## GATHOLIG GHRONICLE

TIE PRESENT AND PAST ATMEMIPS IN MRELAND.


(From the American Celt.)
We lase beard a great deal of hate, ladies and centeman, of the progress of the new " Reforma n " in Irelanil. All our sectarian journals are full antectotes of its success, and it is only the presme week that a Doctor in Divinity, gave two or harese lectures on chath, up-town." The gentleman who jashouable church, up-town. Ihe gentiman who lime last jear, begged the prayers of his congregaPerbans lie received his Irish facts, through the me ertaps of his spritual risitors, or perhaps he really an in tle flesh, did make a tour through Conmaught, and aw or heard from others, what he has related: in ony case, the subject is worth inrestigating, not only ascertain whether the "reformation" has at las eached the island of St. Patrick, but also, if so wlay it was so long in reaching that point, and why it still so douhtiul of its own stabinty.
The present "reformation" in reland, is I perine, chielly confined to the famished shores and slands of Kerry, Galway, and Maso. Achill and Arsan are its strong points, and the Reverend IIyacinth Darcs, Messrs. Nagle, Dallas, and the Protest amt Bishop of Tuam, are the most couspicuous of it Apostles. 'Ihe Bishop, the only Queen's Bishon ac ively engaged in this work, is the son of Lord Chancellor Plunket, one of the greatest of orators, a ve acrable person who still lires; he is the last of the noble band of rish pasions anu orators, he last of the he act of umion in 1s Cotholic Emancipation. riginal aurocates of Cathere Emancipaion. 1 a wint Talf a century are, be was one of the patation. Ha Far and the Pritiament of Ivialad an luast foreser remain one of the ormments of lier lit erature and her history. Many have spared the roselytizing Bishop of Tuam, for the salke of the fiend of Grattan, and the Friend of Ireland, and I trall so far as it is possible to do so, follow their le nient example.
But the subject I have chosen, ladies and gentle ven, will not be confined to persons, places, or the due being. It is of more feneral and ancient :11and's maral superiority, or inferiority to the neigh boring Island and the nations of Northern Europe.
For, il the "relonmation," was in reality what the ame indicates; if it was a purificalion of Christian $r$, if it was a restoration of old simplicity, if it ra a return to the ways and the maxims of the saints,
then our Jrish ancestors were einler a yery foolish, a ery perrerse, or a very wilked peopic, for so lon nod so bercely resisting in. Bit, on he othe mand as you and I beliere and maintain, it was in truth an insurrection of the worldly passions and purpose
 was concel cd in, and bominguty, in was and descreses especial honor anumg' lations, for har ung clearly understood and brardy resisted it, from egard leginning. It is in this light, I must atw this alone can I speak of that novement and of that country. Furthermore, I design to show the present efforts to plant Protestantism in fiedls and hamets desolated by famine, as bing only the sequel of a how whe that systom has been, to make more ciearl appear what it at present is.
The history of "the Reformation in Ireland," is in act, the history of the people of that country, for
the last three centuries. Every people organized or dispersed, nust bave Esery people organized ore diary principle, which binds the nation together, and conserves its character. What languaze was to the Greeks, and their city to the Romans, the Altar and the Cross hive been to Ireland. In all Englishspeaking regions, "Irish" and "Catholic" have long been synonimous terms, and if they are not stricily so at this hour; it is becnuse the vanquished have cribed religion rictors, and have spread then poThe grandeur of this subject avises not only from The granden of this subject arises not only from illustrating the retributions of Providence; but arises also from the fact that ofall we moderns Ir land is the only nation that has preferred religion to every object of anibition. If there is any other people itho hare cliosen to part vith property, laws, language, and frequently with life itself, who have made this choice not once but many times orer ; if there is another such instance in' modern history,
an tgnorant of its existence, though quite ready to be
informed of the fact.. As I belicve, ladies and renIfemen, it will be iny duty to show, you that the lrish people, at "the Relormation," and their descendants. sinee, did voluntarily, each generation in its turg; prefer their religion to all ambitious objects. And it will also be my daty to prove to you, that the whofe orce of Great Britain, civil and military, legislative and intellectual, has returned again and again to thi erery successive attemnt been beaten back by th indomitable constancy of the Irish people. I sha how you to the best of iny power two nations, on crowned, the other chained, one prosperous, the ollheg prosirate, one rich in revenue and strong in arms, fence; and it shall slow you the weak triumphan orer the strong, the disarmed conquering the well equipped; the servant raised above the inaster, th the proud.
e will take first if you please, what we may ca inclusire.
Henry the VIII, of England, who died in 154.7 ast of ed in 1541, " King of Trehand," and is the hing of his character. Six yovers you know someclection, he had separated from the centre of Cothio ic Unity, and declared bimself head of the church Ingland. But lee was not. in the present cense of the word, a Protestant. In beliered in Scre Sacraments, and many other Catholic doctrines; lic vas more a Schismatic than at Leretic, and more a cusualist than either. His Irish clection may be lebated on the point of legalify, for the clergywho had been always considered since St. Patrick's line, the complement of the legislatire body-were not summoned, and the suffrages of the chiefs laken ingly, or in famides, were obtainel on written cond mally acknowledged cach chief as "head of his na on," and agreed not to disturb their "ancient law and franchises." There was undoubtelly, a larg number of suffrages obtained in this way, but whe ther they were sufacient to elect a King, and wheher hay did ruly elect frenry as such, are critic It is cons, which for hic present J decline diacussing. proclaimed King at Dublin, at Lon!on, and by his prociamed King at Dubin, at Lonison, and hy
The most important condition made by the Tris cectors with fomy, is that quoled against Loor "That the Clurch of Ireland shall be free and enjor all its accustomed privileges." Observe "the Church of Ireland!" What was ilie Church of Ireland at the time of King Henry's election? It was exclusirely Roman Catholic ; its bishops had is Priests and rites were all Roman: Aposties teries and Convents were bound by rules sanctioned at Rome; and we will find that, sooner than resign their Roman claractyer and connection, many of the chiefs and clergy of the I.rish Church, sulfered to be remenbered, for ienti. This ingestr, Queen Victoria, inherits the crown of Ireland from Jin Ienry, and if he obtained it on condition of grantin fill freedom to "tive Irish Church," then ber presen Majesty forfeits her title, by abridging or interrun ong that freedom which
I know it has been asserted more than once, that he Irish Bishops, or a majority of them, did, like the British Bishops, favor" the Reformation" at the our set. So far as 1 bave seen, this charge rests on the ingle authority of a letter from the King's Chancelor at Dublity, who states that after a risitation serbishop of Tuan and Cashel, and five Bishops took the oallss "touching the King's succession and supremacy." That these oaths at that time, did not mbrace any formal heresy, we might well infer from he fact, that some of the Prelates mentioned are re corded as uterly loostile to Protestantism. But, in the Dublin Correspondent of Secretary Cromwell, whe writes subsequently. "e Secretary Cromish of Dublin Lord Butler, the master of the Rolls, Mr. Treasurer, and one or two more of small repu tation, none may abide the hearing of it, spiritual as they call them, or temporal." Here we find but one Prelate-Dr. Brown of Dublin, an Oxford Schismaic nominated by THenry and ordained by Cranmerand half a dozen officials "who would hear of" the Reformation in religion. When soon altervards some sea-bonrd sees fell racant, Henry sent over as Bishops, such men as Traners, Lancaster, and Groodacre; none of whom can lawiully be called Irish Bi-
shops, although in the name of dioceses they nerer rave in their adhesion to the pretensinns of the Prince, Whose creatures they were, I do not deny that in
he subsequent reign, (about the year 1550 ) a he subsequent reign, (about the year 1500), a na
ive Bishop, Dr. Coyne or Quinn, of Timerick, and Dre Mishop, Dr. Coyne or Clinn, of Limerick, and o accent the supremacy of Edward V1. But these re only two out of thirty. When on the 1st of March, 1551 , by an order in council, the whole
Fierarche was convoked in Dublin, the test was first Hierarchy was convoked in Dublin, the lest was first regularly put to the Bishops, whether or not mey
vould nccept "the new liturgy." After a long and rarm discussion, almost all the Bishops retired with he Primate (Dowdal) at their liend, leaving none behind except the half-dozen "King's Bishops" I hare mentioned: of the regularly ennsecrated Irish I'reaices, but two can be proved to have adhered at any time to the crown, and one of these (Dr. Magrati), aftermards recanted: - A more teliberate rejection of Seluisa
ligion.

It is well that we should study erery particular of is contest. $A$ recent poplar aid, "if there be a great and distressing body of or misfortune connected with it, tell it, and tell it and tell it again. 'Tell it in a thousand forms. 'Tel with perpetual variety of circumstance and novelty Cell it of twenty years back, and tell of now. Tell t of the mass, and tell it of indiriduals." 'I'o me this ceus good counsel, and I do not think you can ever ear too much of your ancestors. Their story ought o be forever before your eyes and the eyes of your children. It is, I own, " a great and disiressing body of facts," if regarded merely by the light of political conomy, but from the moral point of view it is story of relisious heroism, unequalled in interest; it us," filled up with some of the awful realities of the Book of Revelations.
My first conclusion from the facts I have enume ated is thit, had the Irish Bishops apostatized in 551, or had the Irish Chieis gone to church wilh Lncen Elizabeth len years later no coercive measures would hare been attempted. One creed and
one crown would have been sufficient to unite the tivo ne crown would have been sufficient to unite the tro slands; the crown without the creed was not enough Bection without conformity gare the thelar sove reignty to a Protestant dynasty ; give that Protest nar: jeft tue arthodos Jest no choice but subuis-
 o conduct unnatural, irreconcileable and necessaril langeable. Hence the seming double principle of Irish polities, the frequent fluctuations between insur rection and loyalty the reputed instability of the peo ple, and the real unsettlenent of the country.
tis always to be remembered that in reland tha siastical, but also a popular decision.
When the citizens of Cashel beard that Dr. Ma rath liad taken the oath of samremacy they rose in umult and drove lim out, and Dr. Edmund Bunte sas consecrated to fill his phace; when Elizabeth is Cort, Sheyne, burned the image of St. Dominick ires; when his brother, Dr. Ball, attempted to pull lown the maiket cross of Lilkenny, he "narrowly seaped the populace, three of lis serramts being Mealh, that Dr. Browne of Dublin meant "to pluct down our Lady of Trim," that oflicial mas faia from politic motives to deny it, though he adds, his "contemporary Irish annals speak of the English Schism as "the effects of pride, vair-glory, ararice, sensual lesire, and the preralence of a variety of scientific and philosophic speculation. Nor were the chie and lords of the soil, whether of Milesian or Nor meligion then, more Crown lost no
 orthodox) Bistops who fled from the districts in the hands of the English, found shelter and honor with bility acres, to the sacrifice of their beloved Priesthood and hereditary religion.
A new royalty in any kingdom, must needs hedge itself in by an aristocracy. It must create a new f it cannot enlist the old aristocracy. If it canno enlist the old, it must destroy it, in order to malie way for the new, which it may enlist. In this way the confiscation of the old Irish Proprietary was a poliacal necessity of the British Reformation. 'That proprictary did not form, in reahty, a Feudal aristocracy; it approached nearer to a Patriarchial magistracy. The fee simple' of the soil never was rested
in the Celtic chiefs ; every clonsman held his rond i: te, hate Consequenily, pregeniture, and no cutail fisentions, the cliefs ought to liave farfeited no tion excent iteir orn. To confiscate Munstor as fition bath did, 10 punish the Desmonds o to confiente it ster as James I. lid, to punish O'Neill and O'ber nell was as unjust as if all in this etity shoul dered by Federal troops, because one of its halli r :hon of men refusad to pary a debt duc to the renta Gorerment.

National Confiscation was peculiarly a Prosevart nention. It was unknown to Pagan Rome, conceivel of by the honest barbarians. The usufruct" of that soil was never, I butieve, denia, a whole nation us any corernment dern, excent by England to Ireland. And it was not denied, even by England, until lier failh ras "rrtomed." rour centuries of internecinc war hat been waged by the Plantagene Princes wilh lisKillienny) had been enacted; ferocious batices han ben fought, hike that of Allenery; but it had new: been proposed to the Cathohe sopereigns of ins rown to declare the whote soil confiseated to the on Finglat was reserved for Henrysminiter, h , entle" S one Spencer, and "he chinalrons Rallegh; tw bed for fortune under the stondand of st, GurgeThe first great confiscation designed by ITen:y as carried out under Jedward VI. It was directoc granst the religious houses of which there were som hattel prod, all possessed of considerable naded ant anattel property. The Augustinian Orders counted cians and Dominicans more than Jory bose che nd other orders were are wan lory hoses cach perty thus scized by the croun hal beon accumulat ong for aga; it was the charithle capital and in crease of one of the most renerous of nations ; it ha are in glorifing spodendin stimer. and feeding the proor. Its value in the 16 cli eemtiry nust have been immense-but lee precise amona cannot now be determined. in the currency of tia ge, the portable plunder of the Clurelies in and bout Dublin, is reported as exceeding 2,000 pound. while the value of " 1,000 pounds of wax tapers." et down al 20 pounds. From hiis singla instanct we may judge that first the conliscation of Chare: mentitre alone pronuced, rery large sumb of mone :The seond contiscation was undertadien by jil ablh. Its pretence was the rebelfion of the Jens of Desmonal. That nobteman stood at ihe head of Fitzrerald, the Earl of Kiblave beiur hed of

 lhomes" sio colled from his sulondor in dis mared his fate. 'Thus, on one scaflohl tell ein!: the noblest memhers of that fanily. The liarl on Desnond, warned by their treatment, resolved not: London. Ie also had three noble brothers, 'Jhomit ames and John, and it is saill that nearly three iom red men of znimity rauk, all of once assembled in the halls of Kilmallock. hundred and fifty thousand rnen, composel his onal estates. Early in Tilizabelli's reion he had used the oath of supremacy, had been invaled by royal force, captured in the batte of Aflane, an conned for ten years in the Nower. Naring diptuld from his guards, he was for a short lime bin Englan, Hut not lorgotten. Well he knew blat oves his never forgets nor forgives an Irishman rito her, Jamen or He despatclec his farorite bro or yuo and assistance to Spain and oo the loy 1.580. King Philip JI-a Prince who, whate yer nults, was a generous friend and ally of Trelandpromised and gave arms, funds, and men. The Pupe frst Irish insurrections in the 16 th and 17 h colu ares tha Pope wa -the Pope Gregory XIIT, issued his Buil on the 31h of May, 1580 , granting "the same indultence as to those who fouglt a arainst the Turks for the: corery of the Holy Land," to all who would fight agamst the Euglish in Ireland. He went furthe: İc armed, equipped, and fitted out an anxiliary forco 2, 2,000 Romans, under the command of Situkely the Irish friend of Don Sebastian of Portugal. O this and of the Spanish expedition; of the Desmond war ; of the death of all the brothers, of the assassia nation of the last Earl, accidentally discorered in mid-winter, in a kery corest; lhese things as 1 n not treating of the wars of lreland, \& stiall hare? menkion. Before 1590, ane walf of fertic Munste

