idea was strongly impressed on Mr. O'Brien's mind by the communications of his friends, who were led to hope for a successful issue to their application. Indeed, it was almost said, in words, by those who were then supposed to speak his Lordship's sentiments, that he was inclined to comply with its prayer, and that everything would be satisfactory. These assurances had been conveyed to Mr. O'Brien, who naturally awaited the result with intense anxiety, and whose hopes were consequently excited to the highest pitch of expectation. It was unnecessary to remind his Lordship how the hopes then held out were not realized; and it would be impossible to describe the bitter disappointment felt by Mr. O'Brien when that announcement was conveyed to him by his friends. The answer then given by his Lordship was of such a nature as not to shut out the hope that the application might not be acceded to at a future and not remote time; and therefore his hon. friends and himself considered that it was their duty to bring the subject again before his Lordship's sympathy. The country was never more profoundly tranquil, never more free from crime of a serious character; and the people of all classes displayed, by the generous alacrity with which they supported Her Majesty in the present war, a loyalty which was worthy of the best and kindest consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It was due to Mr. Davidson, the hon. member for Belfast, to refer to his views, which he had his permission to explain. They were the more important as they were those entertained by a large and influential class in Ireland. Mr. Davidson authorized him to state that he thought there had been enough of punishment, that justice had been sufficiently vindicated, that further punishment would be more in the nature of vengeance than justice, and that it was perfectly consistent with good sense and sound policy to allow Mr. O'Brien to return to his home and family. Mr. De Vere followed, and urged upon his Lordship various reasons which would render compliance with the request then made most acceptable to all classes in Ireland, and especially his own constituents, whose feelings were quite unanimous with respect to the sound policy and wisdom of such a course. Sir R. Ferguson said it was quite unnecessary, after the full explanation given by Mr. Maguire and what had been said by Mr. De Vere for him to trouble his Lordship with any lengthened remarks, but as he happened to be the only member then present from Ulster—owing to the fact that most other members had been compelled to leave for Ireland—he would simply say that he concurred in what had been expressed already; and that he felt satisfied that if the permission sought for on the part of Mr. O'Brien were granted it would be received with gratitude, and that the Government would be fully justified in granting it by the circumstances of the country. Sir J. Fitzgerald spoke to the unanimous wish of the people of Clare; and Mr. Bowyer also strongly represented the favourable nature of the occasion, and the good effects which would follow from a ready compliance with the prayer of the memorial. No other gentleman having thought it necessary to add anything to what had been said, Lord Palmerston assured the deputation that the subject should have his most anxious consideration, to which it was entitled, not only on account of its peculiar nature, but from the additional weight which it derived from the present influential deputation. They could not, of course, expect that he could then be prepared to give them a distinct answer. It was, indeed, impossible for him to give a reply at present. The subject was one to be considered, not by a single member of the Government at large, and he would submit it to their consideration as soon as possible, and announce their decision without delay. It having been finally arranged that his Lordship would communicate with Mr. Maguire shortly after Parliament met after the Easter holidays, the deputation thanked his Lordship for his attention and courtesy, and withdrew."

SIR EDWARD BLAKENEY.—The citizens of Dublin having presented a silver shield to the gallant General who for so many years filled the responsible and often arduous post of Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Sir Edward, in acknowledging the receipt of the gift, through Mr. Alderman Roe, assures his friends in Ireland of the pride and pleasure with which he shall ever regard this memorial of the many happy years it was his good fortune to be associated with them. Few men holding a public appointment in Ireland—especially during the stormy times during which Sir Edward Blakeney held his command—are taken into account—ever so perfectly succeeded in winning the respect of all political and religious parties in Ireland.

The New Ross election, like that of Sligo last week, has terminated in the return of the Derbyite candidate. This result was caused by the division of the Catholic voters. The interest of the Clergy is said to have been exerted on behalf of Sir Thomas Redington. The opposition to him on the part of a strong body of electors, grounded in part probably upon his connection with administrations, but especially upon his having identified himself with the penal law of 1851, led them to unite with the Derbyite party in returning Mr. Tottenham. Thus, two Irish seats, usually occupied by Liberals, and in both of which the Liberal influence is predominant, have been gained by the Tory party in the course of a week, in consequence of internal division.—*Weekly Register.*

Vacancies are daily expected in the representation of the County Cork and city, owing to a recent remarkable event. Mr. Alexander McCarthy, who contested the representation of the former place on a later occasion, and who owing to a mistake now much regretted, was at one time put aside for the Brass Band's nominee, is named as certain to be the member for Cork county. The name of Captain Wyse, son of the British Minister at Athens, and late high Sheriff for the county Waterford, is mentioned for Waterford city.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mr. Robert Keating will it is probable soon retire from the representation of Waterford city. It is said that Capt. Bonapart Wyse is about to come forward on the Liberal interest.—*Globe.*

The present members for Tipperary are expected to vacate their seats in a few days. Major Henry William Massy, the respected chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, is looked forward to as one of the future representatives of this great county. If the gallant major consents to be put in nomination the chances of a walk over are entirely in his favor.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

DECLINE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—The criminal business closed on Tuesday night, and Baron Greene proceeded for Templemore, en route for town. The significant fact that the Record Judge remains behind at once suggests a strong contrast between the present and the former condition of the North Riding of Tipperary; and two days had sufficed to dispose of a calendar which only a few years ago would have presented a fearful array of crime. Instead of 200 or 300 offenders, not more than 20 came before the Judge of Assize. After an interval of eight months, there was not even one murder in the list, and but two manslaughters; and it is a remarkable fact that not a solitary individual has been sentenced to transportation.

COUNTY ANTRIM ASSIZES.—It affords us peculiar gratification to be able to announce that the calendar of prisoners for trial at the Assizes to be held in this town, is the lightest, both in respect to numbers and the description of crime, that has probably ever been known in connexion with the county. Certainly at no period during half a century, at least, has there been a criminal record presented to a Judge in the County Antrim so light, either in the number of prisoners charged or in the offences to which they are to plead. The total number of individuals in custody is only ten, and the crimes charged are as follows:—Manslaughter, 2; riot and assault, 3; attempt to procure abortion, 1; extracting money from a post office letter, 1; larceny, 3. No better evidence could be furnished of the peaceable and orderly state of our country than this. Its announcement must afford the largest measure of satisfaction throughout the province and the country at large.

Our agricultural correspondents of the county Meath report most favorably as to the large quantity of potatoes sown this year; and also the improved condition of the laborers, owing to the kind and considerate manner in which the farmers of Meath have advanced their wages; thereby setting a humane example to the farmers of other counties who are now equally prosperous.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

We learn from our Limerick correspondents that for the last twenty years so large an extent of ground has not been planted with potatoes. From the county Clare we are in possession of the same pleasing intelligence—especially from the neighborhood of Kilrush and Kilkee.

EMIGRATION.—Emigration has recommenced in this quarter, and promises to be larger than many anticipated. The inquiries of the shipowners and agents are very numerous, and already preparations are made to afford the required accommodation.—*Munster News.*

WILL THE IRISH STILL KEEP GOING TO AMERICA?—The following extract is from a private letter of an American priest, to a friend of his in this county. We (*Tipperary Leader*) had the pleasure of laying before our readers an extract from the same source on a former occasion. The one before us goes to show the trials and hardships that await the unfortunate Irish emigrants when they land in America—and it's not alone the hard labor they have to undergo—labor so severe that the very marrow is worked out of their bones—that this is the worst ingredient in their cup of misery; bitterer still—the most galling of all is the feeling of scorn with which they are looked on and received by those very Americans for whom those self-same Celts have toiled for years, in constructing their railways, in felling the immense forests, in reclaiming the vast swamps, and wild prairie land, and who fought with heroic bravery their share of the good fight, which humbled proud Albion and made Columbia the freest and greatest amongst the nations of the earth. Alas for the gratitude of nations as well as individuals! It is not with scorn the hard-working, open hearted, faithful Irish should be received—but they should be welcomed with a *cead mille faithe* by those who are so much indebted to their toil, industry, and courage in the hour of need for the wealth which they enjoy, and for the liberty of which they boast.—But it is only one-sided liberty—a word which, according to the Know-Nothing dictionary, means freedom for Americans, and persecution and death for the Irish. We would recommend them, then, to remain at home in old Ireland. Better die at home, even if they had to fight and perish in the struggle, than become mere outcasts in a foreign land. We trust that the convention in Buffalo alluded to, and which has not been much noticed hitherto by the Irish press, will succeed in gathering together the scattered elements of the Celtic race, and in giving those poor "wanderers" a firm hold and a comfortable living in the land of their, now at least, forced adoption:—I suppose you know from the papers all about our parties, politics, massacres of Irish, church burnings, priest-hunting, &c., &c. When will the Irish be convinced of the kind of freedom they would enjoy here, what sort of protection they would receive from the 'Stripes and Stars'—what encouragement America gives to thousands of those who are unfortunate enough to be thrown upon her shores? If they knew the truth, and could do nothing else, most of them would stay at home, and die and be buried in the old churchyard; or they would try to work half as hard as their brothers and sisters and friends do in America—or they would do something for themselves and their country—they would stand up straight and speak like men to their masters, and command them to protect and do them justice. If they knew what they cannot do abroad, and what they could and ought to do at home, they would stay at home and do it. Like your friend, 'Shawn na Maudheree,' they

would scourge every petty tyrant, no matter what coat he wore—until they could live like men, and die like Christians. "Oh! if you only saw them here—and went amongst them, and conversed with them, and had an opportunity of knowing what their enemies think and say of them, and how cruelly they treat them—you would go back and say to them at home what M'Gee said, and what the 'traitor' priest would tell them too—"to remain at home if they could; but that if the old roof tree was torn down, and that they should wander, to seek some shore more congenial than that of America." "Some good men are now making a move in the right direction. A convention will be held on the 12th February at Buffalo, composed of most experienced men, to try if they can organize a grand emigration of Irish from the scattered towns and cities, to some one place either in Canada or the far-West, or to both. Also to give direction to future emigrants. It is a grand idea if it succeeds, to locate the wandering Celts, where they may have 'happy homes and altars free.'"

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN THE NORTH.—The upper end of Donegal-street has been the scene of a grievous nuisance and annoyance, frequently of late at night, to which we urgently call the attention of the local authorities. Drunken ruffians tramp up and down before the house in which the Bishops and Priests reside, close by St. Patrick's Church, at the most unseasonable hours of the night, and indulge in the very Christian and intellectual amusement of shouting, "To hell with the Pope!" This has occurred several times, to the great annoyance of the persons living in the neighborhood; and, strange to say, though Belfast is well supplied with night police, we do not hear of any attempt having been made to drive away or arrest the scoundrels who have been guilty of this grievous misconduct. The natural result, that continued impunity has made the blackguards more daring; and we learn that late on Wednesday night they capped their proceedings by a most disgraceful outrage. In a few words, they smashed every pane of glass in the reception room of the Bishop's house. Further comment on this shameful affair would be unnecessary, were it not that we desire to call attention to what may be looked on as, to some extent, a provocative of the outrage. In a local conventicle, what are called "Lent Lectures" have been preached night after night. Some furious bigots have in this "house of prayer" been night after night vomiting the foulest abuse against the Catholic Church—uttering again and again the old lies and calumnies against our sacred Religion, and (instead of endeavoring to cultivate charity) inflaming the worst passions and prejudices of ignorant and fanatical hearers. It is believed that frequenters of these lectures are the persons who have amused themselves each night by tramping by the Bishop's residence, and shouting "To hell with the Pope," and who proved their pious appreciation of the doctrine that the Pope is Antichrist by smashing the windows of the Right Rev. Dr. Devlin.—*Ulsterman.*

THE BEAUTY OF IRISH FEMALES.—Mr. Felix Belly, in the *Constitutionnel*, describes the unsurpassed beauty of the chaste Irish female, in the following glowing and truthful language:—"But the most remarkable element, the richest and certainly the most full of life of this land so life-full is the population itself. No European race, that of the Caucasus excepted, can compete with it in beauty. The Irish blood is of a purity and distinction, especially amongst the females, which strikes all strangers with astonishment. The transparent whiteness of the skin, that absorbing attraction which in France is but the attribute of one woman in a thousand, is here the general type. The daughter of the poor man, as well as the fine lady, possesses an opal or milky tint, the arms of a statue, the foot and hand of a duchess, and the bearing of a queen. (La fille du pauvre, comme la grande dame, possède un teint d'opale ou de lait, de bras de statue, un pied et une main de duchesse, et un port de reine.) In Ireland there are as many different physiognomies as individualities.—Rags, misery, and manual labour have no effect upon those native endowments. Even beneath the thatched cabin of the poor peasant, in the midst of the potato field, which yields the sole nourishment, those traits at times develop themselves with unmistakable vividness. In the most wretched streets of the olden quarters of Dublin, the most ideal tints of the pencil would grow pale before the beauty of the children, and in the compact crowd which each day occupies the galleries of Merriam Square, there is certainly the most magnificent collection of human beings it is possible to meet. Blondes, with black eyes, and brunettes with blue, are by no means rare. The race is as strong as it is handsome, as vigorous as it is charming. The girls of Connemara, with their queenly shoulders and eyes of fire, would put to shame, at this day, those daughters of the East, from whom they are said to be descended. Ireland, in addition, owes to the fervor of her religious faith, and it must be said, to her misfortunes and the persecutions which she has suffered, a domestic morality quite exceptional. There are, without doubt, in the great cities of the country, as in all the great centres of population, abodes of evil, physical, and moral; their range is more circumscribed in Dublin than elsewhere. All those beautiful young girls, with eyes so pure, with foreheads of marble whiteness, of stature so commanding, know not even the name of evil. One can clearly see that the blood which flows in their veins has never been vitiated by the misdeeds of preceding generations. Add to this a temperate life, almost entirely vegetable in the country parts—and we will comprehend all the vigour and native purity possessed by a people in too many other respects so poorly endowed."

THE FAIRIES.—A correspondent from Ballycastle communicates the following: A few weeks ago, a respectable farmer residing near the shore in the neighborhood of Ballycastle, was roused at midnight by the sound of what he thought to be human voices. He arose and approached the sea in the direction of the sound, which, in his words, was "so great that the three parishes could not produce a sound great enough for it." Having listened attentively to discover the subject of conversation, he thrice heard repeated in solemn words—"no sea manure for Darby this year." This information thus mysteriously communicated by the fairies as is believed, has caused a panic in the district, as the farmers are chiefly dependent for their manure on sea-weed. Our correspondent adds, "however strange and mysterious the phenomenon, you may rest assured that many even of the intelligent farmers are slow in contracting with Darby for the privileges of the sea."—*Connought Watchman.*