

# The Pen

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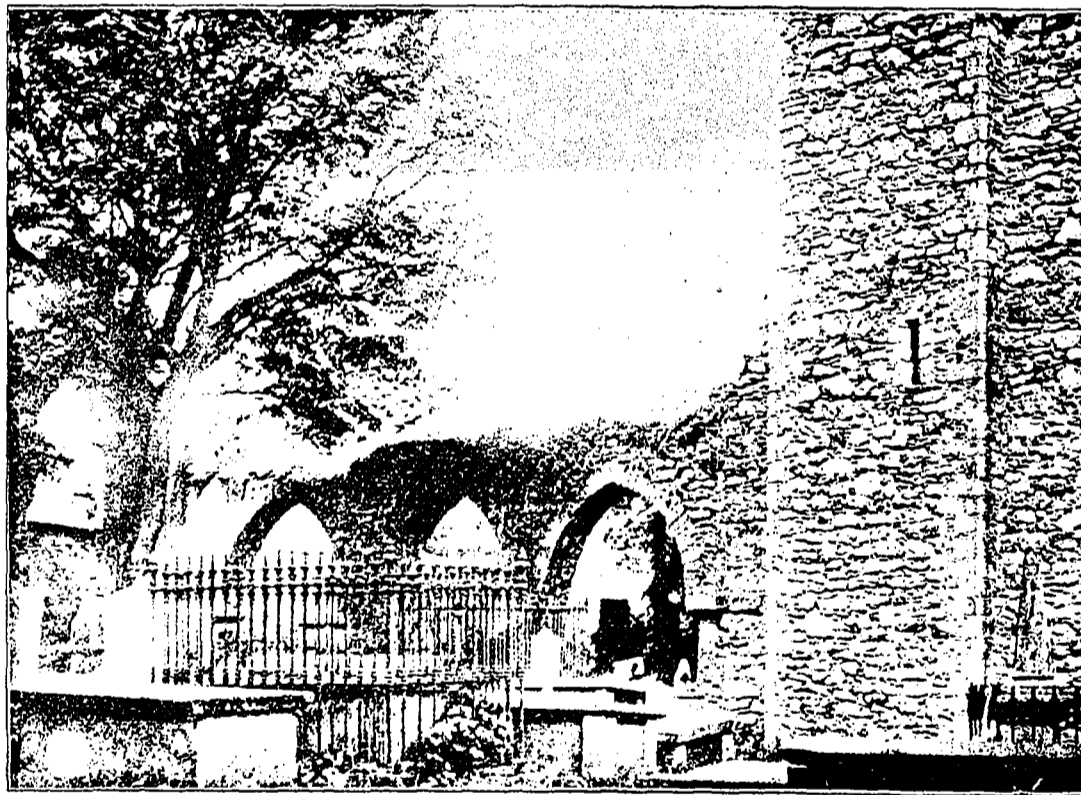
"Wishing-cap, Wishing-cap, let us away,  
To walk in the cloisters, at close of day,  
Once trod by friars of orders gray,  
In Norman Selskar's renown'd abbaye,  
And Carmen's ancient town;  
For I would kneel at my mother's grave,  
Where the plummy churchyard clus wave,  
And the old war-walls look down."

—T. D. McGee.

AS THE leading events of that thrilling period of 1798 seem to have focused around the old Abbey of Selskar, or to have radiated out from that centre in various directions over the island, so we will attempt to cluster about the picture of those historic and memory-haunted ruins a brief enumeration of the acts of heroism that a hundred long years cannot obliterate. We take the list as alphabetically given in Mr. James Haughton's "Centennial Memorial," the fuller history of the Rebellion, with the causes which led up to it, and the effects which followed in its wake, we reserve for another page.

LOCATION AND DATE OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Autrim, June 7.  
Ardee, Co. Louth, July 14.  
Arklow, June 9; loss, English, 200; Irish, 500; drawn battle; Rev. Gen. Murphy killed.  
Barrettstown, May 24.  
Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, May 24.  
Blessington, May 25.  
Ballinahinch, Co. Down, June 12.  
Borris, Co. Carlow, June 13.  
Ballygullen, July 3; 80 Irish killed; English loss slight.  
Ballyrahn Hill, July 2; 72 English killed.  
Ballycanew, Wexford, June 1.  
Carlow, May 25, where 400 Irish were killed or burned to death in their houses.  
Carnew, Co. Wicklow, massacre of 36 Irish week before insurrection; town taken by the Irish June 7; the Ancient British Cavalry killed a man by the Irish, June 29.  
Castlecomer, Kilkenny, June 23; loss,



ST. SELSKAR ABBEY, WEXFORD.

Irish 70, English 100.  
Clough, Co. Wexford, June 4.  
Clonard, Co. Meath, July 11.  
Carberry, Kildare, July 11.  
Dunboyne, May 24.  
Dunlaven, May 25, where 30 yeomen suspected of being United Irishmen, were massacred.  
Enniscorthy, May 28; killed, English 90, Irish 100; retaken by the English June 21.  
Foke's Mill, Wexford, June 20; loss, English 500, Irish 250.  
Gilbet Rath, Curragh of Kildare, June 4, where 300 Irish troops were massacred after surrendering.  
Gorey, June 4, 13 and 22.  
Goesbridge, Kilkenny, June 23, Fourth

Dragoon Guards nearly wiped out by the Irish.  
Hacketstown, June 25.  
Harrow, Co. Wexford, May 26, where the Wexford insurrection was started by Rev. John Murphy, curate of Boulevogue.  
Johnstown, Kildare, July 12.  
Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, May 24.  
Kilmarthomas Hill, Co. Wexford, May 26.  
Killane and Kiledmond, June 13, English defeated.  
Lusk, Co. Dublin, May 24.  
Lacken Hill, June 19.  
Monastereven, Co. Kildare, May 24.  
Mountpleasant, Wexford, June 17.  
Mayglass, Co. Wexford; massacre of unarmed people by the English, May 30,

Naas, May 24; killed, Irish 100, English 52; Irish defeated.

Newtownbary, Wexford, June 2.  
New Ross, June 5; most important battle of Revolution; 5,000 killed and wounded on both sides; the English were twice driven from the town, but finally succeeded in defeating the Irish.

Ovildstown, Co. Kildare, May 25.  
Oulart Hill, May 27; the North Cork Militia, except a sergeant and two privates, annihilated by the patriots.  
Prosperous, Co. Kildare, May 24.  
Portaferry, Co. Down, June 10.

Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, May 24.

Rathangan, Co. Kildare, May 24.

Randalstown, Co. Antrim, June 7.

Swords, Co. Dublin, May 24.

Santry, Co. Dublin, May 24.

Slane, Co. Meath, May 24.

Stainfield, Co. Down, June 9.

Scullogue, massacre of 184 English prisoners by Irish deserters from Ross.

Scollagh Gap, June 26.

Tallagh, Co. Dublin, May 24.

Tara Hill, Co. Meath, May 26.

Three Rocks, Co. Wexford, May 30.

Tubberneering, Wex., June 4, 100 English killed.

Timahoe, Kildare, June 24.

Tinehealy, June 16.

Vinegar Hill, June 21; the Irish, having no ammunition, were defeated with great loss.

The English slaughtered thousands of women and children after the Irish retreated.

Wexford, May 30, taken by the patriots; June 22, surrendered back to the English,

whose first act was to burn the insurgent hospital, 160 wounded men perishing in the flames.

"THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD."

Wonderful the power, sometimes, of one song. Wolfe has become immortal on account of the "Burial of Sir John Moore," Gray's fame is almost entirely due to his "Elegy in a Churchyard," Rouget Delisle shall go down to posterity embalmed in the imperishable strains of the "Marsaillaise." There lives to-day a man, who is a