

than this? All that Balfour, Salisbury and the Tory press have alleged is shown to be false. But Mr. Wallace has more to say on the subject of crime in Ireland and the manner in which the country is governed.

"Now, sir, I am one who, up to now, has never given a vote any man other than a Tory. So strong has been my party feeling that I have always supported my party in municipal matters, even against my own brother-in-law, but never again will I support this Government of persecutors of their opponents. They told us when they went to the country that they would govern Ireland by the ordinary laws, and when they introduced their Bill they told us it was not to be used for political objects, and that it created no new crimes. I say it has been used for nothing else, and I should like some one to point out why Mr. Sullivan is in prison if it creates no new crimes. It is all very well for Lord Salisbury to say that any one of his colleagues is worth all the Irish members put together; but is it statesmanship—no, it is not; it is a parody on statesmanship for any man in his position to try to excite the Irish people in this way? After spending four months in Ireland, I say deliberately there is no crime there, save what the police manufacture, as they did in Limerick—a mark of which I still bear, although I was standing in the coffee-room of the hotel."

Nothing that the Irish leaders or the National press could say would place the Government in a more odious light than the honest statements of this English Tory. He was probably induced to go to Ireland on the urgent recommendation of a writer in the London Times, who urged gentlemen to see for themselves how villainous and detested was the National League, and how order-producing and popular coercion. Thus the more the English people see and know of Tory methods of government in Ireland, the more they abhor and condemn them. Such being the case, we can wait the catastrophe of the coming Tory overthrow with calmness and satisfaction.

AN ULTIMATUM ON FISH.

A Washington despatch confirms the view expressed by us some time ago as to the probable outcome of the Fisheries negotiations. "The American Commissioners," the despatch says, "will not listen to my proposition looking to the admission of Canadian fish free of duty. All they want to do is to make a treaty by which American vessels will be allowed all privileges granted Canadian vessels in American ports, namely, purchase of supplies and bait, and the right to tranship cargoes. That, it appears, is all they want to accomplish, and they offer nothing in exchange."

This is quite in accord with the spirit of American diplomacy in relation to Canada. Indeed, it would be rather astonishing were the Americans to take any other stand, since Mr. Chamberlain declared at the start that England would not quarrel with the United States over a kettle of fish; and that Canada must submit to whatever arrangement he might think necessary. With the Canadian case thus abandoned in advance, the Americans were free to make any demands they pleased with the assurance that the game was in their own hands. Let the Canadian Commissioner refuse to agree to the American demand, the British Government will then leave the Dominion to its own devices, and the President will have no alternative but to put the Retaliatory Act in force. The despatch already quoted contains this view, for it says: "It is quite openly expressed by Congressmen that unless an understanding can be arrived at on this basis, popular clamor will compel the President to enforce the Retaliatory Act."

But will Sir Charles Tupper refuse to agree to the absolute surrender demanded by the Americans, and apparently agreed to by the British Commissioners? He will have to do so or face the alternative of a declaration of non-intercourse. Thus he will be placed in the position of one who has to make a choice between two evils, and will, of course, choose that which he may consider the least.

Thus we get a full view of the contemptible, beggarly position in which our own country is placed. Yet, while we smart under the humiliation, we feel that it is no more than we deserve. By the steady, persistent enmity displayed on all possible occasions by Canadian Tories against the United States, the fantastic imperialism of Sir John Macdonald's policy, the concurrent folly and feebleness of that policy, the failure of Canadians to understand their own position in relation to the Empire and the Republic, we are precisely where we ought to be—without redress or recourse when it suits either to excite their differences at our expense. The only satisfaction to be found in the matter is that whichever alternative Sir Charles Tupper, acting for the Ottawa Ministry, may accept, it will shatter the whole Macdonaldian system, and clear the atmosphere for that change in Canadian affairs which must take place sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. By Joseph Parker, D.D. Vol. XIII. in the series; Vol. VII. O. T. I. Samuel xviii.—I Kings xiii. Funk & Wagnalls, 19 and 20 Astor Place, New York. Price, \$1.50.

Another volume of this great work is now ready, and we know of no better way of introducing this volume to the public than by giving the opinion of the Cumberland Presbyterian.

"This great work has now grown to the thirteenth volume, and still the power and splendor of the great preacher's genius are unexhausted. Twelve volumes more will complete the stupendous undertaking. Each volume is complete in itself. Dr. Parker's outline is a complete teacher and in his deep moral insight, his elevated and fervid style, his aptness of illustration, and his intensity of purpose. Almost every sentence glows with intense spiritual light, and burns its way to the very center of life. Every one of these masterly discourses is rich in thought, feeling and life-giving power. Under Dr. Parker's hand every chapter in the Bible gains a new meaning and beauty. So far as we are concerned, these practical discourses upon Holy Scripture are infinitely more satisfactory than any mere exegetical commentaries they have ever seen."

A NEW STORY.

Our enterprising contemporary, the Rocky Mountain Call, never tires in its efforts to please its readers. With an ambition to excel as lofty as its towering mountains, it goes steadily on, growing more interesting every year. A new, original and beautiful story by Thomas F. Rowland, will soon appear in its columns and be continued during the year.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDES. With the

short dull days of early winter come the cheery holidays and Vick's beautiful annual, and lo! spring appears not far distant. We can almost see the greening grass and the blooming flowers. In the way of Catalogue, Vick's Floral Guide is unequalled in artistic appearance, and the edition of each year that appears simply perfect, is surpassed by none. New and beautiful engravings, and three colored plates of flowers, vegetables and grain, are features for the issue for 1888. Its 160-odd tinted covers, with original designs of most pleasing effects, will ensure it a prominent place in the household and library. It is in itself a treatise on horticulture, and is adapted to the wants of all who are interested in the garden or house plants. It describes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables. If you want to know anything about the garden, see Vick's Floral Guide, price only 10 cents, including a certificate good for 10 cents worth of seeds. Published by James Vick, Seedman, Rochester, N.Y.

C. Y. M. S.

The Twenty-Second Public Conference Last Evening—Congratulating the Pope.

Long before 8 o'clock Monday evening, the Seminary hall was crowded with about a thousand friends of the Catholic Young Men's Society, together with the Rev. Fathers, James Callaghan, director; J. A. McCallan, J. P. Kieran, of Brudenoch, N.B. Hennessy, O'Donnell, of St. Mary's; Donnelly, of St. Anthony's; P. Hamon, director of the Carole Villa Marie, in answer to an invitation that was extended to them to celebrate the jubilee conference of the literary academy.



The president, Mr. J. B. McDermott, presided, and the programme was one of unusual interest, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and declamations, assisted by the St. Patrick's choir under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler.

- Piano Duett..... Misses Deslauriers
Chorus—"Lily of Killarney"..... St. Patrick's [Golden Jubilee Choir]
Recitation—"Brutus on the Death of Cæsar"..... N. Britton
Hymn—"Jesus of Nazareth," (Gounod)..... Mr. Evans
Cornet Solo..... Mr. Eisber
Song—"Moonlight at Killarney," (Scanlan)..... W. F. McCaffrey
Piano Solo—"The Brook"..... Miss A. Menzies
Recitation..... J. G. Jethings
Lecture, "Leo XIII."..... Rev. J. P. Kieran

- Chorus—"Toreador"..... Golden Jubilee Choir
Recitation..... J. A. McCann
Trio..... Duquette
Recitation—"Montrose"..... J. J. Green
Song—"The Heart Bowed Down"..... N. J. Britton
Piano Duett..... Misses Deslauriers
Song—"Venice," (Louisa Morrison)..... J. J. O'Kue
Recitation—"The Drunkard's Dream"..... Charles M. Nesher
Chorus—"God Save Our Native Land"..... Golden Jubilee Choir

Rev. J. B. Kieran delivered a most eloquent and glowing eulogy on Leo the Thirteenth. The rev. lecturer portrayed the social and national preponderance, as well as the individual qualities of mind and heart of Leo the Thirteenth. He described him as the scholar of 14 summers, as Governor of Perugia, the Nuncio at the Courts of Brussels and England, as Archbishop, as Pope. He pictured the illustrious Pontiff as a man of letters and of science, and extolled him as a poet whose Ciceroan diction ranks him among the most distinguished sons of the muse of the nineteenth century. He alluded to Leo's devotion to the Holy See long before he ascended to the Pontifical throne. The rev. gentleman concluded by a magnificent appeal to the judicious sense of his audience as he went on to show that Leo was the friend of the laboring classes and the protector of dear old Ireland. The last pronouncements of Rev. J. P. Kieran, made the hall ring out with vociferous and long repeated applause, which were brought to their highest pitch when the rev. gentleman exclaimed with all the enthusiasm of his generous and magnanimous nature, "God Save Leo the Thirteenth."

At the close a vote of thanks was tendered by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, which was seconded by Rev. Father Callaghan.

During the evening the following resolutions were presented by J. A. McCann, ex-president of the Literary Academy, and responded to ably by M. F. Murphy, and most enthusiastically adopted by the audience:—

The Catholic Young Men's Society and their friends assembled in the Catholic city of Montreal, to offer their most respectful and cordial felicitations to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., on the happy occasion of the golden jubilee of his priesthood, desire to express their ardent hope that ere long His Holiness will be invested with that complete liberty necessary for the government of the whole church, which can come only from the independent possession of his rightful States, and that they deplore, as an evil affecting the whole church, the long state of suzerainty and of restraint to which His Holiness has been reduced by the so-called kingdom of Italy. With their whole hearts they pray that God may prolong the glorious reign of Leo XIII., many years for the comfort of the church and of society. All the young men prostrate themselves at the feet of His Holiness and ask his benediction.

At the close of the entertainment the director, Rev. James Callaghan, in behalf of the society, thanked all those who so kindly had assisted the society in carrying out the programme; making special reference to St. Patrick's choir and Professor Fowler, who so ably presided at the piano during the evening.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH AND MR. GLADSTONE.

"Prof. Goldwin Smith replies in the St. James Gazette to Mr. Gladstone's attack on 'Dublin's Tyranny' last year of the Union. He adduces evidence to show that Mr. Gladstone 'totally fails to substantiate his charge in relation to the rebellion of 1798 against the 'humanity of the British army.'" "Special Cable Notes," to The Toronto Mail, Jan. 5th, 1888.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—I have not yet seen Dunbar Ingram's History of the Union, nor Mr. Gladstone's attack thereon, neither have I seen the evidence Prof. Goldwin Smith adduces to demolish Mr. Gladstone's attack—nothing beyond what appears in the 'Special Cable Notes' to the Toronto Mail. But the professor's attack on the (which is more than doubtful) to sustain Dunbar Ingram's History of the Union, I can adduce eye-witness (not partisan) and official evidence to sustain and uphold Mr. Gladstone's attack.

The Rev. R. Stewart, M.A., a more tolerant, more patriotic, more trustworthy historian, and I have, no doubt, quite as good a Protestant as Goldwin Smith, in his Popular History of Ireland, after speaking of the English and their satellites, and of the Government in the North of Ireland, goes on to state that "in the midst of these disturbances Parliament was convened January 21st, 1798, when in the speech from the throne it was strongly recommended to them to provide for the safety and tranquility of the country now so endangered by the formation of secret societies, etc., etc. The bills which were accordingly brought in by the Attorney General for preventing insurrection, tumult and rioting, and for indemnifying magistrates acting against the law. He also moved certain strong resolutions, etc., etc."

These resolutions were prefaced with a minute detail of the outrages committed during the four preceding years by the Defenders; (Catholic!) but not a word was said of the violent persecutions carried on by the Orangemen. Mr. Grattan, however, supplied the deficiency, and drew so animated a picture of the hostile spirit which animated that body who 'committed massacre in the name of God, and exercised despotic power in the name of the law,' as to draw the blood of the Protestant unflinching body. Many wanton barbarities were undoubtedly exercised by the Protestants against the Catholics, who were frequently tried by committees and sent on board a man-of-war, while several of the magistrates of the County of Armagh refused to take the examination of the injured Catholics. It was generally believed that 2,000 had been burnt out of the County of Armagh; while the ferocious banditti, who had expelled them, had been encouraged, connived at, and protected by the Government. Notwithstanding these startling facts, the resolutions of the Attorney-General passed, and the parliament was prorogued on the 15th of April."

At page 201 he says:—"The military who were sent to the North to preserve order committed many outrages, and the distinguished conduct of the protection granted by Government to Colonel Sparrow, who committed the most wanton excesses; and upon trial at the assizes of Armagh he was found guilty of murdering a Mr. Lucas, but when called up to receive sentence he produced the King's pardon to the court and was immediately liberated. Government likewise ordered the most barbarous and infamous acts committed by the Orangemen." These outrages, murders and burnings by the Orangemen and military took place in 1796-97, with the open and expressed consent of the government. At page 204 of the same work we find the following:—"A newspaper published at Belfast, called The Morning Star, was calculated to increase the spirit of tumult, was admitted. The proprietors had been committed to prison under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The persons who then conducted it refused to insert a proclamation which reflected on the loyalty of the people of Belfast, when required by the administration to do so, and, after the printing office, and utterly demolished it. This proceeding, at least, could not be justified by any plea of policy or expediency."

Now, the event just quoted took place in March, 1797, more than a year prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, but perhaps Prof. Smith can adduce evidence to prove that it was not a military outrage, but an act of humanity on the part of the British army.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart continues:—"This proclamation was issued by Lord Carhampton, the commander-in-chief in Ireland, directing military officers to act without waiting for any authority from the civil power." "In consequence of these proceedings," adds the learned historian, "many excesses were committed, many cases of extreme hardship occurred and many innocent persons suffered."

I suppose it is unnecessary to tell Prof. Smith that this Carhampton was brother-in-law to the infamous Luttrell, a name as much respected in Irish history as are those of Jimmy O'Brien and Castlereagh.

At page 208, he goes on to state:—"Sir Ralph Abercrombie having been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, December the 12th, 1797, his first step was to make a tour of observation throughout the island, during which he severely condemned the excesses committed by the military. But those in power committed at the capital he caused it to be notified in general orders that the irregularities of the troops in Ireland had unfortunately proved the army to be in a state of licentiousness, which must render it formidable to every one but the enemy."

Sir Ralph was so sick with horror at the atrocities around him, that he wished to throw up his command. Sir John Moore was equally appalled by the barbarities of the military. But those in power committed at the capital he caused it to be notified in general orders that the irregularities of the troops in Ireland had unfortunately proved the army to be in a state of licentiousness, which must render it formidable to every one but the enemy."

Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or to act as spies upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desagulnes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousands, and Catholic chapels and the same of society. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A convention bill was passed to prevent their assembling to remonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspected of sympath