brances of former associations arose, in his had been at work in Munster trying to "civiestimation, the fitness of the name to the per-lize" it by driving all the learned away, and to son; perhaps—for George had not always been "pacify" it by "clearing" the mere Irish.— a fool—from some inexplicable confounding of At the end of the dreadful war against Destwo individuals together, one of them seen and mond, the fair province was desolated. "In a known in bygone days; perhaps—but, indeed short space"—we quote from the blackhearted it would be but waste of time to try any longer after a solution of the puzzle.

"There's no demand, Budgy Donally?"

Grath. "There's no demand, Beauguard?" address-

ing Ned Fennell. "Yes-I have a demand, George-" George

sprang at him. "You lie, you beggar-you lie; we'll give cakes and wine for it-by vartue o' my oath we'll throw you cakes an' wine-there's no demand on the provisions, Beauguard ?"

"No, then, George, all free." " I'll throw you cakes an' wine-an' I'll get you the mess of the regiment, Beauguard-an' I'll fix you in my uncle's house, Budgy Donally, where you'll have lashens galore-' and George sat down on the hay, to munch his bread, and sip his milk decorously.

"Here, take this, poor boy," said Nick M'Grath to the suffering youth who had been "burned wid the frost."

"I don't see what it is that brings me here, poor boy like me, that's entirely burned wid the frost: I don't see that I'm of any use to anybody, no more nor a bit of wet brown paper; no by the good troth - " thus he whined as he accepted his supper; and then he retired with it into a corner and there went on rocking his body to and fro, for every bit Philip of Spain despatched an expedition to and sup he took.

"A dhrop o' the erathur will make us glad; Too much o' the crathur will make us mad; But father an' mother, And sister an' brother, Will all take a dhrop in their turn.

"An' that's a good song, I believe," cried Paddy Moran, after he had finished his melody -his voice, whether he sang poetry or spoke prose, sounding as if it came bubbling through And then he took up another stray jelly.

"'Och! mavrone that ever I married! It laves me here to sigh an' to moan, Weepin' an' wailin', an' rockin' the cradle, An' plaisin' a child that is none o' my own,

"And that's a bit of another good song, I'm thinkin'," and Paddy jerked his head from shoulder to shoulder, attentively addressing his finger-nails, as if they were the judges to decide whether his songs were good or bad; and then he began what he called a dance, wheeling round and round, or jumping upwards on one spot as fast as he could, like a dancing dervise.

Dick, the calculating fool, took his supper with the most impressive gravity, having first shaken hands in silence with his two helpers. The deaf and dumb idiot distorted his face into very villanous expressions of glee, as he accepted his; and the new comer jabbered away on the topic of his being hunted and "purshoo'd" everywhere he went.

Paddy Moran, who had sung and danced, according to his usual mode, an application for relief, now also accepted his rations, but only passed them from one of his hand to another without tasting them. He had supped before, and had now no wish for food; and whenever such was the ease, Paddy would either give away or throw away the victuals which his stomach did not for the moment require. So he jerked himself about the loft, as if considering what was to be done with his own share of bread and milk.

(To be Continued.)

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.] SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TERNA N'OOE."

DUNBOY CASTLE.

From the Shannon to the Tiber our old Green Flag Of many a fray by Irish hands borne bravely in the

And never in the lurid page of war's historic tale Is story told of Irishmen who in fear of foe grew From India's scorehing hills and plains to Fre-

dericksburg's heights-where They proved the glorious prowess of the Irish everywhere

We are Irish everywhere, No land on earth so fair As the natal place of the Irish race, We are Irish everywhere.

Never was the old green flag of Erin defended more bravely than at Dunboy, and never lived there chief or clansmen whose patriotism was of a higher order, or who loved Ireland with a purer love than did O'Sullivan and his of Our Lord. According to the Syriac Rite faithful people. Near the mouth of Bantry the Mass is divided into three distinct actions Bay, commanding its western entrance, between Beare Island and the mainland, stood Dunbuidhe-or the yellow fortress-the principal stronghold of O'Sullivan Beare, Prince of Beare and Bantry. Dunbuidhe was always a terrible eyesore to the Saxons. The O'Sulli- us of the oblation of Aaron, who, clothed in van despised all the efforts of the Saxon to civilize him, for he believed then, as we do now, that despite all our enemics' statements comes down from the altar, puts on the vestto the contrary, and knowing "that history has been . . . a conspiracy against the truth," that the Irish need not Saxon civilization, and that in all that is above the grossness of mere materialism, in all the grandeur of moral civilization we are immeasurably superior. The grim old fortress, therefore, always received a wide berth from the "civilizers" but many a Spanish sail nestled in its protection, and many a revel was held therein between the chivalric chiefs and the haughty Spaniards. In 1601, Donal of the Ships was lord of Dunboy, and held sway over many a league of hill and dale where in conscious security and trusting dependance upon the noble chief, the people lived honoring God and loving old Ireland. Yet many a fight had they, and many a homestead sorrowed for the gallant one Creed, washes his fingers, and says "Orate,

Spenser-"there were none almost left, and a most populous and plentiful countrie was suddenly left voyde of man and beast." The "No, indeed, George," answered Nick M'- English troopers were very careful to destroy all children, "for if they were suffered to grow up, they would become popish rebels."-And yet it would appear that the "popish rebels" were a most untamable race. Not even famine could subduc them. O'Neil had risen in the North and Clontibret and Beal-an-athabuidhe had electrified the island. The wasted men of Munster took heart, and Leinster joined the standard. Tyrrell with O'Moore, Chief of Leix hastened to aid the Mononians. Soon the undertakers found that a storm a burst upon them. Norreys shut himself up in Cork, and Spenser had his ill-gotten castle at Kilcolman burned by the people whose name he sought to blight and whose goods he had robbed. So be it with all undertakers. During the struggle the gallant chief of Dunboy had not been idle. His people contributed more than had quota to the national forces, and so for four years longer the glorious old keep stood to guard the rights of O'Sullivan Bearc. After the victory of the Blackwater, O'Neill's powers were materially increased, and from the Pope he received blessings, 22,000 pieces of gold, and a phoenix plume, symbolical of the high esteem in which he held him. In September, 1601, King Ireland, under the command of Don Juan D'Aguila, of whom we must believe that he was either a most incapable coward, or else a most despicable traitor. In the interval between 1598 and 1601 English guile had sucin the south. The Anglo-Irish lords were not landed of all the men of Munster only O'Sullivan Beare, O'Connor Kerry, and O'Driscoll, all of the old blood, declared for Ireland and King Philip.

(To be Continued.)

THE SYRIAC RITE.

Mgr Benni, Syriac Archbishop of Mossul, celebrated Mass according to the Syriac Rite in one of the Dublin churches on Sunday last, In a letter addressed to the Freeman's Journal,

his Grace gives the following interesting explanation of that Rite :-The Syriac Rite is one of great antiquity. and, according to some, it dates from the time of S. James the Apostle. The Masses in the Syriac Church are those of S. Peter, S. John the Apostle, S. James, S. Matthew, one of the 70 disciples; S. Sixtus, Pope, S. John Chrysostom, and S. Basil the Great. The Syriac Rite prescribes that fermented bread must be used in the Holy Sacrifice. The hosts are duly prepared every morning in the sacristy of the church. In the Diocese of Mossul, the flour of which the particles to be consecrated are made is never bought, because the faithful make a daily offering of it to the priests, who in return present a number of the hosts (uncon secrated to parents, who give them to their children to cat. As for the wine, the offerings of the people enable the priests to purchase in vault of the church. A sufficient quantity is thus provided for the entire year. Strictly speaking, there is no Low Mass in the Syriac Church, since even on the ferial days a goodly portion of it is chaunted. In the cities the lessons of the Old Testament, the Epistle, Gospel, and certain prayers are recited in Arabic, the remainder in Syriac; while in the villages the entire services is in Syriac. On entering the church the faithful, to attest their reverence for the holy place, remove their shoes, and resume them when the holy functions have been performed. The Syrian churches are divided into three compartments-the sanctuary, a place reserved for the altars and Bishop's throne; the choir, which is exclusively for the clergy; and the nave, or body, of the sacred edifice, which is appropriated to the faithful. The sanctuary is separated from the other two compartments of the church, either by a great door or by a veil, which is drawn at certain intervals. In the churches the men and women occupy places set apart for each. The Syrians use prostrations instead of the genuflexions employed in the Latin Church. The altar stone of the Syriac Church is usually of marble; but wood is often substituted for stone. The marble symbolizes the schulchre, and the wood the Cross -the first, which recalls the sacrifice of Melchisedech, who offered bread and wine, commences when the celebrant, in his ordinary apparel, ascends the altar and makes an offering of bread and wine; the second, which reminds sacred robes, offered the bread of propitiation and incense, commences when the celebrant ments, and returns to make the offertory with incense; the third and final action, which represents the sacrifice of the Cross, commences when the celebrant, after incensing the altar, turns round and incenses the assistant faithful Immediately afterwards the c'eric, serving Mass, reads certain appointed lessons of the Old Testament, then the Epistle, which being con-

cluded, the celebrant descends the altar and

goes to the door of the sanctuary to read the

Gospel, with face turned to the people- This

being terminated and while the celebrant is

reciting certain prayers, the cleric incenses the

crucifix, the altar, the celebrant himself, and

the assembled faithful, The celebrant repeats

the same action, after having recited the pray-

ers already alluded to. He then intones the

altar, beseeches the Holy Trinity to pardon his tional one, for it is supplied in the resolutions amusement by his light sallies of wit; and his about to offer. He then makes the commemoration of the B. V. Mary, the Prophets, Apostles, and other saints, praying them to tentation of church and clergy, as well as for those for whom he offers the Holy Sacrifice. He then ascends the altar and commences with the assisting cleric receives the peace after kissing the altar and the celebrant's hand. The the peace to those who are nearest to the sanctuary. They in their turn communicate it to the others, the men to the men, and the women to the women. This ceremony is performed by clasping hands. The "Sanctus" is then said, and the celebrant consecrates the bread and the wine. All the host, after having been dipped in the chalice, is elevated. After reciting the Dominical prayer the celebrant performs another elevation of the patena and chalice. Having recited the prayers corresponding to the "Domine non sum" of the Latin Church, he receives one portion of the consecrated host, and with a spoon a portion of the chalice, reserving the rest for the communion of the faithful assisting. When receiving of the two kinds' with the small spoon, and the sub-deacons under one kind with the said spoon dipped in the chalice. The laity invariably receive under the one kind, but dipped in the chalice. According to the Syriac Rite the communicants receive standing erect. cated, he, with the patena and chalice in his of the stuff to do and to dare for Ireland first hands, went processionally through the church, and above all things, and when the Spaniards | and dispensed the Holy Sacrament to the faithful, who were ranged in files to right and left, This usage exists no longer, but after the communion of the faithful, the celebrant, taking the chalice and patena in his hands, descends the altar and blesses the assistant faithful. The from this week's letter of our Irish corres-Bishop invariably gives the blessing with the Cross-the priest without it, as in the Latin Church. The celebrant then dismisses the faithful with the words, "Go in peace." The door of the sanetuary is closed, and where there is no door the veil is drawn. He then con- after the condition of its compatibility with sumes what remains of the consecrated elements, | Imperial interests, the paramount question is, washes the holy vessels, and takes off the sacred

> † C. B. Benni. Syriac Archbishop of Mossul.

HOME RULE AND FEDERATION.

We have repeatedly stated what we took to be the great desideratum in the agitation for Home Rule in Ireland. If the movement was ever to assume a practical form, much more if it was to make any progress towards success, the first and most necessary condition was that it should produce an intelligible and workable scheme. A contribution towards such a scheme has appeared in the shape of a definition of Home Rule published by Mr. Butt in the colume of the new London organ of the movement, the Irish Vindicator. Mr. Butt begins the autumn time the necessary quantity of by laying down the principle that "the Irish grapes from which the wine is expressed in the nation should have the power of managing all the internal affairs of Ireland." These, he says, will never be satisfactorily managed by a Parliament that does not represent the Irish nation. He asks, therefore, for an Irish Parliament, "framed on the old Constitutional plan," proposing "to leave to all the orders of the State their Constitutional rights and privileges; including all the prerogatives which the Constitution entrusts to the Soverign." This is the first portion of the plan : we will return to the second, which has reference to the Imperial Government, presently. It is only necessary here to observe that Mr. Butt proposes to leave the Imperial Parliament "exactly as it is," and that it should retain all its present powers in affairs "of Imperial concern," abandoning only legislation on those matters which solely affect the international administration of Ireland. He is ready to leave entirely to the Imperial Parliament the regulation of the army and navy, and the voting of the supplies necessary for their maintenance; and, as a necessary consequence, the control over the prerogative of the sovereign in all matters of peace and war. and of foreign relations generally. In the Imperial Parliament also would be vested the right of dealing with " all Indian and Colonial questions," and "questions affecting the Imperial Government and Crown," and it alone would have the power of providing or withholding the Imperial supplies. For this reason Mr. BUTT proposes-and we do not think that this feature of the scheme has been at all understood hitherto-that Ireland should continue to be represented in the Imperial Parliament itself. thus having a voice in the great Council of the Empire, and, what is most important of all, being bound, as she is now, by its decisions. He sums up by telling us what Home Rule does not mean, and what it does.

"It does not mean a separation from England.

"It does not mean the withdrawal of Ireland from the authority of the British Crown. "It does not mean a revolution subverting any of the principles of the Constitution.

"It does not mean any power to Ireland to separate her fortunes in peace or war from those of the Sister Countries.

"It does not mean even the breaking up of the Imperial Parliament.

"But it does mean, that within the present arrangements of the British Empire, under the authority of the British Crown, and by a Gov-Constitution, the Irish nation should enjoy the right of managing Irish affairs."

transgressions and to accept the sacrifice he is passed by the Home Government Association rare endeavours may be thought to merit a in which it is laid down that the control of happier fortune than that which befel him a likely to cause a hitch in the machinery. The Irish Parliament would control Irish taxation the prayer for peace, which being concluded, but the Imperial Parliament would vote the while blessing the faithful with the Adorable which Mr. Butt seeks in the existing Consti-Sacrament, invokes the mercy of Jesus Christ tutions of our Colonies is not a perfect one. the quick and the departed the consecrated pay Imperial taxes. This scheme proposes that Ireland should manage her own taxation, contributing at the same time to the Imperial supplies, the amount of which is to be regulated by the Imperial Parliament alone.

We have indicated a difficulty of which our Dublin Corporation, about 24 provincial munikinds, together with newspapers of such differthe Flag of Ireland, all going in for Home other hand, in the list of chiefs of the Nationalist army, there is a conspicuous dearth of the usual leaders of Catholic opinion, and we learn pondent that the Archbishop of TUAM and the clergy of his diocese, while they are strong upon "fixity of tenure," look upon Home Rule as quite "a secondary question." Be this as it may, we are most ready to admit that, next always maintained the opinion that the Irish nation that Irish affairs require a local Parliament, we should not be disposed to press for a refusal, provided always-and the condition is an imperative one - that Imperial interests should be sufficiently secured against injury, and that it should be incontrovertibly apparent that the tendency of the movement was what it now professes to be-Federalist, but anti-Separatist. And we may observe by the way that the tone of the new organ, to which we have alluded, is calculated to leave considerable doubt on this point. How far the movement is genuinely Federalist, and how far it is infected with disguised Fenianism, is a matter are at present concerned only with

Having touched upon the difficulties which attend the proposed scheme, it will be only fair if we notice certain of its possible advantages, independent of those which it claims to offer to Ireland. And now we come back to Mr. Butt's programme. "An equally essential part," he says, "of the Federalist plan is, that Ireland should, with England and Scotland, and the dependencies of Britain, be united in one great Confederation, under one Sovereign; and not only under one Sovereign, but with one Parliament guiding and directing all the and controlling all its external relations and all its Imperial concerns." Now so far as the Nationalist party favors or tends to bring about a general confederation of the Empire, we are cannot but see that if the Irish project were otherwise capable of realization, it would, to a certain extent, tend to prove the practical feasibility of the larger scheme, on which, some day or other, the maintenance of our position great objection, if not the principal objection, which has been urged against the plan of a Confederation of the whole British Empire, the whole Imperial territory. But if Ireland could be pointed to as an example of a portion of the Empire which taxed itself and managed its own affairs, while at the same time it conthan late, we must take it in hand seriously, thing for a British statesman. It is quite possible and try to solve it, is certain; and on the that if Mr. Gladstone only learns a little about the success or failure of the attempt the whole future of this country will probably depend .-There are now two roads before England and at Aberdeen was not entirely fun, and that there her dependencies; if they take the one, they ing it.—Nation. will form the greatest nation in the world; what will happen if they take the other, and drift towards separation, we do not like to contemplate. - London Tablet.

Mr. Gladstone is not a humorous man, and he very seldom tries a joke. Perhaps he knows that the experiment involves a risk of failure too serious to be often dared by a man ernment within the principles of the British | in his high position, or perhaps he feels that he is not the kind of person to utter airy pleasantries to people who are gazing at his stern There is just one omission in Mr. Butt's and stony visage. At all events, Mr. Glad-

the Irish Parliament over Irish revenue is to few days since at Aberdeen. We cannot imbe subject to the obligation of contributing a agine what malignant influence impelled the intercede for those who contribute to the sus- just proportion to the Imperial expenditure. Prime Minister to amuse a lot of Scotchmen And here we imagine would be the point most at the expense of the Irish people. His subject was a serious one, his audience was a serious one, and Aminadab Sleek is not a more eminently serious character than Mr. Gladextraordinary burdens with which war might stone. There was nothing in the world to saddle us, and of which, on the hypothesis of prompt a jest, but out it came. Mr. Gladstone cleric then comes down from the altar and gives the Nationalists, Ireland would bear her share. thought it healthy fun to say that he had Guarantees would therefore be required for the heard that the Irish rely upon Home Rule to Parliament in College-green carrying out as a enable them to catch the fish about their matter of course the vote of Westminster by shores, whilst the English and the Scotch conimposing the necessary taxation, and for its re- tinue to capture fish without any Home Rule maining bound by the Imperial decisions, in- to help them. The Aberdeen men laughed a stead of reopening the question of supplies, and good deal at this, and so very well they might. prayers are invariably addressed to the Eternal thus "separating its fortunes in war from those for Mr. Gladstone had flattered them into ex-Father, except the last, in which the celebrant, of the sister countries." For the analogy cellent temper with themselves; and now he delighted them by graciously pointing out how superior they were to others. But now the Our Lord. After various prayers offered for The Colonies tax themselves, but they do not laugh is over, and the jest remains for us to look upon it calmly. We say that a greater exhibition of ignorance, silliness, impudence. and bad taste has not been made within our memory by any public man. If any Irish subject is less suited than any other to be made the theme of a flippant jest from the lips space will not permit us to treat at greater of an official statesman, that subject is unlength; but we do not meen to assert that this questionably the one of the Sea Fisheries of and other obstrcles are insuperable. As to this country. An English politician who knew the mevement in general, there is one point enough to guide him would take good care to communicants are present the celebrant dis- which requires further clucidation: Do the make no mention of them, unless under prespenses the Holy of Holies to them, the deacons mass of the Irish people, together with its sure of sheer necessity, for he would know that most intelligent classes, really wish for Home the history of those fisheries is one of the most Rule or not? On the one hand, we see the shameful minor episodes in the chronicle of British rule in Ircland. The British Governcipalities, and local associations of various ment, from time to time, has taken various means to prevent the Irish people from gaining ent colors as the Freeman's Journal, the Mail one advantage by the natural wealth of their ceeded in the destruction of the confederation | Anciently, after the celebrant had communi- the Irish Times, Secunders' News-Letter, the | Sea Fisheries. If we go back a couple of cen-Nation, the Irishman, the Weekly News, and turies we shall find that the fishers of many European nations took away rich cargoes from Rule, and our first impulse would be to answer the coasts of Ireland. "Everyone but the the questions in the affirmative: but, on the native fisherman," says a writer on the subject. appears to have been reaping the rich harvest which the seas of Ireland afforded." Scotchmen, Spaniards, French and Dutch, paid heavy sums to England for the right to fish in Irish waters, and the fisheries were then Sir William Temple tells us, "a mine under water as rich as any under ground." When the poor Irish fisherman came to east his nets in his native waters, he found that the most valuable fishing grounds had been sold by England to his foreign competitors in consideration of round sums of money, and that he was on intruder within sight of his native shore, while the Dutchman or the Spr. niard was privileged by English power to come and whether Ireland really desires the change. In tish at pleasure. At the end of the seventeenth matters which concern Ireland alone, we have century, when the wool-staplers of Bristols assailed one branch of our national industry, the fishermen of always maintained the opinion that the Irish are likely to be the best judges, and if there is really a concensus of the majority of the Irish the herring fishery on the Irish north-eastearn coast was injuring their market, and this fishery was arrested to please them; whilst the petitions which had crowded in upon Oliver Cromwell from the fishermen of Yarmouth and other principal stations. praying him to put Irish competition out of the way, had led that brutal tyrant, a good many years before to practically extinguish Irish Fisheries by means of the transplanting law. He stopped the fisheries by sending away the men. Indeed, with some fatal success did the Cromwell policy, the penal laws, and the sleepless English jealousy of Irish industrial resources, operate to crush the Sea Fisheries of this country, that it is little more than a century since they began to recover from the repeated blows they had sustained. The Irish Parliament began to encourage native industry, and from that day to the end of the term of our native Legislature, the which must be left to time to clear up. We Irish Sen Fisheries prospered as steadily as they ed out of life under the accursed influence of the Union. The remark of Sir Charles Morgan, that the British Government did not entertain the idea that "the resources of Ireland ought to be made available for the Irish subject," is as true of the history of Irish Fisheries since the Union as of any former time whatever. In 1619 the Irish Fisheries empleyed no more than twenty-seven boats and 188 men. They were, in fact, extinct. In ten years only, the system of bounties, worked under the Act of 1819, had caused such wonderful speculation that twelve thousand vessels and over sixty thousand men were engaged in catching fish. Against the advice of the most competent authorities, the bountics were suddenly withdrawn. Ireland, upon which a gross sum of £330,000 had been expended to assist her fisheries in the space of twenty years, was andresources of the Confederation, and managing denly left to shift for herself; whilst Scotland, which had received in the same time for the same purpose twelve hundred thousand pounds, was so far from being left to depend on the self-reliance of which Mr. Gladstone boasts so much, that the Fishery Board and official stail were left in her pubdistinctly in harmony with its views. And we lie service, an annual sum for repairing boats was granted, and the laboring system, which has been so often denied to Ireland, was continued to the Scotch, to their great commercial advantage. The most earnest care of Scottish interests was combined with the most contemptuous and obstinate neglect of Irish. The most flagrant preference conamong the nations is likely to depend. One tinued to be displayed. In the twelve years up to 1841, the free grants to Scotland to help her fisheries may be roundly stated at two hundred thousand pounds; while in Ireland for the same twelve years, a sum of £13,960 was expended for the main tenance of has been the impossibility of getting the Colonies to take their share in the cost of defending fosterage in the one case, the same cruel and obstinate parsimony in the other, has ever since continued te stimulate the prosperous fisheries of Scotland, and to repress those of Ireland with a certainty as fatal as that of the most coarse devices of a more candidly tyrannical age. At present the Scotch get tributed its quota to Imperial expenditure and close on £16,000 a year as free grants for their fish-army and navy supplies, it would at least be cries, whilst one thousand is the limit of the begestablished that the problem is capable of soluis an enormity not to be thought of; but a freegrent

That sooner or later, and rather soon to Scotland is quite natural and proper, and the right

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

history of our Irish Fisheries under Home and under

English Rule, he will come to see that his illusion

was neither good judgment nor good taste in mak-

THE MARTIN PROPERTY, CONNEMARA. - The Irish Times says this property, containing 200,000 acres, has been purchased from the Law Life Association, by Sir Seymour Blane, Bart, and Captain Jervis.-Our contemporary says.

The statement that naturally should be placed inthe foreground in connection with the purchase of the Martin estates, is this, that no 'clearance' is dreamed of—no tenant or Inhourer will be disturbed.
The anxious wish of the new proprietors is that all who now live on the property should prosper there, many a homestead sorrowed for the gallant one of the disturbing the interest of the disturbing the natural rights they possess in the old