

discrepancies of the place from which it was dated, must go for nothing. The fact is only of importance because it has been denied, and because Roman Catholics are unwilling to admit that the beginning of English usurpation was sanctioned and approved by the head of their Church. In our view, the Papal approbation does not much mend the English case. It gives some colour to the affirmation that Ireland was in a very disorganized condition, but we know that other views and motives might operate in the procurement of the bull. The evidence laid before the Pope of Ireland's disorganized state was one-sided, and got up by Henry's minions to support the foregone conclusion that Ireland should be handed over to England to be dealt with as its King might see fit.

But, apart from the right of the English to govern, how did they administer the power which they assumed? There are several periods of that authority. 1st. The pre-reformation period, when the governors and governed were of one religion. 2nd. The period of religious rancour. 3rd. The period of emancipation. We make this division for the purpose of viewing the subject in different lights. With the last we shall not now deal, as the history is not before us yet.

The difficulties and mismanagement of English government in Ireland, commenced immediately. The Celtic chiefs were driven to the mountains; and the Fitzgeralds, Lacies, DeBurghs, DeCourciés, Blakes, Butlers, Fitzurses, took the place of McCarties, O'Neills, O'Briens, O'Sullivan's, and O'Connors. Father Burke says the Irish welcomed the new comers as friends, and gave them part of their lands. No doubt, some of the Irish did but it was because they helped them to conquer another and stronger part of the natives. The Norman, having become "rooted in the soil," graciously condescended to let the Irish live, neither exterminating them wholly, as the Red races in America, nor partially, as were the Gauls by Cæsar, nor holding them continuously down by the sword, as the north of Italy by Austria. "The Normans," says Froude, "were not properly colonists; they were a military aristocracy, whose peculiar mission was to govern men; and, by making alliances with the natives, they seem to have succeeded to a considerable extent, in accomplishing the objects for which they came to Ireland. But it would appear that in the course of two or three generations, the Norman had become a Celt; and the Butlers and Burkes and Blakes were hardly distin-