

willow, whose long branches served to protect the emperor from the rays of the sun. There he sits for hours, gazing at the vast expanse of water. Napoleon is today unusually gloomy and depressed. General Bertrand, his only confidant, with Joseph of Bethel, voluntarily shared the hard fate of his fallen friend, looking with anxiety at the sad countenance of the dethroned monarch, who suddenly addressed the noble youth—

"Joseph, when you were not present in the palace of Fontainebleau when Pius VII. foretold my fate?"

"Yes, your Majesty, I was present."

"Do you remember the interview?"

"Yes, sire; I shall never forget it. The Pope did not appear to me like a common man."

"But?"

"Like the vicar of Christ upon earth."

"You may well say so, Joseph! What then ridiculed has come to pass. God's vicar upon earth!" He paused and his eyes rested upon the ever-changing waves of the ocean. "Do you also remember the Pope's words, and what he meant by them?"

"Yes, sire I can recall them distinctly. The holy father said 'The God of old still lives.' Thereupon he proved, from the history of the world, how pagan and Christian princes had persecuted the Church, and how Almighty God had crushed the persecutors of the Church, and that the Papacy and the Church still exist."

"Continue, Joseph, continue!" exclaimed Napoleon, when the young count seemed to hesitate a moment.

"He said," he said, "that the God of old would crush your Majesty if you did not cease to oppress the Church; for the Almighty would keep His promise which He had made to His Church and to His vicar upon earth."

"And he told the truth," replied Napoleon, "when he said 'Your measure is full, you will soon share the fate of all persecutors of the Church.' The Pope was no false prophet; not man, but Almighty God alone has wrested the sceptre from my hands. Fool that I was, to be blinded by my success! How clearly, how convincingly, should the history of more than eighteen hundred years have proved them that the powers of earth are wrecked when they dash themselves against the rock of Peter! Indeed, the God of old still lives to crush all oppressors of His vicar."

"It cannot be denied, sire," said Bertrand, "that the unbridled severity of your Russian campaign and the sufferings that befell the army at Moscow were sent by the decree of the Almighty; but Leipzig, nevertheless, decided your fate."

"The arbiter of battles is God, General," replied Napoleon, "with firmness. This desert does not give me time for reflection. Misfortune has opened my eyes. My defeat, my overthrow, my imprisonment, all are in consequence of my enmity against the Head of the Church. 'Pius is right. The Almighty Protector of His chair of Peter has hurled me from my throne.'"

"General Bertrand could not answer him, and the emperor relapsed into a gloomy silence. 'In Egypt I proclaimed after a long pause,' said he, 'the divinity of Christ. A Jew, apparently the son of a poor carpenter, declares himself to be God, the Supreme Being, the Creator of all things; He proves his divinity by many miracles; but to my successes are a clearer proof of it than are even his miracles. We are astonished at the conquests of Alexander the Great; but what are the conquests of Alexander in comparison to those of Christ? A mere nothing; for although Alexander conquered the world, his triumphs were fleeting and perishable. Christ, however, conquers and endures himself, not to a nation, but to the human race. His conquests extend through a space of eighteen hundred years, and will extend until the end of the world. And what Christ conquers in this way, the world can do nothing to obtain—the heart. What a good man often asks in vain of a friend, a father of his children, a husband of his wife, brother of brother—the heart, love—that has Christ conquered in millions, for more than eighteen hundred years, is not this a conquest surpassing all worldly conquests, Alexander, Caesar, and Hannibal, and all their genius, never achieved such a victory. They conquered the world, but they could never win the heart of man. And Christ? To him belong the hearts of millions who have willingly submitted themselves through their fidelity by sharing his yoke, and suffering, and trials. Who would not in this greatest of all the miracles of Christ, recognize the divine Word, who created the world?"

"If we seriously reflect upon it, sire," replied General Bertrand, "the continuance of the Church of Christ, which is founded in this world upon suffering and self-denial, is indeed an abiding miracle."

"You know, General, continued Napoleon, bitterly, "that I have often roused the enthusiasm of men who have shed their blood for me; but to accomplish this my presence and the sound of my voice were always necessary. I do not possess the secret of ingrafting my name or my love on the hearts of mankind. Here I am, an exile on the Island of St. Helena. Where are now my former courtiers? Where are my friends? Yes, two or three have immortalized themselves through their fidelity by sharing my exile. But soon my body shall be returned to the earth from which it came, and it will become food for worms. What an abyss lies between my deep misery and the eternal kingdom of Christ, who is preached, loved, and worshipped throughout the whole world from every country to the ends of the earth. Is it dying? Is it rather living? This wonderful kingdom of Christ gives evident proof of its divinity; and if Christ is God, then it is also his institution, the Church, divine. His omnipotent arm will always protect her: the power of hell shall not prevail against her. Oh, would that my voice could reach all those who govern the world, and I would say to them: Honor the vicar of Christ; never oppress or deprive him of his rights; for if you do, the avenging hand of the Divine Protector of St. Peter's chair will surely crush you."

"The emperor said no more. The wind, as it passed through the willow branches, and the waves of the ocean, as they dashed against the rocks, seemed, as if they, too,

applaud the words of the dethroned monarch.

CHAPTER III.
NAPOLEON III. THE ENEMY OF THE POPE.

In the year 1764, Count Joseph of Rethel, sat in a room of his palace at Paris, and read a letter. The hands of a youth had become a venerable gentleman, Louis Napoleon, then emperor of France, entertained the highest regard for the count for the reason that he had been the attached friend of his uncle, and had shared his exile. He was always a welcome guest of the imperial family, and his words were listened to with respect; but no persuasion could induce him to accept a public office. The most brilliant and desirable marks of honor were refused by him; he lived a quiet life with his family; his time was devoted to study, and he never participated in the extravagant follies of the gayest city in the world.

"France is again moving on an inclined plane," he would often say to the emperor. "The press is lawless, hostile to religion, and demoralizing; the people have become infidel. Your great uncle, from prudential motives alone, would never have permitted things to go to this length. During the summer months the count resided at his country-seat, and had only visited Paris for the purpose of inspecting a celebrated painting, which was on exhibition, and which he desired to purchase.

"On the second day of his stay in the city, the count received a letter, whose contents excited him greatly. His hands trembled, he became pale and gazed upon the missive with an expression of horror. He then threw it aside, and seating himself, he remained immovable for a long time.

"Can it be possible? No; it cannot be!" he at length exclaimed. Again he perused the letter, and ringing the bell, he ordered his carriage to be immediately prepared.

The count made a hasty toilet, and drove at once to the imperial residence. Arriving there he passed through vast corridors, through brilliant saloons and ante-chambers, and finally entered the cabinet of Napoleon III.

Behind a table there sat writing a corpulent man of middle stature. The expression of his face was impassive, and his complexion sallow. A thick moustache covered his lips, as though anxious to conceal something that was not attractive. The eyes were small and dull, and were often hidden beneath the heavy lids. This man was the emperor, Napoleon III.; then the powerful ruler of France, who had conquered Austria, founded the kingdom of Italy upon the ruins of other princely thrones; he had occupied Rome, and had inaugurated and accomplished the spoliation of the Papal States. All Europe seemed to be at the disposal of the powerful emperor, whose word alone was sufficient to affect the value of property.

"Why, my dear Count Rethel, you in Paris? What a surprise!" exclaimed Napoleon to the count, as he entered, but whose usual agitation at once attracted his attention.

"I am here by mere chance, your Majesty."

Napoleon's small eyes rested inquiringly upon Rethel, who in obedience to a motion of the imperial hand, took a chair.

"You seem to be excited, dear count; I hope that no calamity has befallen you."

"None personally, sire, but terrible misfortunes threaten you, your family, and the whole of France."

The fixed countenance of Napoleon gave evident signs of astonishment, as he asked for an explanation of the count's words.

"Pardon me, sire, if fidelity and attachment compell me to utter words which are contrary to all forms of courtesy and etiquette."

"No excuse is necessary, Count Rethel. I know how to value your zeal and fidelity. Your past history gives you a claim to my confidence. Tell me what alarms you."

"My fear is that your Majesty will abandon the pope, and surrender him to his enemies."

Napoleon remained silent, and the fixedness of his attitude made him resemble a marble statue.

"What has led you to form such a conclusion?"

"The letter of a friend, who informed me of the threatened danger."

"What is the name of this friend?"

"I cannot reveal it to your Majesty, and thus let him incur the penalty of curiosity," replied Napoleon. "I cannot think it possible that any friend of Count Rethel could merit my displeasure. But I will tell you a secret, which, however, will soon be proclaimed to the world. A treaty has been concluded between France and Prussia, in which it is stipulated that the French troops shall be withdrawn from Italy in two years; but no one has a right to infer therefrom that I intend to deliver the Pope up to his enemies."

"I conjure your Majesty not to sign this treaty," implored the count. "You know the hatred of the secret societies of Italy against the head of the church. The withdrawal of our soldiers from Rome will be the signal of all the enemies of the Papal State to attack the defenceless Pope."

Napoleon, himself a member of the Italian secret societies, knew well that Rethel had told the simple truth, and yet he made a pretence of being amazed.

"I do not understand you, count. Our troops cannot protect the Pope forever. Does not the occupation of Rome by France awaken the jealousy of other European powers? This state of things must come to an end. Pius IX. will protect him as surely against his enemies as will our bayonets."

"Pardon me, sire, but the enemies of the Catholic faith do not recognize the holiness of the papal office. If you recall the Italian campaign of 1806, Pius IX. will become a prisoner, perhaps a martyr, and you will bring down ruin, not only upon yourself and upon your family, but upon the whole of France."

"A very bold assertion, count! But why have you formed such an opinion? How can the fate of the papacy affect either France or my family?"

"In this way; if your great uncle had not imprisoned the Pope and oppressed the church, he would not have died in exile."

"Dear count, your manner of speech is altogether unintelligible to me. I would like you to believe that the powers of Europe made war upon my uncle in order to free an imprisoned Pope?"

"No, sire, I do not believe that. No earthly power effected the downfall of your uncle; it was the hand of Almighty God, who has promised to protect the Church and His vicar. These allied princes of Europe were only the instruments of the Divine judgment."

The emperor looked fixedly at the count, whose sanity he seemed to doubt.

"My assertion may appear strange to you, sire, but I have proofs."

"May I hear them?"

"With pleasure, your Majesty!" And the count related the remarkable conversation that had transpired between Pius VII. and Napoleon I. in the palace of Fontainebleau. The narrative seemed to interest the emperor very much.

"After Pius VII. had proved from history," concluded Rethel, "that Almighty God had overthrown and destroyed all the oppressors of the papacy, he admonished your uncle in strong and touching language. I shall never forget his words. The sublime form of the Holy Father is ever present to me. The God who has ever so often crushed by the hand of God, your measure is full, you will soon share the fate of all persecutors of the church." Thus spoke Pius VII., and his prophecy was fulfilled before the end of two years."

"It is certainly strange," said Napoleon, "that chance should have given some semblance of reality to the threats of the Pope?"

"Not chance alone, sire! If the history of the past gives such striking testimony that Almighty God is the Protector of His vicar upon earth, we should cease to doubt."

"Unfortunately I cannot share your firm belief, my dear count."

"Your uncle also refused to believe at Fontainebleau; but on the 6th of July, 1812, Christ! Do not oppress or persecute the Pope, or else the avenging arm of the Almighty, who upholds the chair of St. Peter, will crush you!" Thus spoke the emperor when an exile on St. Helena. And I repeat them to your Majesty, for I see that dangers threaten you on every side."

"His sufferings, while in exile, weakened his strength of mind," replied Napoleon.

"But your uncle, sir, declared that misfortune had ever sharpened his intellect," answered Rethel.

"And yet the present state of affairs in Europe contradicts the opinions he formerly held," said the emperor. "Russia has many years oppressed the church and the pope; but in what way is she punished by the hand of God?"

"Russia has never driven the pope into exile, nor imprisoned and delivered him up to his enemies. And then, please consider the extraordinary difference between semi-barbarian, semi-civilized Russia, and intelligent, Catholic France. France, who recognizes the supremacy of the pope; she is not called upon to protect the Church; but France, whose intelligence is of a higher order, and whose obligations are greater, has also a greater responsibility. Besides, it cannot have escaped your observation, that the judgment which has been suspended over Russia, and which will soon befall her, is in no consequence her stubborn resistance to the truth, and because of the hostility she displays against the supreme teacher of nations."

"I shall not dispute with you about that," said Napoleon, "but you are wrong. And not only your immortal uncle, but another wise prince of modern times, has declared all hostility to the Church, or persecution of the pope, to be dangerous to the state," continued the zealous Rethel. "I mean the celebrated Frederick, King of Prussia, whom many called 'Pius lover.' You are aware, sire, that Frederick, in his last will and testament, admonishes posterity not to persecute the Jesuits who have always suffered from the tyranny of kings, and to let the parish priests exercise their sacred ministry in peace. He commands that his executors should refrain from oppressing or swearing against the pope, for, by doing so, 'they will incur the wrath of God.'"

"The testament of the King of Prussia is no standard for us to go by," replied Napoleon, coldly; "but nevertheless, I thank you for the evidence of your good sense."

"I beseech your Majesty not to misunderstand the importance of the situation," exclaimed the count, in great agitation. "The proposed treaty, which delivers the Pope up to his enemies, will firmly convince of the truth of that which Pius VII. uttered at Fontainebleau, and which your uncle afterwards himself acknowledged. France, by the invasion of the allied forces, was severely punished for its crime against the chair of Peter. Almighty God is immutable, and a similar crime will have a like punishment. If France permits Pius IX. to be robbed, forsaken, left without defence, imprisoned, and even put to death, all of which cannot come to pass without the sanction of your Majesty, then shall—"

"He paused and was silent."

"Well, what then?" asked the emperor.

"Foreign nations again invade and pillage France, and your Majesty will share the fate of your uncle."

The face of Napoleon became as impassive as a block of marble.

"It appears that you do not realize the situation of affairs, Count Rethel!" replied Napoleon. "France is the mistress and ruler of Europe!"

"Sire, do not forget that the affairs of this life are always changing, and that God alone is the arbiter of our fate."

"I have heard enough!" As I have said before, I thank you."

"O sire, even at the risk of losing your favor, I renew my petition. Do not give the Holy Father up to his enemies! The God of old still lives! Remember the words of your uncle; neither grieve nor oppress the Pope; for if you do, the avenging hand of the Almighty Protector will crush you!"

"The old fool!" said he to himself. "If by the combination of circumstances my uncle was unsuccessful in the great work he undertook, shall I therefore fail? Why need I support the tottering chair of Peter, and thus injure my prospects? No; we live in a progressive age; the most venerable relics of the past are crumbling into pieces, and no prudent man will re-suscitate that which is at its last gasp."

He sat for a while reflecting, and then began to write.

IRISH DISTRESS AND IRISH CRIME.

ENGLAND ALLOWING THE PEOPLE TO STARVE.

As a rule, American journals are fair and impartial in their comments on the famine in Ireland. The following article, taken from the New York daily Graphic of March 30, is an honest and manly criticism on the heartless conduct of the English Government towards Ireland, and the patient suffering of the Irish people under such trying circumstances: "The English Government is proverbially slow to move until its pocket is touched. This is amply exemplified in the case of the present Irish distress. It took an outside world to rouse England into anything like practical sympathy and a sense of the actual situation. Even now it plies itself allows other people to save the lives of the starving Irish people, throwing in an occasional sop itself. English assistance to Irish distress has been more tardy and parsimonious than that of the United States, of Australia, of Rome, Canada, and India. Yet England professes to be astonished at what it calls the disaffection of Irishmen. Regarding the distribution of charity, the London Catholic newspaper, and by no means an organ of Irish opinion, says: 'For months past we have been pointing out the flagrant inhumanity of some of the (Irish) boards of guardians, and regretting the inactivity of the Local Government in not compelling these boards to equitably to relieve distress, and in failing to remove and appointing vice-guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given to the guardians, although the guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced.' In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the