

elapsed since the date of the duchess's letter—what fearful events might not have occurred!

"The door opened; the duchess appeared, beautiful, brilliant, blooming, glittering in diamonds and jewels, and rustling in satins and point-lace."

"Oh, Christian! dearest friend!" and Lady Nithsdale rushed into her open arms, and wept upon her neck.

"For twelve days, body and mind had been upon the stretch, and the tones of kindness at this moment of exhaustion, completely unnerved her."

"Well, dear cousin, well. Compose yourself; why is this, my gentle, staid, tranquil cousin of Nithsdale? These tears, this trembling, do not promise well for the work you have in hand."

"True, true!" exclaimed Lady Nithsdale. "It is over! 'twas but a momentary weakness. I have ridden a weary distance to-day, she continued, attempting to smile, and hastily pushing her hair off her brow."

"Yes, yes, we will hope for the best," interrupted the duchess, anxious to evade the question, for she was too well aware that the Earl of Nithsdale was looked upon with fear and suspicion; and though she could not bring herself to crush Lady Nithsdale's hopes, she dared not encourage them.

IRISHMEN AND DESCENDANTS OF IRISHMEN LIVING IN FRANCE FROM 1815 TO 1875.

[By J. P. Leonard in the Cork Examiner.] NO. 1.

I purpose in a series of four articles giving some account of Irishmen who distinguished themselves in the army or in civil life, and who were still living within the last sixty years in France.

A resident in this country for the last forty years, I have had the honor of being acquainted with a great many soldiers of the Irish Brigade, and of the Irish Legion. I have followed many of them to the grave, and published short accounts of their deeds of valor and virtue.

In order that those interested in the question may trace back some of the brave men to their common ancestors, I preface these sketches with the authentic muster roll of the regiments in the service of France from the beginning of the reign of the unfortunate Louis XVI. (1774) down to the great Revolution, when the Brigade ceased to exist.

When in 1794 the brave soldiers had either emigrated or been incorporated in the army, they were greatly divided; some thought it their duty to be faithful to royalty, others that they should follow the fortunes of their adopted country, under every government.

To judge who were right and who were wrong, is no easy matter to-day, but what can be said is, that in neither case self-interest guided them; they acted as their conscience dictated, and are, therefore beyond blame.

When the Legion was disbanded in 1815, it was after the above changes, all of which must have bewildered them completely. Of the heroic Brigade and Legion, but one of the officers is still living, Commandant O'Brien. He is advanced in years, but in full possession of his intellect; and from him as well as from the late Colonel Byrne and McSheehy, I got many of the details that I intend giving to the public.

From the sons and grandsons of those noble Irishmen I have got the verbal and written information, which I trust will show that while they fought gallantly for France, and shed their blood on her battlefields, they never forgot Ireland, the cradle of their race.

As it is well known, between the years 1641 and 1654 some fifty thousand Irish soldiers came to Spain, France, and other countries from Ireland, and some of their descendants are to be found in several Continental nations.

Of the estimate of their valor as soldiers there are the most undeniable proofs. The Prince of Orange declared they were born soldiers, and Henry IV. of France publicly called Hugh O'Neill the third soldier of the age, and said there was no nation made better troops when drilled.

Some, however, rose high in the army, and their names are among the most honored. Their sons are worthy of them, as I hope to prove when I come to the Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen living at present.

* Cromwellian settlement, by J. P. Frendergast. (page 87.)

IRISH REGIMENTS IN FRANCE IN 1770. LXXVII. Bulkeley, Irlandois. 1690.* Uniforme.—Habit de drap rouge-garencé, double veste et culotte blanches, parements et revers jaunes, poches ordinaires garnies de quatre boutons, autant sur la manche, cinq petits au revers, dont un détaché pour le haut, les quatre autres de deux en deux, trois gros au dessous; boutons blancs No. 77, chapeau borde de galon blanc.

Et Etrangers.—Col. Dep. 1754, M. le Che. de Bulkeley, Br.; Colonel Comm. M. la Chev. de Bartfort; Lieut.-Colonel, M. de Croy; Major, M. de Clarcq; Aide-Major, M. Sweeny; Sous-Aide-Maj., M. d'Arcy; Quartier-Maitre, M. Dwyer.

LXXVIII. Clare, Irlandois. 1699. Uniforme.—Habit de drap rouge-garencé, double veste et culotte blanches, parements et revers jaunes, poches ordinaires garnies de quatre boutons de deux en deux, autant sur la manche, cinq petits au revers a distance égale, trois gros au dessous; boutons blancs No. 78, chapeau borde de galon blanc.

Col. Dep. 1761, M. le Comte de Thomond; Colonel Comm., M. le Chev. Meade; Lieut.-Colonel M. Creagh, Brigadier; Major, M. Conway; Aide-Major, M. O'Connell; Sous-Aide-Major, M. O'Brien; Quartier-Maitre, M. Mackenna.

LXXIX. Dillon, Irlandois. 1699. Uniforme.—Habit et collet de drap rouge-garencé, double veste et culotte blanches, parements et revers de panne noire, poches ordinaires garnies de trois boutons, le dessus de la manche et du parement ferme par six petits boutons cinq au revers et trois gros au dessous; boutons jaunes No. 79, chapeau borde de galon blanc.

Col. Comm., M. d'O'Connor, Brigadier; Lieut.-Colonel, M. O'Flanagan; Major, M. Taaffe, ragede Col.; Aide-Major, M. Moran; Sous-Aide-Major, M. Macdermont; Quartier Maitre, M. —; Lieut. charge du détail, M. Machinay.

IRISH REGIMENTS IN FRANCE IN THE YEAR 1789. LXXXIX. Dillon, a Calais et Gravelines. Colonel Prop. M. le Comte de Dillon, Marec. de Camp. f.; Colonel, M. le Ch. Theobald Dillon f.; Lieut.-Colonel, M. O'Moran, r. de Col. f.; Major, M. O'Connell; Major en second, M. Billy de Dillon; Qu. Ma. Trus., M. d'Arcy; Cadets Gentilshommes, M. de Walsb, M. de Tarleton.

Commandans, Capitaines, en second.—Messieurs O'Berin (0), Mandeville (6), Macdermont (0), Pai. g., O'Reilly (0), Macdermont (2), jun. ch. j. Greenlaw (2), Coghan (2), Thomas Dillon (2), O'Keefe (2), Bern. Macdermont (2), D'Arcy (2), Comerford (2), Fennell (2), grenadiers, Hussey (3), chassours, Denis O'Farrell (2), Edma. Fitzgerald (3), Shee (0), James O'Farrell (2), Sheldon (3), Fagan, only new.

En premier, Lieutenans, en second.—Messieurs Walsb, r. de cap. j. Macloskey, grenadiers, Fitz Maurice, Purdon, O'Meara, Hay, chassours, Bulger; Henry O'Neill, John O'Neill, Delloy, Redmond, Doran, grenadiers; Francis Macdermont, Barry; Power, Kean Mahony, Joseph O'Neill, Warren, chassours; Nagle.

Sous Lieutenans.—Messieurs Plunkett, Langton, Ignatius Hussey, ch. Clifford, James Conway, Jordan, J. Warran, Mont. Gerald, John Mahony, O'Sullivan, Macdonald, John Walsh, Christ. Fagan, Macnamara, Barnewall, Aylward, Worth, grenadiers, Fitz Simon, Schenetz, grenadiers, Francois de Walsh, Corkeran, and Desagers, Portes Drapeaux.

XC. Berwick, a Boulogne.—Colonel-Prop., M. le Duc Fitzjames, Mar. de Camp. j. Colonel, M. le Cte. de Mahony, Lieut.-Colonel, M. O'Doyre; Major M. O'Moore; Major en second, M. le Ch. de Rothe Qu. Ma. Treas. M. Teirling, Cadets Gentilshommes, — M. de Kavanagh, M. de Fitzjames.

Commandans.—Capitaines, en second.—Messieurs Gorman; Baron de Cruise, Jas. Mac-Sweeney, grenadiers; O'Toole, chassours; Reed; Egan; Jerry O'Doyre; Eug. MacSweeny; Launders; Mullens; Terence Kennedy; Thadée O'Meara, Barrett; Stapleton Lynch; Denis Lynch, chassours; Gohegan; Burke; Hart, grenadiers; Tuir Swanton.

En premier, Lieutenans, en second.—Messieurs Grace, chassours, Patrice Lynch; John Mulhall, Wm. O'Kennedy; Peter Hussey, Turner, Luther, Gormican, grenadiers, William O'Meara, Blake, William O'Toole, chassours, William Hussey, Jennings, Meade, MacCormack, Richard O'Byrne, Rothe, Devreux, Geraghty, grenadiers, Doyle.

Sous-Lieutenans.—Messieurs Nagle, Conway, Pierce, O'Connell, Sullivan Bear, Stack, chassours; Fanning, Dalton, Bryan O'Toole, O'Farrell, grenadiers; Charles McCarty; Dunaney; Gregoire O'Byrne, Reed, Thomas Conway, Gerard Pierce, Patrick Jennings, O'Farrell; Bertees, grenadiers; Andre Elliott; Apwick, Robans, portes drapeaux.

XCIV. Walsh, a l'Isle-de-France. Colonel-Prop., M. le Comte de Walsh Serant, Mar. de Camp. j. Colonel, M. le Vicomte de Walsh Serant; Lieut.-Colonel, M. Sarsfield; Major, M. O'Neill; Major en second, M. le Comte de Walsh; Qu. Ma. Treas., M. de Leau.

Commandans, Capitaines en second.—Messieurs O'Brien; Barry, Leamlary; O'Driscoll; O'Shea; grenadiers; Robert McCarty, chassour; Stack, auxillaire; Eugene Maccarty, Sbegg, Thomas Keating; Charles Plunkett; Richard O'Riordan, David Barry, chassours; Charles O'Gorman, Guillaume Keating, O'Shield, Meigban, Daniel O'Byrne, Jean Keating, Richard Barry, Roch, Jacques Cruice.

En premier, Lieutenans, en second.—Messieurs Brack, grandier; Thomas O'Gorman, Laurent O'Riordan, Tobin, Laffan, O'Flynn, Terence MacMahon, Troiter, Guillaume Haly, Clarke, O'Rourke, Conway, grandier; O'Connell, Richard Haly; Guillaume Cruice, Morgan Kavanagh, Bulkeley, Jerry O'Connor, Trant, Thomas Kavanagh.

Sous-Lieutenans.—Messieurs O'Dunne, Missett, chass.; Patrice O'Brien, Meade, Marcus, grenadiers; Bertsch, O'Farrell, Victoire Bourck, Charles O'Neill, Daniel Mahoney, George O'Byrne, Jenn Burck, James MacMahon, John Keating, Perot, grenadiers; O'Dubigg, Scherlock, Hay, auxillaires; O'Connell; Bourck, Roghen, and Reed, Portes Drapeaux.

Besides the above officers there were several whose names and rank I give: Regiment Dauphine at Toulon, M. le Marquis de MacMahon, grandfather of the illustrious Marshal MacMahon; Hussars, secretan-general, Mr. Shee, rank of Colonel of Cavalry; Count de Conway, Field Marshal; Regiment Salm Salm at Metz, Colonel M. le Comte O'Connell.

* Date of organization of regiment. fr. iij.

the army in 1789, whose names are given in the preceding list, were nearly all in the French army when the Brigade was disbanded in 1794. Of those who were placed in the different regiments, as will be seen later, a large number advanced rapidly under the Empire, and attained the ranks of colonel and general. Of those who belonged to the Irish Legion, disbanded at Montreuil sur Mer in 1815, many also distinguished themselves and won preferment in many a hard-fought battle.

"A MASTER MASON'S DEFENCE."

The Dublin Nation having published a series of articles being a review of Mgr. Dupanloup's masterly expose of Freemasonry, (these articles have been reprinted in these columns) was written to-by "A Master Mason" for the defence.

We were glad to receive the letter of "A Master Mason" which we publish in another column. That defence of the Freemasonry order is such a one as we expected, and confirms us in the conviction that no satisfactory answer is possible to the frightful charges brought against the craft. Here we have a high Masonic official writing to us in reply to our recent articles on Freemasonry—articles which contained an array of facts calculated to make all honest men stand aghast with surprise and horror.

And now we have, we believe, answered all the questions put to us by "A Master Mason"; and can only in conclusion advise him, in case he wants any further information, to go to the books on the subject, which are, we presume, as accessible to him as they are to ourselves. A regular course of reading would probably do him some service, for, as far as we can make out he is one of those "weak minds" those "superstitious and credulous spirits," to whom, according to the Freemasons themselves, it would be dangerous "precipitately to reveal the real aim of the craft," or to discover at once the full glare of the "brilliant and dazzling" light of the Masonic dispensation.

"AN INCIDENT OF 'ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING' AT ALDERSHOTT CAMP."

A little incident occurred at Aldershot on the feast of St. Patrick which, although not important in itself, is still suggestive of a condition of affairs that calls for serious comment.

Now to the affair in question. It appears that on Friday, the 17th inst., most of the drummers, belonging to 1st battalion of 15th Foot took it into their heads to have some diversion on the feast of St. Patrick. Accordingly, having procured their respective fife and drums out of the room wherein such were deposited, they proceeded to a part of the town, and diverted themselves and others by playing an Irish air. It is not recorded that the members of the band behaved themselves indecorously, that they partook of drink, or did aught else calculated to incur public obloquy.

And what is the alleged gist of the crime committed? It is that military discipline was violated by the offenders having presumed to act without orders. But we go somewhat deeper than the surface, and venture to interpet the affair in quite a different light. In our view—and we opine it is anything but an exaggerated one—the gravamen of the offence lay in the band of the regiment having ventured to play the popular Irish air of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Military authorities in high quarters are rather dubious as regards the loyalty of Irish troops.

We hesitate not to regard the action of the authorities at Aldershot as the most unjust, impolitic, and tyrannical. Its purpose appears to us to crush out, if possible, every spark of national sentiment within the breasts of the Irish portion of the army. At one period English antagonism went so far in Ireland as to render "the wearing of the green" a political offence, tantamount to open and avowed treason against British rule.

in God without revelation or form of worship," and that this is "designed to replace all religions." Does "A Master Mason" mean to insinuate that "no member of the craft has ever divulged any of its secrets and been dogged to his very death-bed for the offence? If he does, he must think us very simple-minded indeed."

One query now remains, and we have deliberately kept it to the last. "A Master Mason" having failed to clear Freemasonry of its foul charges, has recourse to that favourite device of all religious mountebanks, and of the whole tribe of illiterate anti-Catholic scribblers—that of abusing the Jesuits. It would be no defence of Masonic morality if there were only "not much worse" than Jesuit morality, as testified by such a calumniateur de genie as Pascal and the stupid slanderers who can only copy his malignity at second-hand.

And now we have, we believe, answered all the questions put to us by "A Master Mason"; and can only in conclusion advise him, in case he wants any further information, to go to the books on the subject, which are, we presume, as accessible to him as they are to ourselves.

THE IRISH WIDOW'S MESSAGE TO HER SON.

Remember, Denis, all I bade you say: Tell him we're well—and happy, thank the Lord! But of our troubles since he went away. You'll mind, evie, and never say a word.

Tell him the spotted heifer calved in May: She died, poor thing; but that you needn't mind. Nor how the constant rain destroyed the hay; And tell him God to us was ever kind.

And when the fever spread the country o'er His mercy kept the "sickness" from our door. Be sure you tell him how the neighbors came And cut the corn and stored it in the barn;

Tell him the house is lonesome-like and cold, The fire itself seems robbed of half its light, But may be 'tis my eyes are growing old.

Give him my blessing; morning, noon, and night, Tell him my prayers are offered for his good, That he may keep his Maker still in sight.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At the Kilrush Quarter Sessions there was not a single criminal case for trial, and the Chairman, Mr. John O'Hagan, Q.C., was presented with pair of white gloves.

The following have been elected guardians in the several divisions of the Kilrush Union: Clounadrum, Mr. Doherty; Cree, Mr. Consideine; Doonbeg, W. Studdert; Killee, Mr. O'Donnell; Kilrush, Messrs. Charles Martin and William J. Brev.

On the 25th ult., at the South Presentation Convent, the foundationstone was laid of a memorial chapel, which the Ladies of the Presentation Order mean to raise in remembrance of their great foundress, Miss Nano Nagle. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dean Neville.

The Newry Cattle Show for the present year will be held on June 27th. Lord Newry gives a cup for horses; the committee gives a cup for the cattle classes; and Mr. Marshall, Tullymurry House, also intimates his intention of giving a cup. The show is likely to be more than usually successful.

At a meeting of the electors of the barony of Moycarn, on the 25th ult., a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the O'Connor Don in opposing Mr. Butt's Grand Jury Bill, and vowing with apprehension his threatened defection from the Home Rule party on the occasion of the introduction of Mr. Butt's Land Bill.

On the 24th ult., Mr. Edward Biggs, formerly proprietor of Castle Biggs, near the Shannon, shot himself in a cottage in which he lived on the lands of Drominagh, Borrisokane. Mr. Meagher, coroner for North Tipperary, held an inquest next day, when the jury found a verdict to the effect that the deceased came by his death in consequence of shooting himself at Drominagh on Friday the 24th ult.

A dreadful explosion of gas took place in the house of Mr. McKeivitt, agent for Lloyd's, at Warrenpoint, on the 29th ult., at 3 o'clock a.m. The explosion shook the house to the foundation, forced out the windows, tore up the floors, and alarmed the neighborhood. With the greatest difficulty Mrs. McKeivitt and her daughter were rescued.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., the solemn and interesting ceremony of a reception took place in the Convent of Mercy, Galway. The Bishop of Galway officiated, assisted by the Vicar General, the Very Rev. P. Dooley, P.P. The young lady who received the white veil was Miss Kate J. Reid, eldest daughter of T. J. Reid, Esq., Wood-quay House, Galway. The name assumed in religion by the young novice was Sister Mary Josephine.

The following is the result of the election of poor law guardians in the Ennis Union:—Thomas Greene, J. P., 367; Richard Pearson, 314; Denis Glynn, 302; Andrew McMahon, 271; William O'Brien, 202. The first meeting of the newly elected Board of the Ennis Union was held on the 29th ult., when Lord Inchiquin was elected chairman, James F. Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq., D. L., vice-chairman, and Thomas Greene, Esq., J. P., deputy vice-chairman for the ensuing year.

The Land Bill.—In the House of Commons Mr. Downing presented a petition from the Commissioners of the town of Skibbereen in favour of Mr. Butt's Land Bill; also from the following parishes in the county of Cork, viz.—Midleton, Queenstown, Ballyroe, Skibbereen, Meolan of the Rock, Kanturk, Grenagh, Killyslane, Clonakilly, Douglas, Anghabologue, Buttevant, Ballmacoda and Kilworth.

On the 23rd ult., some stacks of straw, the property of P. Cleary, Esq., of Ballynahinch, near Knocklong, were discovered to be on fire, and a good deal of damage was done before the flames were extinguished. A large cow house containing ninety-five cattle, had a very narrow escape, as it was quite close to the burning stacks, but fortunately, the wind was favorable, and the house was not ignited. The fire is said to be the act of an incendiary.