

## LETTERS FROM BERKUDA

LETTER XXIX.

HAMILTON, 18—.

DEAR — As I finished my last letter with the record of the brave Irish soldiers who died in France, I shall continue that subject to show you that the disastrous policy, which drove hundreds of thousands of gallant Irishmen out of Ireland by repudiating the articles of Limerick, was mainly the cause of America's victory over English arms. The French succours under Gen. Lafayette, which at a critical moment turned the scale in favour of America, included three regiments of the Irish Brigade. The regiment of Generals Dillon, Walsh and Berwick, "who claimed (Gen. Dillon stated) as they always had done the right to be the first to march against the English." I will relate a bit of it just as Dillon wrote it:

"Extrait au rapport sur les troupes Irlandaises au service de la France. Guerre d'Amérique 1778. Les troupes Irlandaises ont toujours réclamé de marcher les premiers contre les Anglais d'après ce principe que le régiment de Dillon demanda et obtint de passer en Amérique au commencement de 1779." Il y fut suivi bientôt après par les deux autres régiments Irlandais, et les détails suivants feront connaître qu'ils ont été de quelque utilité dans cette guerre."

Dillon mentions a singular instance where 377 of the men were caught in a small place or trapped as it were and could not get in or out. He says:

"Dant cette circonstance difficile le sang froid et la résolution du General Walsh qui lui avait communiqué aux troupes suppléèrent au nombre. Il marcha aux ennemis. Les Irlandais étaient à la tête de la colonne. La surprise fut complète 840 hommes des troupes Anglaises reglées mirent bas les armes et furent fait prisonniers par milliers de la moitié de leur nombre."

Courage and resolution supplied the place of numbers, and 840 English were taken prisoners by 377 of the Irish Brigade.

After a time the ominous words were uttered in the English Parliament, "America has been lost through the Irish."

The Americans ought to remember with gratitude that the Irish materially assisted them in their struggle for independence.

General Dillon's report says: The Irish troupes demanded to be sent to America to fight the English and always demanded to be placed at the head of the column. John Randolph said, "I have seen a white crow and I have heard of black swans, but an Irish opponent of American liberty I never either saw or heard of."—Judge Black of Pennsylvania.

There are some few singular facts which I forget to mention concerning the means taken to subdue the Irish, or rather to exterminate them. Mr. Prendergast, in his "Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," says: "It may seem strange to hear counted out as military weapons, issued from the stores at Waterford, among swords, pikes, powder, shot, bandoliers and match, eighteen dozen of scythes, with handles and rings, forty reape-hooks and whetstones and rubstones proportioned, but with these the soldiers cut down the growing crop in order to starve the Irish into submission." Mr. Prendergast gives an instance of this; he cites a passage from the commissioners for Ireland, dated 1st July, 1651: "Last Monday Colonel Hewson with a large body of men marched into Wicklow to use those scythes, &c., to cut down the corn upon which the enemy is to live in the winter time, and thereby for want of bread and cattle the Tories may be obliged to quit those places." Tories were those who were faithful to their King. Apropos of starvation and fidelity, I will give you two instances: "One single regiment, commanded by Sir William Cole, of which we find the following article recorded by the historian, Borlase, with particular satis-

faction and triumph 'starved and famished, of the vulgar sort (the peasantry) whose goods were seized on by this regiment, seven thousand' (The land, Book V., chap. 5—note.) The poor Irish were used to starvation for Earl Ormond wrote Charles I. that, "The Irish Catholic soldiers were so loyal and faithful that several of the soldiers had starved by their arms (at their posts) and that he could persuade at least one half of his army to starve outright."

I have another curious fact to relate. Our grandfathers often heard when children of the phrase common in Ireland at one time, "Go to Hell or Connaught," it was invented by the Cromwellians. Lord Clarendon relates the origin of the phrase: After Cromwell had got rid of all generals, officers and fighting men by sending away 75,000 at a time to France and Austria and selling their wives and children at £25 per head to slavery in the West Indies with thousands of young girls and boys (Thurloe Correspondence), there still remained too many to render possible the task of cutting all their throats. The Irish Government, constituted of superior officers of the regicide force, resorted to a different plan. Lord Clarendon says: "They found the utter extirpation of the nation (which they had intended) to be in itself very difficult and to carry in itself somewhat of horror, that made some impression upon the stone-hardness of their own hearts. After so many thousands destroyed by the plague which raged over the Kingdom (produced by bad food and rotting corpses) by fire, sword and famine, and after so many thousands transported to foreign parts, there still remained such a numerous people that they knew not how to dispose of them, though they were declared to be all forfeited and so as to have no title to anything, yet they must remain somewhere. The Government therefore found this expedient which they called an act of grace.

"No counsel from our cruel wills can win us! But ill once done we bear our guilt within us."

There was a large tract of land, nearly half of the province of Connaught that was separated from the rest by a long and large river, and which by the plague and many massacres, remained almost desolate and barren. Into this space they required all both gentle and simple of the Irish to retire by such a day under the penalty of death, and all who should, after that date be found in any other part of the kingdom, whether man, woman or child, should be killed by any one who saw or met them. The land within this circuit, the most barren in the kingdom, was, out of the grace and mercy of the conquerors assigned to those of the nation as were enclosed, in such proportions as might with great industry preserve their lives." (Clarendon's Life, Vol. ii., p. 116). Clarendon states also that the Irish gentry were forced to give releases of their former property, of their rights and titles to the lands taken from them on condition of getting any land in this place—(page 176). The parliament declared then that Ireland was pacified. In the words of Tacitus—

"Ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant."

They had made a solitude, a devastation of a beautiful and fertile land and called it peace. This is the origin of the expression "Go to Hell or to Connaught." "To Heaven or Connaught," would be more appropriate; many a soul these blasphemous, cruel wretches sent to Heaven. "Blessed are those who suffer persecution for justice sake for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." (Matt. v.) But the Walhalla of Iceland, or the sixth circle of the city of "Dis," to which those are condemned who do violence to others by force or fraud (Dante's Inferno), should be a fitting abode for the fiends who

framed such laws. Their poor victims might truly asseverate that, "Hell is empty, and all the devils are here." The 'Curse of Cromwell' was a common expression in Ireland, later in and happier times used in jest.

The victims of this reign of terror, which lasted for generations in Ireland, may be counted as millions. Those whom "by faith conquered kingdoms and wrought justice." Of whom some had trials in mockeries and stripes moreover in chains and prisons. Others were stoned, cut asunder, racked and put to death with the sword. Others have wandered over the world in hunger, thirst and nakedness; being in want, distressed, afflicted; in deserts, in mountains and caves of the earth."—Hebrews xi.

"Man's inhumanity to man  
Makes countless thousands mourn."

PLACIDIA.

## The Forty Hours' Devotion.

The exercises of this Devotion will be held during the coming Lent and Paschal time in the Churches and at the dates mentioned as follows:

1st. In St. Michael's Cathedral the Devotion commences at High Mass on the first Sunday in Lent, March 3rd.

2nd. In St. Paul's Church at High Mass on the second Sunday of Lent, March 10th.

3rd. In St. Mary's at High Mass on the third Sunday of Lent, March 17th.

4th. In St. Joseph's, Leslieville, at High Mass on the fourth Sunday of Lent, March 24th.

5th. In St. Basil's at High Mass on the fifth Sunday of Lent, March 31st.

6th. In St. Patrick's at High Mass on Palm Sunday, April 7th.

7th. In St. Helen's at High Mass on the second Sunday after Easter, April 28th.

8th. In the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at High Mass on the third Sunday after Easter, May 5th.

9th. In the Church of the Sacred Heart on the fourth Sunday after Easter, May 12th.

This devotion consists in the solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament for forty hours. It is exposed during a solemn Mass of exposition, on the following day a High Mass is celebrated for peace, and on the closing day a solemn Mass is sung, at the end of which the devotion ceases and the Blessed Sacrament is replaced in the Tabernacle. After the first and last Mass a procession takes place through the church the proper hymns are sung, the Litany of the Saints is chanted. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is given after the Mass of Deposition. During the devotion the altar is ablaze with numerous tapers, and is decorated with flowers. The object of this devotion is to give public worship and adoration to Jesus Christ in this great Sacrament, to stimulate devotion towards it, to quicken our faith, freshen and strengthen our hope and confidence in His adorable presence, and to inflame our charity and rekindle in our souls and fan into holy flames the sacred fire of love towards our Eucharistic God. During it we pray for our spiritual and corporal necessities, we pray for the conversion of sinners, for the perseverance of the just, and the relief of the souls in purgatory. It is also intended to offer to God solemn acts of reparation for the sins of bad Christians in general, and in particular for the cold neglect of which so many lukewarm and bad Catholics are guilty towards our Lord in this Sacrament; also to atone for the profanations and unworthy communions of which many are guilty, and for the scoffs and insults offered to the Real Presence of our Lords by heretics and infidels. This devotion is enriched by many indulgences, and in particular by a plenary indulgence, that may be gained by all who, besides visiting the Church where the Blessed Sacrament is exposed once in each of the three days and praying there according to the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, also go to confession and receive Holy Communion.

## NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second annual meeting of the shareholders of the CATHOLIC REGISTER Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto Limited will be held at the residence of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, number 510 Sherbourne Street Toronto, on MONDAY the 4th day of March A.D. 1895 at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m.

J. D. MACDONELL,  
Secretary.

Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1895.

The book to read is not the one that thinks for you, but the one which makes you think. One trouble with the world is that every man wants to measure his neighbor's cloth with his own yardstick.

R. S. WILLIAMS &amp; SON.

Church  
Pipe  
Organs

Finished Ready for Delivery.

2 at \$2,000, 2 at \$1,200  
2 at \$700, 4 at \$500.

R. S. WILLIAMS &amp; SON,

143 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

## CUTLERY.

FULL LINES IN

Joseph Rodgers & Sons,  
Geo. Butlers & Co's.

## "MADRAS"

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

## RICE LEWIS &amp; SON,

(LIMITED.)

Cor. King &amp; Victoria Sts., Toronto

## Star Life Assurance Society

OF ENGLAND,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, 31st Dec., 1893 . . . \$17,500,000.00  
Annual Income " . . . 2,700,000.00  
Assurance in Force, " . . . 66,000,000.00  
Invested in Canada, " . . . 1,600,000.00

Money Loaned on the security of Church property,  
at low rates of interest.

The attention of Clergymen is respectfully asked to  
the various Endowment Plans of the Society, as  
the best form of investment for the future.

For information as to LOANS, ASSURANCE or  
AGENCIES, address Head Office for Canada,  
29 RICHMOND ST. WEST,  
TORONTO.

J. FRITH JEFFERIES,  
Secretary for Canada

THE TEMPERANCE AND  
General Life Assurance Co.

OFFERS THE

Best Plans and Rates  
And the Most  
Desirable Forms of  
Life Insurance Obtainable.

For desired information apply to an Agent  
of the Company or to the Manager,

H. SUTHERLAND,  
Manager.

HON. G. W. ROSS,  
President.  
HEAD OFFICE: Manning Arcade, Toronto

## RECIPE.

For Making a Delicious Health  
Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract...one bottle  
Fleischmann's Yeast..... half a cake  
Sugar.....two pounds  
Lukewarm water.....two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water,  
add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm  
place for twenty-four hours until it ferments,  
then place on ice, when it will open  
sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug  
and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles, to make two  
and five gallons.

PRATT'S LUBRICATING OIL  
LIVE DEALERS  
SELL IT.  
NO SMOKE,  
NO SMELL,  
WHITE LIGHT.  
SAMUEL ROGERS & CO. TORONTO.

\$3 A DAY SURE  
Send us your address  
and we will show you  
how to make \$3 a day; absolutely  
sure, we furnish the work and teach you free; you work  
in the locality where you live and send us your address and  
we will pay the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear  
profit of \$3 per day; work absolutely sure; don't fail to write  
today. IMPERIAL SWEETWATER CO., Box 44 Windsor, Ont.