THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

At length the turrets of the old manor of the Loncinis became visible to Theobald's longing view; it was situated in an open square at the extreme end of the village; his heart beat quickly, but his countenance was gloomy and overcast, for the scene in which he had so unwillingly played the principal part afflicted him deeply. From the door of his birthplace a fair young girl advanced to meet him; she was dressed in white, as if for a great fete, and appeared full of joy, which her natural timidity kept in check.

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North: MASSARD W. Contract

Theobald ran to embrace his sister Clarita .-She was, indeed, the gentle, modest girl he had pictured to himself, and that he had desired she should be. But her youthful features were far from possessing the brilliant and sparkling beauty there were not above six hundred killed; and the of ours Yet let us nos refuse him that meed of of Annunciata. Clarita, at this time, was not most of them that were killed were butchered after seventeen years of age. She had golden-color- they had had down their arms, and had been almost ed have with a beautiful and transnarent com- an hour prisoners, and divers of them murdered afed hair will a beautiful and transparent complexion; her eyes were as blue as the azure above, but her crimson lips were, perhaps, ra- have "man, woman and child put to the sword !"ther too thick, and her features did not present Sir Adam Loftus did the same! sufficient regularity to make her a beauty; and yet it was impossible to look at her without deinnocence and modesty in the somewhat melan- massacre of the unfortunate inhabitants of Glencue, choly expression of her features. The beauty which left so indelible a stain upon the character of companion of his infancy, and was the living ed by the rebellion. If we may believe one of the mage of the mother he had lost; then, while | leaders of this party, thirty families were assailed by Annunciata busied herself in giving refreshments them in their beds, and massacred with calm and deliberate cruelty." So says Dr. Leland. to the shepherds, the brother and sister paid a visit to their great-grandmother.

brother-in-law, then her husband, and afterceason, so that she had no will or energy left .---Annunciata alone was the head of the house, and cares a mother bestows on a beloved child.

- Here is your son Theobald, who has returned home,' said Charita in her soft voice : 'give often unwillingly, to kull their prisoners ; and all the officers, with the exception of a few that someiam your blessing, good mother.'

Madame Lonemi was seated in a large cushrise from her seat, but stretching out her withered hand--

. May the God of all mercies shower his graces and blessings on this, the last of the Loncuis,' said she ; may he be happier than his forefathers, and live to a good old age.'

(To be continued.)

HOW PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY WAS ES-TABLISHED IN IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Review, November, 1860.) We continue extracts from the Dublan Review in illustration of the merciful, and Christian spirit of Protestantism. To spread the blessings were the evangelical methods resorted to :-

ture. The people, men, women and children, of a village named Bulloge being, as well they might, terrified at what took place at Clontari, threw themselves, in slender bonts, on the mercy of the waves, when they saw Coote's soldiers coming : but the soldiers pursued them in other boats, overtook, and threw them into the sea! It is a sickening thought, that the vile lords justices of a country pro fessing to be Christian, could give their governers orders to "wound, slay, kill, and destroy " " to burn, spoil, waste, consume and demolish all the places, towns, and houses where the rebels are, or have been relieved and harboured, and all the hay and corp there ;" and afterwards to declare joyously that the soldiers carried out their mandates, and "slew all persons promiscuously, not sparing the women, and sometimes not even the children !"--Hear what Lord Ormonde says took place after a batile :-" The army, I am sure, was not eight thousand effective men; and of them it is certain that ter they were brought within the walls of Dublin." Parsons commanded the "burning of corn" and to

In carrying out the English idea of famine Sir W. Cole is praised for having "starved and famished of the vulgar sort, whose goods were seized on by his light, there was such an inexpressible charm of regiment, seven thousand; and nothing since the and purity of her mind shone (it may be said) in her sweet countenance. Theohald tenderly strained her to his heart. She had been the strained her to his heart. She had been the

Other authorities make the number of the murdered far more numerous. Not one thousandth part of Madame Loncini was at this time upwards of what could be told has been mentioned of the deminety years of age. She had seen, first, her plorable means that were taken to annihilate an entire people; yet what has been told is frightful brother-in-law, then her husband, and alter-wards her grandson Autonio, all fall by violent such a thrill of horror over the minds of the peadeaths ; and so many successive shocks had santry at the present day, as the horrifying doeds of weakened her understanding and unpaired her that vilest of men, Cromwell. No room for mercy was there in that morose mind ; and in sadness and affliction had Ireland long cause to mourn his rule. The slaughter by this demon at Drogheds and Wexdirected the allairs; in fact, since her brother's ford would be incredible if narrated of the most death, she was the mistress ; but Clarita was the blood-thirsty of Eastern despots, yes, even of Naca con-oling angel, attentive and assiduous to the Sahib, the Eastern Cromwell, on a small scale, if ohe lady; she alone rendered those services that which has damned that wretch's memory to all noor Madame Louchi's position required; she eternity. Cromwell was twice repulsed in his atled her to church, read aloud books of piety, or | tack on Drogheds, and on the death of Colonel Wall, tried to amuse her by singing sacred songs. It the soldiers untimely listened to the offers of quarter was, indeed, an affecting sight to see this gentle girl lavish upon her aged relative all the tender had heard that he had all the flower of the Irish army in his power, he issued "order that no quar-ter should be given." The soldiers were obliged

how escaped, were killed in cold blood. Lord Ormonde, says Cromwell, on this occasion exceeded ioned arm-chair, with her face turned to the himself, and anything he had ever heard of, in door. At sight of the young man, a gleam of breach of faith and bloody inhumanity ; and that the joy illuminated her countenance; she did not cruelties exercised there for five days after the town was taken, would make as many several pictures of inhumanity as the Book of Martyrs or the Relation of Amboyus.

It is of the same time and place that Leland says : -"A number of ecclesinstics were found within the walls; and Cromwell, as if immediately commissioned to execute divine vengeance on these ministers of idolatry, ordered his soldiers to plunge their weapons into the helpless wretches!" And then this canting scoundrel had the blasphemy to write to his English parliament, giving " to God alone the glory" of the aellish deeds which he had himself enacted and that parliament appointed a day of thanksgiving for, and sent its approval to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of the Execution done at Drogheda.

Depopulated by fire and sword, robbed and despoiled of estates, goods, and chattels, but not yet exterminated," those who submitted did so with transportation as the alternative, and in one year of the Protestant Faith in Ireland, the following 27.000 men were sent off. Forty thousand of his enemies did Grouwell thus send away to swell the armies of Europe, and to sicken the hearts of foreigners by the recital of his deeds. Anything to get rid of these enemies! It was averred, as quoted by Lingard, that 100,000 were driven from their country, men, women, and children, several thousand of whom were drafted to the West Indies-the husbands were sent to the Continent-the woman and chilir ns, they were very often driven to injustice. The dren, and those under military age, were sent to very judges and foremen of juries were bribed, in perish in the West India Islands. Fire, sword, plague, famine, transportation, all failed to exterminute, and therefore, says Clarendon, an "act of Grace" was resorted to. Oue half the province of Counaught, beyond the Shannon, "which by the plague and many massacres remained almost desolate," was pointed out to the unhappy Irish, and thence were they to betake themselves by a certain day under penalty of death. Those found in any other part of the kingdom after that date, man, woman, or child, was to be killed by any one who met them. And then was Ireland pacified, and then did Cromwell's soldiers divide Ireland amongst themselves, the whole County of Tipperary being wisely reserved for the Regicide himself. "He made a wilderness and called it peace !" Respecting Wexford, hear Dr. Lingard. "No distinction was made between the defenceless inhabitant and the armed soldier ; nor could the shricks and prayers of 300 fethis was confessedly to exterminate all the Catholics males, who had gathered round the great cross, preserve them from the swords of these ruthless bar-

to which they clung with such tenacity. Their task-masters on the other hand, must have seen in the triumph of James, the loss of those recently attainted estates; and the more especially when the character of extreme violence with which their acquisition took place, was considered. These things will account for the virulence of the struggle which took place. It will also explain the conduct of Richard Tabot, Earl of Tyrconnell, in collecting with all bis energy, a Catholic army, -us if where love came from one party in that unfortunate country, hate must proceed from the other. Such was then the melancholy antagonism of parties.

The English people succeeded in their Revolution in their own way -that Revolution while it had its evila had its benefits also-but of its evils only did Ireland participate. It might have been little to her but for the reasons just given, whether England. in deposing one she called a tyrant, accepted his coldnatured and unheroic son-in-law-for he is no hero praise which is due to the fact having come from a country where Protestant and Catholic, while observing their different forms of religion, at least lived in amity, he was shocked and disgusted to see the untameable virulence of the Protestant party in Ireland, which marked every step of the Revolution there with blood and slaughter.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE NATIONAL BOARD. -The following "circular" has been issued by the Archbishop of Tuam to the priests of his diocess -The Morning News, referring to it, says, " This looks well :"---

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Jan. 11. "Rev. dear Sir,-...With a view to adopt the most effectual means to abate the evils of mixed education, now so deservedly and generally deplored, we require answers to the following questions :-"1. Are there National Schools in your parish

and, if so, how many? "2. Of these National Schools are there any vest-

ed in the corporate Board of Education, and, if so, which are those schools? "3. Who are the patrons of the several schools in

your parish? "4. Who are the inspectors?

"5. The National Schools being conducted on the principle of mixed education, whether the schools in your parish be mixed with Catholics and Protestants, or whether they consist generally of exclusively Catholic pupils?

"6. What portion of time is alloted each week for religious instruction, and by whom dispensed?

"7. Whether any of the masters and mistresses who may dispense religious instruction have been trained in any of those Protestant or mixed institutions where the ordinary or the clergy had no opportunity of ascertaining their fitness to direct the moral and religious education of Catholic children of this diocess?

"S. Do you know any of those inspectors of Catholic schools to have been educated in or to be connected with the Queen's Colleges, condemned by the Church?

"9. How often in each month do you visit those schools?

"10. Are there any of your flock sending any of their children to the condemned colleges above alluded to?

"11. How many Catholic schools of every description in your parish unconnected with the Nu-tional Board?

"On account of the vital importance of this subject, your distinct answers to these questions will be expected before the 24th of this mouth.

"I remain your faithful servant, "† JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam."

THE IRISH QUESTION .- Mr. John Martin resumes his correspondence with Mr. Smith O'Brien on the subject of an invasion of Ireland by France. His speculations on the result of a war between France and England, so far as Ireland is concerned, are contrined in the following extract from the letter :-I say, then, if war should break out between France and England, and if the French Emperor should consider it his interest to invade Ireland for the purpose of that war, I think he would deal honourably and generously with the Irish people. Certainly, French policy (as you remark), like the policy of all nations, is selfish. Certainly, it is the est of France 1 hat the French Emperor is bound not to consult the interest of us frish. But if nis Government considered it good policy for France to expel the English power from Ireland, why should not Louis Napoleon ally himself to the cause of Ireland, just as Louis XVI. allied himself to the revolted Americans in order to expel the English power from the State. And were be to ally himself to the cause of Ireland, he would adhere to his engagements with the same firmness and good faith with which Louis XVI. supported the cause of the United States. What might be the fortune of such a war it is not for me to speculate. It is enough to say that the parties concerned, and, above all, the people of Ireland, ought to consider well the nature of the quarrel, the interest at stake, the forces to be counted upon, and to judge for themselves as wisely as they can ; and may God avert from our unhappy country the horrors of civil war!"

THE PARTRY EVICTIONS. TO THE PEOPLE OF IBELAND.

Mount Partry, January, 1861. Ocuntrymon-Wherever I go I am met with the question, "How are the poor people circumstanced ?" Let me give one common answer to all. They are up to this themselves scattered about among the neighbors, and their cattle perishing in the fields in want of shelter. One man threw a few sticks up against a wall, throwing some scraws over them, and thus made a shift to shelter a wife and four weak, sickly children. The snow, and sleet, and rain, and storm, came one night last week, the shed fell in upon the wretched creatures, and they merely escaped with their lives. A poor man in Mr. Lynch's (of Petersburgh) family has since given them temporary shelter. Another old man, Michael Cavanagh, and his wife, are confined to their beds for the last week, owing at once to cold caught on the day of eviction, and to auxiety and sufferings endured ever since.-This man is eighty years old, his wife 74, and their imputed crime was that " their son-in-law (i.e., their daughter) was living with them," and that the old man of eighty assaulted a Scripture reader. The latter is a most flagrant invention -he was never even charged with such an offence -- while a Christian bishop puts it down as a crime that he should have his daughter-his youngest daughter, the heir of his little means and former holding-near him to close his eyes in death! St. Paul puts it down to the shame of the Pagans to have been " without affection." His pretended successor has discovered guilt worthy of extermination in a Christian to possess that virtue. I am this moment going to administer the last sacraments to this poor old couple. Another woman, old Widow Lally, is after leaving me and in her very eyes and voice she bears the signs of all she has endured. She is quite hoarse, and choaked up from cold caught during the late snow, from ex-posure Her eyes are livid and sunken; yet, blessed be God, not a word of complaint from her lips. Well, please God, their sufferings will soon cease .-The monks have nobly given up a farm they had under Mr. Lynch, of Petersburgh, to be divided between some of them, and Mr. Lynch, with that benevolence which has ever characterised his family, has readily consented. Along with this I have purchased the interest of another farm in Mr. Gildea's property (now in Chancery) from the late steward of Lord Plunket, and must try and settle down as many as I can there. Master Brooke is, I am told, a humane man, and I am sure he will give

no opposition. For this I have paid down £100, which, of course, I had in the first instance to borrow, with nearly an equal sum for incidental expenses --Another £100 will not cover the expense of building houses, &c., while what amount will or can repay the privations endured by the poor people since the day of their eviction? Their cattle and horses are, I am sorry to say, losing their young owing to exposure during the snow. Within the last week this happened to two of them, while the rest, I am told, and, indeed, in some instances, have seen inyself, are mere skeletons. Until this case is finally disposed of in Parliament you shall hear from me occasionally through the press, which, for the most part, I have to thank for either its generous support or its impar-tial representations. Fellow-men and good Christians I appeal to you .-- Yours, P. P. LAVELLE.

WHY DO NOT TENANTS IMPROVE ?- The question in the mouth of every traveller is-"Why do not the Irish improve their holdings? The land is badly cultivated; there is no draining, no hedging, no improvement of any sort going on among the small farmers" To this we reply, without fear of contradiction-it is not in human nature, if you view it in all its bearing, for a man to improve his land, if, in less than twelve months, he may be deprived of the fruits of his industry. How could it? The savage will not leave his child exposed to the ferocity of the lion : the Indian will shun the scalping knife of pendent of the English Minister, and sustained by the tribe that was ever hostile to his tribe. None, the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland, much may still even the idiot, will leave himself at the mercy of a be done for the Pope, the Church, and our native known enemy. Why, then, should the intelligent Irishman be the exception? Why should be expend whatever little money he has in making improvements, with no security that he will reap any benefit from them, relying on the morey of a man whose class has been ever, with few exceptions, the known enemy of the tenant class? We say this with full deliberation. The landlords of Ireland as a class, have treated their tenantry worse than most conquerors treated the conquered. For the landlord's amusement, pleasure and profit, the tenantry labour from the rising to the setting of the sun, and their reward does not amount to a miserable competence. When we say it is not in human nature to improve land without having some security for the benefit of such improvements, we mean our observations to ap-ply even where the tenant lives under a good landord. If a tenant would be considered foolish in making improvements in such a case without a lease, much more foolish would he be did he improve where the landlord is not a good one-where he is an absentee-where the landlord's place is held by a rapacious solicitor-agent-where the agent is not only an attorney, but a political bigot, venting his rude and vulgar spleen on the poor Catholic-firstly, because he is a Catholic; and, secondly, because he dares have a conscience of his own in politics. Such circumstances are common in Ireland. The poor tenant is not only at the mercy of a bad landlord, but often has his fate suspended on the caprice of a bigoted political, canting, immoral, rapacious agent; and worse still, must court the smiles of a corrupt, bribe-collecting bailiff. If, under such circumstances, a tenant-at-will can have courage to improve, we may expect to hear that the Shannon is flowing back to its source; that the tide has ceased to ebb and flow; or that any other impossibility has been accomplished. As soon as the power of the peoplethe influence of public opinion-began to be felt in Ireland, the landlords took the alarm, and determined to disarm and keep more at their own mercy the men they had oppressed. The vicious can never forgive those they have wronged. The proprietors why they endeavor to keep them without leases - not as yeamen, but as serfs. They have treated the tenaniry so hadly that they think it would be impossible for the tenantry not to take revenge if they had it in their power. Hence the reason every effort is made to keep the tenaats without power-to keep them without leases and without votes. But the disease is working its own remedy. Less suffering might longer be borne. The present suffering of the tenantry is intolerable. The tonant class of Ireland demand, and are able to insist upon getting, a better state of things. It would be madness in a few landfords to stand before a whole people aroused by wrong and driven frantic by despair. We must - we will have a new system of things. The tenants must get compensation for the improvements they have made. Lands must be let at a rational value, that will allow an industrious farmer a respectable competence for himself and his family. Some security must be given to the tenant for his improvements. No man but himself should eat the fruit of the tree he has planted. He cannot be left to the mercy of bailiffs, nor agents, nor bad landlords. In all relations with the landlord the tenant must be as free and independent as he is in his bargains with his shopkceper. This state of things the tenantry of Ireland can have if they will. They have the power: shame upon them if they have not the will. On this subject the great might of the people should be tried It is peculiarly their own affair. The bill of the last session is not only a cruel mockery, but an insult to the intelligence of the masses. Let the proper bill be again and again demanded, and every effort con-sistent with allegiance made to enforce it. Under present circumstances, it would be almost criminal in tenants-at-will, with the yearly " Notice to Quit" hanging over them, to improve their holdings : and this being so, should not every good man join in the legraph.

Died, on the 13th instant, at the Convent of St. Savour, Limerick, at the very advanced age of 101 years, Brother Peter Daly, who, for the last 76 years, was a professed lay brother of the Order of Preachers. During his long and simple life he was remarkable for his fervent but unostentatious piety. He entered religiou in times of great trouble in the old Convent of Fishlane. He was a man of great intelligence, and had a most tenacious memory, Even within the last few months he most accurately related some of the most important events of his early life, particularly the organisation and review of the Volunteers. He was in full possession of all his faculties up to the last few days of his life. He was walking about during the early part of the week Being fortified with the boly sacramonts, which he received in full consciousness and with a most holy faith, and surrounded by the members of his community, he calmly resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator. May he rest in peace.

IRISH BRIGADE BANQUET AT WEXFORD .- A grand banquet in honour of Major O'Reilly and the Wexford Contingent of the Pope's Irish Brigade came off on Tuesday evening last in the town of Wexford. The Morning News says : We believe we only echo the verdict of every spectater of the scene of Tuesday last when we state that, since the days of '43. no such ovation was offered to a public man in Ireland as that which welcomed Major C'Reilly to the capital of that brave and patriotic county. It was a triumphal procession from town to town. Even before the gallant gentleman and his officers reached the boundary of the county which had offered him this public honour, the popular feeling found utterance, and county distinctions were lost in the recollection that his name and his cause were dear to all Ireland. The following is a translation of a letter from General Lamoriciore, read on the occasion :---Paris, Dec., 23, 1860.

Sir,-I thank you for the invitation you have addressed to me, to assist at the banquet which the Oatbolies of Wexford intend giving Major O'Reilly and certain officers and soldiers of the Battalion of St. Patrick, which fought so valiantly for the holy cause of the Church. Imperious necessities detain me here, and prevent me from attending the banquet where I should have been happy to meet my old brothers-in-arms. Allow me to beg of you to convey to them, and to the committee of the banquet. the fullest expression of my regret, and the apology which I address to you, with the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

DE LAMORICIERE Major O'Reilly delivered a very spirited speech.

THE IMEN BARGADE.-The thirty-six Irish soldiers who now form the depot of the Brigade will be strengthened to a company of 150 men, by fresh arrivals from Ireland. There was a proposition for the incorporation of these men into the corps of the Zonaves ; but the green uniform has prevailed over the grey, and the Irish will continue to be a separate and national corps.-Roman Letter of Times.

IBELAND AND THE NEW YEAR .--- Independence of sh English factions is the key to the edifice of our strength. If we are to have union, it must be upon an honest basis; and there can be no honesty if we ally ourselves to any English faction. This is Godtruth, and it must be told throughout the length and breadth of the land. We call for the union of all Irish Catholics; but the first step towards it, and the only means by which it can be of any use, must be, as in the case of last year, the utter repudiation of the English Minister. Ireland can have no allies but God and the Pope; and all English factions-Whig and Tors-must be discarded, as enemies to the one true Church to which, through weal and woo, our forefathers have ever been faithful. We can no longer serve two masters. If we would help the Pope, we must give up the Whigs, and vice versa. But, with an Irish party in Parliament, indeland. This is the true, the only policy for success. -Kilkenny Journal.

CONTINUED INSULTS TO THE IRISH SPEAKING PUBLIC. -We call public attention to the following :- "On Monday week, we left the Petty Sessions' Court of of this town, under disgust and horror at the daring outrage of a Catholic Solicitor, who taunted a countrywoman with perjury, because she would not speak the English language. To the credit of Mr. A. M. Blake, J.P., a Protestant, he called up a respectable who swore that she could not speak English. It ought to have been enough for the esteemed presiding magistrate, John F. Brown, Esg. that Mrs. Bourke, when on her oath, said that she could not speak English, to have protected her from outrage. Our magistrates must know that, even in India, in order to the obtainment of the post of judge or magistrate, a man must have, first, a sufficient knowledge of the native language. As the government has such a regard for the prejudices of remote and civilized nations, it ought to enforce the same rule at home. It is time to inform the Irish Executive of this increasing improper conduct or the part of Irish magistrates and professional gentlemen. We feel it will be done. We repeat that, though persons may understand what is being said in a strange language, it does not follow that they can express their thoughts in it. To speak a language with ease, one must think in that language. There are numbers of Irish ladies and gentlemen who can read and write French with accuracy, and, yet, they would hesitate to give sworn evidence in Now, the English tongue is more strange to our Irish speaking peasantry than the French to the persons alluded to above. Magistr ites ought seriously to look to this."-- Connaught Patriot. EMBARNASSMENT .- The recognition, by England, of the Right of the People to choose their own rulers, has fallen among the possessions of the British Empire, as a spark into powder. Ireland is not the only nation which it has inspired with hope, nor are the Irish the only people whose distinct protest against the present state of things and clearly expressed desire for future change has awakened the Government of England to the danger of recognising the truth-elsewhere. And this awakening has not been of England, alone. Other jowers, triendly and unfriendly, have been diligent to perceive the fact. And of all powers and countries, how many belong to the latter class, - how few to the former? England's friends, cool enough at the best of times (for friendship cannot abide arrogance,) have grown cooler, and her enemies embolding, beholding how infirm is the bond which bluds together her possessions. Any great revolution in Europe would shake the British Empire asunder. Such is the fact, though not yet an accompliahed one, yet a sturdy fact, nevertheless .-- Irishman. THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS .- We have reason to believe that the Irish Heirarchy intend prohibiting Olerical Patrous of Gatholic Schools from sending their teachers to the Model or Training Schools of the National Board, and also from employing monitors, leachers, &c., who may enter these institutions after the date of such prohibition. As the summonses of the National Board have been issued, calling on nearly two hundred masters and mistresses to attend the Central Training School early next month, we feel that the above mentioned fact should be made known at once to untrained Catholic teachers, in order to prevent disappointment .- Morning News.

Endeavours were made to invalidate all grants to the owners of the lands of Connaught after the time of Elizabeth. Juries were soon empannelled - rich ones that could afford fines in case of unsatisfactory verdicts; and under threats of such fines, and of loss of ears, bored tongues, and forebeads branded with hot these cases, to an enormous extent.

In this iniquitious proceeding, even the vile Straf-ford was obliged to confess that the king had no legal claim, and after Roscommon and other counties had been plundered through intimidation, Galway was begun with. The jurors there did their duty, and were consequently bound over to appear in the castle chamber,-the Sheriff was fined £1,000, and the jury £4,000 each, with seizure of estates and imprisonment until the fines were paid! Every sort of intimidation was put into requisition, and horse troops increased in order to "look on" while a whole kingdom was being despoiled. Even four shillings in the pound, out of the confiscated estates, were given to the judges as a bribe to warm their interests in the proceedings, and the results were boasted of 11

It is melancholy to reflect that the object in all of Ireland, those of English, as well as those of native descent : - the whole race of the latter, as barians. By Cromwell himself the number of slain Lord Clarendon says, the parliament party had is reduced to two, by some writers it has been "sworn to extirpate." In strict conformity with such hellish intentions were their laws. "Extirpa-Sufficient has now been written to show how tion," says Carte, "was preached as Gospel." To this horrid purpose was rebellion fomented, and to this effect took place the burnings of villages, and the slaughter of men, women, and children, some of to the virulence of party, religious differences came the latter being, as in the case ordered by the governor of Munster, St. Leger, "untimely ripped out of their mother's womb." This brute having execut-facations, coming up to the very period, saw at the ad men aud women, caused one poor woman liter-time of the Revolution, Ireland all but a conquered ally "to be ripped up, from whose womb three babes were taken, through every one of whose little bodies his soldiers thrust their weapons!" This deed was in some degree parodied by a most bloodthirsty monster, Sir Charles Coote, who, having burned the town of Clontarf, slaughtered amongst the rest, " three sucking infants !"

Su of Munroe; he killed seven hundred country neople, men, women, and children, having first made a piezy of their cattle which they were driving away 1. The same person having at his command an army of 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse, burnt the country in Westmeath and Longford, and "put to the sword sil the country people they met" When the wretched people took shelter in the thickets and furze, it was no uncommon thing to set these on fire, killing as muny as attempted to escape, or forcing them back to he burned. Even "the Lords and Commons" of Engined ordsined " that no quarter shall be given which shall be taken in hostility against the parlia-ment, either upon sea or within this kingdom;" and so, Lord Charendun says, "The Earl of Warwick, and the officers under him at sea, had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such freebooters as suited under their commission, taken all the seamen when became prisoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboa.d . ujo the sea, without distinction of their condition, if they were Irish."

This Contarf mussacre, as Clarendon states, was fuirowed by suother brutal outrage on human na- lost rights, and the free observance of that religion

parties were pitted against each other-the one invading, persecuting, and maligning ;- the other, for ages, losing, suffering, and indiguant. As if to add on the boards as the consequences of England's Recountry. Within a few short years of that time, the robbery of the natives was of a wholesale character in the North, South, and centre, more especially. What interest, then, should the Irish have taken in the Stuarts ?- those Stuarts who, from the first to the second James, inclusively, showed acts of dissimulation and disbonesty, towards them. Why, with their wounds still bleeding, did they muster their thousands to throw themselves between the outcast of England and his usurping son-in-law?

But a few years before the accession of James to the throne, and in the reign of his brother, the penal laws were revived and enforced again the Catholics of Ireland. Their clergy were hauted down and barished, and they who harboured them were visited with fearful purishment. The prohibition of selling Catholics gunpowder, and the disarming of them then took place, and rewards were offered to those informing of persons in the army who were known to have been present during the celebration of Mass, which rewards were meted out according to the rank of the delinquent. The dispersion of Papists, at whatever place assembled, was entorced, and they were not allowed to 'enter the Castle of Dublin, or any of the great forts or citadels. A rule of extermination was all but preached about seven years before James became King; and it can therefore easily be supposed with what joy a long suffering, and still persecuted people, must have seen a Catholic ruler on the throne of England. The triumph of his cause would doubtless have restored to them their long

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With regard to the Irish political "situation" in its present aspect and condition, Mr. Martin BAYS:-

"A repeal of the Union would satisfy all my wishes for Ireland, and it would satisfy the wishes of 99 out of every 100 of the people of Ireland. It depends upon the conduct of our aristocracy whether we are to have the happiness of obtaining our freedom as a united people, in our existing social order, without disturbance of property, without actual war, or whether we must trust to the chances of a foreign intervention. Events have caused very many of our people to despair of the patriotism of the Irish aristocracy. Constitutional agitation is become quite | cannot forgive the tenantry ; and hence the reason distasteful to the Irish people, owing as well to the failures and disappointments that have attended such attempts as to the sacrifices that are requisite for supporting them. The peasantry cannot go on, year after year, giving patriotic votes at the peril of eviction, and the middle classes cannot continually sacrifice their prospects of professional advancement. So long as the aristocracy are upon the side of England it is dangerous for the professional classes oven to acknowledge their patriotic desires. Fashion is against our cause, the dispensers of patronage are against our cause. And considerations of this kind may explain how it has come to pass that, whereas up to 1848 five-sixths of the people of Ireland were declared nationalists, and among them a very large proportion of the middle classes, now there are very few members of Parliament, very few mayors, and but few lawyers, doctors, or merchants that publicly profess themselves Repealers. Have they changed their minds as to the need that Ireland has of self-government? No. but they have lost hope of obtaining repeal by constitutional action, they have lost hope of a successful insurrection of the Irish people, they expect nothing from England's justice and they cannot operate upon her fears, and therefore they turn their eyes to the foreign enemies of England and secretly pray for deliverance through them."

On Sunday week last over fifteen hundred of the patriotic people of Tipperary had their signatures affixed to the National Petition, thereby testifying that they are not satisfied with an Imperialising Legislature, and showing to England-to Enrope, that Irishmen consider themselves capable of enacting their own laws better than those who never trod on Irish soil.- Munster News.

The Rev. Mr. Aylward, P.P. of Mooncoin, Kilkenny, has purchased 700 blankets for distribution | effort to procure a rational remedy ?- Castlebar Teamong the poor of his parish.

STATE OF TIPPERARY .- The Tipperary Free Pices says :-" There are at present but five persons in the county gaol for trial at the ensuing assizes-1 for manslaughter, 1 for attempting to upset a train, 1 for assault, 1 for post office robbery, and 1 for con-cealment of birth. When it is remembered: that six months have elapsed since the last assizes were holden, it will be seen from the above that crime is becoming small by degrees in what was once known as 'terrible Tipperary.'"