

information of the young prince, whom his father intended to constitute its governor. The insolence of this Welsh ecclesiastic, together with that of the new archbishop of Dublin, towards the Irish clergy was little calculated to conciliate a nation already but too much prepossessed against the British name and authority: and the mutual recriminations of the two parties in their ecclesiastical synods were by no means serviceable to the cause of religion in general. By the Irish clergy the English were accused of every species of lewdness and immorality; whilst the latter retorted the charge of barbarism, falsehood, and treachery, upon the Irish. A reply is preserved made by Maurice, archbishop of Cashel, to Cambrensis, when the latter contemptuously remarked that among all the saints of this country there could not be found one martyr. "It is true," replied the prelate, "our country boasts of numbers of holy men and scholars, who have enlightened not only Ireland, but all Europe; but we have ever held piety and learning in too much reverence to injure, much less to destroy the promoters of either. Perhaps now, sir," added he, "that Englishmen have settled in our island, and your master holds the monarchy in his hands, we shall be enabled to add martyrs to our catalogue of saints." To add political to religious discontent, the government was transferred from De Lacy to Philip de Barossa, who distinguished himself in nothing but acts of rapacity and oppression, until he was superseded by another whose maladministration nearly brought ruin upon the English colony in this country.

A. D. 1185. Prince John, the youngest son of Henry the Second, had been nominated Lord of Ireland by his father