-MARCH 15, 1872. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

party in Limerick, and—and they are all in the beautiful Papist, Florence O'Neill, whose heart hands of Sarsfield, together with a paper ac- is even now with the Jacobite crew at St. cepting his offers of services by one of your majesty's officers."

William, his accents almost guttural with rage. "Let me sce him instantly," he added, and himself." Harding, leaving the room, in a few moments reappeared, ushering in the soi-disant Layton.

served you right if you had lost your head for your folly in meddling with concerns beyond your power of management. I hope, old as you are, that they punished you in some fashion, if you from serving our interests better.

"Ah, spare me, your Majesty," said Benson, sinking on his knees : "surely I could not help being recognized by one whom ill-fortune threw in my way some years since."

The frown which had set on William's countenance had gradually relaxed, notwithstanding the furious mood he was in when Benson entered his presence. He had seen this man before with straight white locks falling over his forehead, but now that venerable head was graced with a wig, powdered indeed, but a veritable wig nevertheless, and it made him look quite a different personage. Again, there was something inexpressibly ludicrous in the whole bearing of the man, his rueful look, his pale countenance, and the trembling servility with which he crouched at William's feet, that the latter was moved to such a degree of merriment, that he was fairly convulsed with laughter, to the no small mortilication of the kneeling Benson.

"Why, you foolish knave," he said, when his laughter had subsided, "what has made you disguise yourself, you are too old at fourscore years to indulge in vanity."

"No, your Majesty," said Harding, really pitying the discomfiture of the wretched being, "I am sure your Majesty will pity Benson when I tell you the wretched mob who assaulted him in the house at which he had taken refuge, though they left him in possession of his head shaved off his white locks and most mercilessly applied the lash to his shoulders, exulting in the torment they inflicted and making merry over his annoyance, whilst they shaved his head out of pure rage, because to disguise himself he had put on an unpowdered brown wig."

Gazing contemptuously on Benson, the king, whose mirth had again given way to anger, exclaimed :

"Fool, it would almost have served you right had Sarstield ordered them to take off your head ... your folly in carrying papers of such importance in your pockets. To your feet man, and get out of my sight; I pity you, indeed, why, they gave you a much lighter punishment than you deserved; they ought to have punished you for me."

As William spoke thus, the miscrable Benson arose and hastened, by no means unwillingly, though perfectly astounded, out of the presence of the king. Indeed, his reception was not of the kind he had expected, though at the same time, he had feared a sharp rebuke for his imprudence in keeping about his person papers of such importance as those we have alluded to.

Ingratitude, however, to those who served him, was one of the chief ingredients in the of that memorable epoch which may well demand a character of the king, his brutal remark con- special notice at our hands. Parliament was opened on the 15th by the Viceroy, with a long speech cerning the Calvinist Walker, is a proof of this

who has come to save our lives and Protestant

"Have done with your taunting gibes, Sey mour, and come to the point at once; explain "You fool," said the king, "it would have in what way my name has heen used, and tell and 1782. They will inquire how they lost the me who has dared say anything against my betrothal with the lady Florence."

The spirit of mischief had evidently taken possession of the naturally mirthful Seymour, the loyalty and moderation of 1782, similar claims only as a penalty for the folly which prevented for after having, to the unspeakable disgust of may be made, and Great Britain may not be found St. John, given vent to the risible faculties in in a similar disposition to concede. My soul aches a hearty burst of laughter, he replied : "You have an intimate friend, named Benson, St. John, a canting old knave, forgive the expression, and -----'

"Ah, Benson, what about him, he left me some two months since, to make a journey into Wales, to visit some relations; he has not been to Ireland for many years."

"Indeed," said Seymour, vainly attempting to repress another burst of laughter, "really now this is too ridiculous, do you mean to deny St. John, that you do not know that he offered himself to the military authorities of this town as a spy on General Sarsfield's movements; that you oven deputed him to be the means of conveying the intelligence to the family of Miss O'Neill, that your opinions and feelings were so wedded to the cause of William of Orange that you had eventually broken the ohains which had hitherto subsisted between you, and which for some time past, have become weaker and weaker? To sum all up in a few words; you are said by him to have led Harding to write to Benson in your name, requesting him to further the good cause by every means in his power, to gain admission to the maternal aunt of Florence O'Neill, resident at Limerick, and through her to become a spy on the actions of the General and his party, avowing also your regret that you had suffered the charms of her beautiful face to draw you aside from the allegiance you owe to William and Mary. Morever, you express an eager desire to redeem past errors by offering your services as speedily as possible to our commanding officers in this place. Such, my dear fellow," added Seymour, "to corroborate all, here you are in your own person; but forgive my ill-timed morriment, for I see that an ill use has been made of your name. But really, when I remember the finale, and Benson's exit from the house of Miss O'Neill, which set all Limerick in an uproar, it is exceedingly hard

to repress another burst of laughter." "For heaven's sake, Seymour, be quiet,' said St. John, "and tell me the whole truth for some enemy has been at work, over and above the vile mischief-making Benson, whom I am determined shall not have the opportunity of meddling with my affairs in future.'

(To be Continued.) .

HOME RULE .- XV. THE UNION CARRIED.

The circumstances attending Grattau's return to the Irish House of Commons on the morning of the 16th January 1800, form an episode in the history

any

it is true, to the offer he had made of becoming tinued Seymour, the once sworn friend of Sir certained on the subject, the Irish Minister would a spy on the movements of the St. Germains Reginald, "and say that you have forsworn the have been hold enough to introduce, or the British Minister wicked enough to introduce, of the Union. "My opposition to it," he added, "does not flow from any party or faction. I think it is a measure Germains, for the godly William of Orange, fraught with every ill to Iroland and Great Britain." The Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, who had been "Bring me in the wretched fool," said faith and liberties, and from pure disinterest. Prime Serjeant, said that they had little reason to cdness has taken his father-in-law's crown for expect that the increasing population of four mil lions of people would respect the compact, if entered into, as sacred-" They will be told that the country was called upon to this compact when martial law was in full force. They will hear of the years 1779 great acquisition of those days-a free, residing, superintending legislature. They will inquire by what means they lost national independence, and much, I fear, that, dazzled by the splendour, without

to think with what ease confusion in that gap may enter, and by the one country take the other."

Mr. Charles Kendal Bushe, afterwards Lord Chick Justice, spoke thus :- "] strip this formidable measure of all its pretences and its aggravations ; 1 look at it nakedly and abstractedly, and I see nothing in it but one question-Will you give up your country? I forget for a moment the unprincipled means by which it has been promoted; I pass for an instant the unseasonable moment in which it was introduced, and the contempt of Parliament upon which it is bottomed, and I look upon it simply as England reclaiming, in a moment of your weakness that dominion which you extorted from her in a moment of your virtue : a dominion which she aniformly abused, which invariably oppressed and impoverished you, and from the cessation of which you date all your prosperity. It is a measure which goes to degrade the country by saying it is unworthy to govern itself, and to stultify the Parliament by saying it is incapable of governing the country. It is the revival of the odious and absurd title of conquest ; it is the renewal of the abominable distinction between mother country and colony which lost America. It is the denial of the rights of nature to great nation from an intolerance of its prosperity; and then, reviewing what had been done for Ireland by her domestic legislature, in an elevated strain of argumentative eloquence, he asks the pertinent question, " Can this be supplied in Westminster ?" the reply to which he furnishes in the further question-"Could a Committee of this House make a road in Yorkshire?" and the answer which he then gave to both supplies the amplest and most irrefragable argument to the advocate of Home Rule at this very hour :--- "No, nothing can supply the place of a resident Parliament, watching over national improvement, seizing opportunities, encouraging manufactures, commerce, science, ducation, and agriculture; applying instant remedy to instant mischief, mixing with the constituent body, catching the sentiment of the public mind, reflecting public opinion, acting upon its impulse, and regulating its WICCSS.

Let the cringing supporters of successful power alk as they please, we take our stand upon what is here laid down by this great ornament of the judi ial office, of whom Grattan said that "he spoke with the lips of an angel," and respecting whom Brougham, in a splendid panegyric on his chaste and classic eloquence, declared that "the breath of calumny had never tarnished the purity of his judicial character during the twenty years that he presided on the Bench." And we repeat that Ireland never can be happy, or peaceful, or prosperous, without the guidance, and the abiding influence of a domestic legis'ature.

Mr. J. M. O'Donnell offered, if an inquiry were granted, to prove at the har of the House the corruption which had been practised for destroying the constitution. "I oppose the measure," he said, because I know the foul means which have been made use of to carry it into effect, and because there is no power vested in us to hand over to another country the constitution, the laws, and the liberties of Ireland."

Of Arthur Moore's opinions on the Union we have had ample evidence already, but his testimony on this occasion is so strong that it is well worth quoting here. "I cannot refrain," he declared, "from calling the attention of the House to the wicked and since their emancipation, concurred with England inconstitutional means which have been resorted to in on the subject of war; but they have concurred with where to impose upon the country, to destroy the this remarkable difference that, before their emanci-

by Castlercagh till the last moment; and now, by the urgent importunities of friends, who deemed the fate of Ireland doomed without his aid, he came, feeble and emaciated, from the bed of sickness to plead the cause of his country. Leaning languidly on the arms of his friends, Ponsonby and Moore, he moved slowly to the table, while all the members rose simultaneously, and taking the accustomed permission to do so seated. This being immediately acceded to, he proceeded, amidst an anxious and solemn silence, and with paiaful emotion on the part of the listeners, to deliver one of the most memorable of of her glory. One who sat near him says : "Never throw. For two hours he recapitulated all the pledges that England had made and had hroken; he went through the great events from 1780 to 1800, and proved the more than treachery which had been practised towards the Irish people."

quenee, which is, happily, accessible now to all; but the fiery Irish mobs are as little pricst-led as Mr. our sketch would be incomplete and even more inadequate than we feel it to be, if ,we did not interweave into our narrative of that eventful era, some extracts from the inspired declamation, the philosophic range of thought, the high-toned language of patriotism and the epigrammatic force of diction, which are so eminently characteristic of this greatest, and wisest, and purest of Ireland's illustrious men. union of the two islands, and to the reign of law____ This is what he who mainly carried the constitution of 1782, and who could best testify as to the purpose and meaning: of that international compact here is what he states :-- "He (the Minister) denies in the face of the two nations a public fact registered and recorded; he disclaims the final adjustment of 1782, and he tells you that this was no more than an incipient train of negotiation. The settlement of which I speak consists of several parts, every part a record, establishing on the whole two grand positions-first, the admission of Ireland's claim to the Court of Queen's Bench during the week, and be legislated for by no other Parliament than that of Ireland. Secondly, the finality imposed upon the two nations regarding all constitutional projects affecting each other." After reciting what stantially raised was whether some of the acts of passed between the two parliaments, he proceeds: the defendant, who is deputy inspector-general of 'The case is still stronger against him; finality was the principal object of his country, as legislative independence was the object of ours. Ireland wished to seize the moment of her in an elaborate charge, analyzed the evidence, and strength for the establishment of her libertics; the Court of England wished to conclude the the defendant that the meeting in the Corporationoperations of that strength and bind its progress. hall, Derry, was an unlawful assembly : that a rior, The one country wished to establish her liberty, the tumult, and disturbance occurred, and that the arest other to check the growth of demand. I say the "growth of demand;" it was the expression of the preservation of the plaintiff were necessary for the time. The Court of England came therefore to an his opinion that the meeting had not the elements agreement with this country, namely, to establish for ever the free and independent existence of the Irish Parliament, and to preserve for ever the unity of the empire." Replying to the assertion of Pitt in the English House of Commons, "You abolished one constitution but you forgot to form another," he of the effigy of Landy. He told the jury if they showed unanswerably what Ireland had effected found for the plaintil not to give additional damages under her new constitution, and he continued: "The classic Minister must know. Tacitus has told him, that between the powerful and the impotent there can be no peace; the powers I speak of were the powers of peace : they were powers of protection; they were the great reserves of the Irish parliament to secure the trade of Ireland and the honor of the empire. Strange ideas this Minister entertains of the constitution of an Irish Parliament. It should be incompetent, it should be omnipotent : incompetent to regulate the commerce of the country, oninipotent to give away her constitution ; it finds its omnipotonce in his mind when it abdicates its the party; nor does he admit that there is a Home trust." He then disposed of the miserable argument Rule party prepared to act in concert during the about the Regency question; and replies by anticipation to the paltry objections raised by some oppo-

nents of Home Rule at the present day on the subject of war. "The Minister proceeds: he states a second instance, that of war. Here again the fact is against him : the Parliamente of Ireland have, ever

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION .- The number of and the number of emigrants 17,079-(according to the returns obtained by the enumerators at the oaths, he essayed to speak; but finding hims If unable to address the House standing, he requested unable to address the House standing, he requested trained during the participation of Ireland during the period.

THE "TELEGRAPH" ON THE IRISH CLEBGY .--- The new gulf-widening every day-between the people and the pricets recalls to us curiously enough the wishes the instance, to derive have linked his name with of English politicians thirty or forty years ago. If the great original orators of history and which Ireland a statesman of the time and school of Wellington may well feel pride in handing down from generation and Peel had been asked to state shortly the sum to generation as amongst the most precious heirlooms "mum Lonum of Irish polities, he would probably have said, "A diminution in the power of the priests "_ it came too late. Fate had decreed the fall of Ire-was that they were led by their minute one great sin of the Iriski voters was that they were led by their priests. Hence land, and her patriot came only to witness her over- many schemes, great and little, for imparting independence to the Irish mind, and leading it to rebel -not against England, but against Rome. As we have shown in a series of articles, that was the inspiring motive of the National Education scheme in the minds of some leading Protestant supporters. We have little heart here to break up and pick We have had our wish. A generation of Irishnen out fragments of that splendid masterpiece of elo-has been trained in our pet National schools; and

Whalley himself could desire. But, though lebels have been converted to our side ; and Englishmen are beginning to recognise that there are other erils in Ireland than can be laid at the doors of the priests, Ere long they will recognise that the Roman Catholic clergy, honourably and justly treated, are natural friends to settled government, to social order, to the Telegraph.

EMIGRATION .- According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 30th September last amounted to 17,079-9,586 males and 7,493 females-being 160 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1870.

The case of " Rea v- Hillier," which has occupied was in many respects remarkable, but chiefly as a political trial, ended yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £100 damage. The issue subconstabulary, and of the police under his command were legal or illegal in suppressing the Derry cele-bration in December, 1870. The Lord Chi f Justice, presented the issues to the jury. It was pleaded for preservation of the peace. His Lordship intimated of an illegal assembly, and that the preclamation signed by the magistrates could not make anything illegal which was not so before. He expressed a doubt whether the police acted legally in catering the hall for the purpose of preventing the burning on account of the official position of the defendant -Times' Cor.

THE O'DONOGHUE .- The Irisk Times foretells a vacancy for Tralee, not that The O'Donoghue means to resign but because he has been offered the Governorship of Madras, which Earl Morley declined.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE HOME RULE PARTY .- Mr. Butt has written a letter to the Dublin papers on the subject of the leaership of the " Home Rulers." He says that there was no actual arrangement made to constitute Mr. Maguire the Parliamentary chief of session. Before this be formed, its course of action should be considered its members determined.

Powpen .- There was a large quantity of that very necessarily and useful article soized in the city of Cork on Tuesday last. Five hundred weight of it was found concealed in a lime-kiln tiedfup in several bags. The conjecture is that it is a part of a lot

vice. ed at the speech of the ungrateful king, for ou one of them telling him that Parson Walker was amongst the slain in the melec at the Boyne, the coarse and unfeeling reply, was, " Why did the fool go there ?" This then, was the tribute which he paid to the memory of the the closing of last Session a recommendation on the man to whom he owed so much, and who had gallantly defended Londonderry. Nor may the siegs of Waterford be passed by, for when he was asked in what way the sick and wounded prisoners should be disposed of, the savage answer was "Burn them." One thousand of and fairly rejected last Session. The Minister waitthese unfortunates were thus destroyed by the ed now to get if possible a packed Parliament to deplace in which they were cooped up shortly afterwards bursting into flames.*

CHAPTER VIII.

"Yes, it is quite true that the king's troops are in so miserable a condition, that one-third of them could not be relied upon, if Tyrconnell of them could not be relied upon, if Tyrconnell were of advantage to the country, would pollute all upon his arrival were to give them a pistole the benefits it could produce. The great charge each," said a fine looking young man in military against James II. was attempting to pack a Parliauniform, in answer to the remarks of a brother officer, who had but recently joined William's forces in Ireland.

amount of disaffection," replied our old acquaintance, Sir Reginald, "or that party feeling ran so high in favor of James, even in Ireland, but really I am getting disgusted at the paltry means that are being resorted to, to strengthen the hands of the king's government; from all quarters the same tales are rife; the precluded." Sir Lawrence then moved an amendmost nefarious subterfuges are used to bring over wavering adherents of the Stuart race."

"Why, St. John," exclaimed his companion, in a tone of unfeigned surprise, " I should have thought you the last man on earth to be very particular as to how the party whose interests you espouse, should prosper, when we remember recent doings at Limerick."

The hot blood rushed to the temples of St. John, and with his hand on the hilt of his sword, he replied :

"Sdeath, sir! what do you mean by such a remark. What do I either know or care about what is going on in Limerick? I, who this night for the first time in my life, have seen this place, and have but within this short two hours arrived from Kinsale.

"My dear St. John," replied the young officer, placing his hand in a familiar and irritating manner on his friend's shoulder, "can you for one moment attempt to lead me to suppose that you are ignorant of all the fine things that have lately been done in your name to the unspeakable annoyance of Miss O'Neill's relations in Limerick ! Own the truth," con-

. McPherson, State Papers.

the Throne, which artfully omitte The Protestant party were justly disgust- allusion whatever to the subject of the Union. When the usual address had been moved and seconded by two embroidered State lacqueys, Sir Lawrence Parsons (atterwards Lord Rosse) directed the clerk to read the speeches which had been delivered by Lord Corn wallis at the opening and closing of the previous Session. He then observed that, "when at subject of Union had been made from the Throne, but all deliberation on the Messago had been prevented by a sudden prorogation, and the Speech just delivered had studiously avoided all mention of the measure, was there a man in the House who did not know the reason? The measure had been fully prive Ireland of her ancient constitution. This was a plain, undeniable, flagrant fact. He would not, he said, blame the Minister for urging a measure which he might think beneficial to the country, but he should do it in a fair, free, and uncontaminated manner. This was not the case here. Means were

employed to carry the measure, which, even if it ment. What did Ministers do now? Prostituting the prerogative of the Crown, by appointing men to places so as to pack a Parliament. The measure of an Union had been rejected last Session; it had "I am surprised to hear there is such an been condemned by the voice of the nation, and now he was preparing to bring it forward anew at a time when the country was covered with armies ; when martial law was predominant; at the very moment when a formidable invasion was preparing against this country ; when apprehensions prevail from without and within : where the free exercise of the public mind is by these circumstances ment to the Address, declaring that "His Majesty's Kingdom of Ircland is inseparably united with Great Britain, and that the sentiments, wishes, and real interests of all his subjects are that it should continue so united in the enjoyment of a free constitution, in the support and dignity of his Majesty's crown, and in the advancement of the welfare of the whole empire; which blessings we owe to the spirited exertions of an independent resident Parliament."

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Savage who declared that the decided sentiment of the great and populous county Down, which he represented, was against "the baneful measure of an Union."-The debate which followed was one of the most brilliant and exciting in the annals of a Parliament that was the frequent theatre of exhibitions of that native oratory for which Ireland was then so distinguished. Every man scemed to be inspired by the lofticst sentiments of patriotism; and the speeches delivered throughout that long night and far on into

the following morning surpassed, if possible, in talent, and energy, and forvid enthusiasm, any that had ever before been heard, even within the walls of that eloquent assembly. Our extracts, however, must he of the briefest. Lord Cole said his "constituents had agreed with him in reprobating the measure, and the artifices used to procure support for it had confirmed him in his opposition. He would oppose it while he had life."

The Right Hon. George Ogle did not imagine that,

order to impose upon the country, to destroy the Parliament, and to overturn the constitution ; means, many of which are in my power to prove at that bar, and all of which are universally known, and almost openly avowed."

Plunket delivered a masterly speech, from which ve take one or two extracts. After exposing the contunely with which the proposal of an Union had been rejected in the preceding session, he indignantly asks-" Has the measure changed its nature, or the Minister his objects, or the countries their relations? No: you shall know the changes which have taken place. I will unmask the men who have dared to come into the midst of Parliament and people to pamper their liberties by sordid , bribery, and to subdue their spirits by lawless force; and if I cannot excite the feelings of honour or virtue in their hearts, I will call the blooming blush of shame into their cheeks," Again he says-"I will not admit the principle, because it is a barter of liberty for money, even supposing your advantages as real as they are visionary. The nation which enters into such a traffic is besotted." He then reviews all that had passed in 1782, and scornfully repreaches the Minister for dishonouring the royal word and the faith of both parliaments which he had solemnly pledged, and for violating that treaty of final adjustment between the two countries the truth and sincerity of which the Almighty had been invoked to witness. Then he continues :-Thus ended that never-to-be-forgotten session. What has since been done? During the whole interval between the sessions the same barefaced system of parliamentary corruption has been pursued Dismissals, promotions, threats, promises. You held out hopes to the Catholic body, which were never intended to be gratified; regardless of the disappointment and indignation, and eventual rebellion which you might kindle; regardless of everything, provided the present paltry little object were obtained. In the same breath you held out profes sions to the Protestant, equally delusive." After contemptously describing the provincial tour of the Viceroy to gain support, he asks, "Will you dare to act on a majority so obtained? Fatal will be your councils, and disastrous your fate, if you resolve to do so. You have adopted the extremes of the despot and the revolutionist. You have essayed every means to corrupt the parliament to sell their country; you have exhausted the whole patronage of the Crown in execution of that system; and to crown all, you openly avow, and it is notoriously a part of your plan, that the constitution of Ireland is to be purchased for a stipulated sum. I state a fact for which, if untrue, I deserve serious reprehension .-I state it as a fact, which you cannot dare to deny, that £15,000 a piece is to be given to certain individuals as the price for their surrenderingwhat? Their property? No: but the rights of representation of the people of Ireland; and you will then proceed in this, or in any Imperial Parliament, to lay taxes on the wretched natives of this land to pay the purchase of their own slavery." Other men of lesser note, but equally decided in

their opposition, followed on the same side throughout the stormy hours of that fatal night; but still the debate went on with unflagging spirit on both sides till about seven o'clock on the morning of the

16th, when a cry arose that Grattan was coming. He had only just been elected for Wicklow, before after the sense of the House had been so clearly as- | midnight, the writ having been purposely withheld | sieve till smooth.

pation their concurrence was barren, and since their emancipation it has been productive, He thinks he foresees that the Parliament of Ireland may dissent from that of Great Britain on the subject of war. He knows that peace and war are in the department of the king, not of parliament : he knows that on a proclamation by his Majesty, Ireland is in a state of war, of course, and without the assent of the Houses of Parliament; he knows that the supply of that war depends, not on the Parliament of Ireland, but of Great Britain ; and therefore, the interference of the Parliament of Ireland on that subject, is little more than the declaration of a sentiment. For the preservation of her constitution she is interested in British wars. She considers the British empire a great western barrier against invasion from other countries. She hears the ocean, protesting against separation, but she hears the sea likewise, protesting against union; she follows, therefore, her physical destination, and obeys the dispensations of Providence, when she protests, like that sea, against the two situations, both equally unnatural, separation and union." This argument is as true and conclusive to-day, as it was seventytwo years ago: nay, it has acquired accumulated force, in an increasing ratio of bitter experience from year to year, ever since. Let us inlay our narrative with another extract-of those priceless gems of parliamentary history. "Let us consider, Grattan said, " what the British Parliament has been and let us compare that parliament, for this purpose with the legislature of Ireland. In this comparison, I do not mean to approve of all the parliaments that have sat in Ireland. I left the former parliament because I condemned its proceedings; but I argue not like the minister from the misconduct of one parliament against the being of parliament itself. I value that parliamentary constitution by the average of its benefits; and I affirm, that the dessings procured by the Irish Parliament in the last twenty years are greater than all the blessings procured by those parliaments for their own country within that period. Within that time, the legislature of England lost an empire, and the legislature of Ireland recovered a constitution." But our space unfortunately, obliges us to bring these extracts to a close. When Grattan concluded his speech, Castlereach set up one of his subordinates to make a miserable attack on the orator, but the house grew impatient: a division was loudly called for; and the fate of Ireland was scaled. The minister carried his motion for adjournment, which was tantamount to a defeat of the anti-Unionists, by a majority of fortytwo. This majority he was enabled to maintain throughout the subsequent debates, and in June, the atrocious Act of Union was carried, in spite of the Protest of the Duke of Leinster, and sevoral of the leading peers of Ireland, in spite of the opposition of Gratian, Plunket, and all the real parliamentary representives of the country, and in spite of the executions of the great mass of the people of Ireland. -Catholic Opinion.

HIBERNICUS.

(The next article will conclude the series.)

two quarts strong beef soup, with two onions firied in butter; let it simmer slowly; then rub through a

imunition taken during the revolutionary excitement from the gunmakers' shops. It must have been some years in its hiding place, for no raid has been made on the Cork factories for a long time-Dublin Irishman.

An incidental consequence of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church has been to present the spectacle of a body of laity and Clorgy, who lately were as ourselves, altering their organization, modify ing their Creeds, amending their Service Books, and making their voice heard on the critical question of education .-- Times.

A man named Gallagher, who was the principal witness against the hish-Americans who came to Ireland in the Jackmel, returned to Kilcar, his native place, after the trial, and recommenced his old business, piloting vessels into Donegal Harbour. The other day, when engaged piloting a vessel, ladea with wheat, into Killybegs, the sailors became aware who he was, and knocked him down several times, declining to desist until the captain had to threaten to shoot them if they continued to maltreat him as they were doing .- Correspondent of Mail.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FENIAN AMNESTY .- At a special meeting of the Amnesty Association held at Dublin on Saturday night an autograph letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the condemnatory resolutions of the society on the tone of Mr. Bruce's letter in answer to a memorial praying Her Majesty to grant a general annesty. The Premier denies that Mr. Bruce tried to throw the refusal of an amnesty on the Queen. A document addressed to Ministers was answered by them in their own name. The Ministers who advised the language in Mt. Bruce's letter were alone responsible. The Asteeintion passed a resolution expressing satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's lettter. Another resolution was adopted, asking the president of the society, Mr. Butt, M.P., to draught an address to the public, and a memorial to Her Majesty, to be signed by the Irish people, congratulating her on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and praying for a general amnesty. Mr. Butt has written to the Association expressing his confident expectations of an amnesty.

TENANT-RIGHT IN THE NORTH .- BELFAST .- Mr. John H. Govan, auctioncer, set up for sale, at his man, George's-lane, in this town, a farm of land now occupied by Mrs. Mary Thomson, situate in the townland of Holstone, parish of Kilbride, country Autrin, containing twelve and a half Irish acres, held from year to year, under James Owens, J.P., at the yearly rent of £24 14s 2d. After a good deal of very spirited bidding. Mr. Thomas M'Kinstor was declared the purchaser at £500. Forty pounds per acre for the tenant-right of a farm held at will at £2 per acre of rent must be considered a wonderfully high figure. Freeman.

That the demand for a measure of local government now so popular in Ireland has influenced the councils of the Ministry seems certain, as it is now announced that a Local Government Departmenti to be established in Ireland, in connexion with the Poor Law Board. According to the showing of the lord lieutenant this arrangement will save great expense to Ireland as it will do away with the ne cessity for coming to London with certain Irish local mcasures.

A petition against the return of Captain Nolan for Galway has been lodged, treating and intimidation being alleged.

TURNIP Sour.-Scrape fine, six large turnips into