

London. The International... 136 DUNDAS STREET.

Loneliness. I wandered in the pathway of Loneliness...

When I with a beam of sad pleasure, Did meander proffer her aid...

Then her book of Remembrance, she showed me...

But oh! on the very first page, I beheld that record before me...

Alluring Hope, adorned in all splendor, Closed Memory's pages, so sad...

Till my heart was buoyant and glad, Alas, that she should prove a pretender...

Then proud Reason came with his bright picture...

Of study, of science, of lore, With ambition and the mountain labor...

And I thought, even here there lacked something...

To add warmth and glow to the view, When affection cast her bright radiance...

And I turned again to the lone pathway, And walked to ponder purpose around...

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Then I heard the head that longs to wear the honors of a baronet...

Patrick Dempsey and Cornelius Clark, two New York liquor dealers...

By famine, coercion and brutality, the British government continues to drive the Irish people into involuntary exile...

Freeman's Journal. The Carroll Institute, of Washington, D. C., one of the very few Catholic literary societies...

A Brooklyn idiot, who would probably sneer if he saw a Catholic venerating the image of a saint...

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No one ever seems to be satisfied with the lesson taught by another's experience...

VOL 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1883.

NO. 245

NOW is the time to order your Spring Suits from N. WILSON & CO., the most Fashionable Tailors in the city.

Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc., cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's furnishings.

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For the Catholic Record.

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It is reported that Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, has raised about \$2,000,000 in Europe for the founding of a Catholic college which he contemplates.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

XL

The unfortunate Essex was succeeded in the lord deputyship by Lord Mountjoy, a man of decided ability and resolute character.

The war had already cost the English treasury the enormous amount of £3,400,000, equivalent to ten times that amount to-day.

Mountjoy's purpose was to bring the contest to a close at the earliest possible moment.

After ordering the English troops in the south to concentrate in Cork, Mountjoy proceeded to the North, and in the neighborhood of Newry, as well as in the pass of Moira, succeeded in keeping the attention of O'Neill, while Sir Henry Downra, with a powerful fleet, entered Lough Foyle to capture and fortify Derry.

The capture of that important position gave the English a strong basis of operations in the rear of the forces of the Northern chiefs.

Treason was also at work to defeat the purposes of the Catholic leaders.

Downra won to the English cause Art O'Neill, son of Tirlogh, the early adversary of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

He likewise drew over Nial Garve O'Donnell, who continued in his treason with a bitterness and persistence worthy an honored cause.

There appeared at the same time a "Queen's Maguire" in Fermanagh, a "Queen's O'Reilly" in Cavan, and the young son of the late Earl of Desmond was brought over from England to exercise the influence of his great name in favor of the enemies of his country and of the religion of his ancestors.

Mountjoy did not purpose wasting his strength in open combat with the Irish forces.

His plan was to lay waste and destroy every portion of the country within reach of his troops, and to strengthen by measures of prudence and resolve his position in the North.

How he carried out the first part of his design may be easily ascertained from memoirs of his campaigns written by himself and his officers.

We read for instance that in 1600 "the president sent Maurice Stack, with 50 men, to Kerry, where he surprised Lisaghlan Castle, burned Adare, and preyed the country."

"The same day fifty-eight were executed in the market place!"—Pacata Hibernia, 574.

"The Earle of Clanricard had many faire escapes, being shot through his garments, and no man did bloody his sword more than his lordship did that day, and would not suffer any man to take any of the Irish prisoners, but bade them kill the rebels!"—Idem, 421.

"Whome, though until his majesties pleasure knowne he did forbear, yet the residue he spared not; but after their deserts, he executed in infinit numbers."—Hollinshed, vi. 370.

"The president, therefore, as well to delude these stragglers from relief, as to prevent all means of succours to O'Donnell, if he should returne with new forces, caused all the county of Kerry and Desmond, Bear, Bantry, and Carbery to be left absolutely wasted!"—Pacata Hibernia, 680.

"They passed the next morning over the bridge of Alatre, and, by the waie, they burned and spoiled the countrey."—Hollinshed, vi. 429.

"On the 1st of May, Captain Taaf took a prey of 300 cows, and many sheep, and on the second, Captain John Barry brought in another prey of 500 cows, 300 sheep, and 200 garrauns; and on the 8th, 300 men were, in the night, sent to Artully to meet Sir Charles Wilmot's forces, and to conduct them to the camp; which was effected, to the great grief of the rebels, and a prey of 4000 cows were taken in Iveragh."—Cox, 450.

"Upon the 5th of May, hee secretly dispatched a partie of men, which burnt and spoiled all the countrey, and returned with foure thousand cows, besides sheepe and garrauns."—Pacata Hibernia, 583.

"Then dividing into three parts marched to Dingle, and as they went, they drove the whole county before them, whereby they took a prey of eight thousand cows, besides garrauns, sheepe, &c., and slew a great many people, and had slain more but that Sir William Winter gave many of their protections."—Cox, 366.

"One hundred and forty of his gallow-glasses had the misfortune to be intercepted and made prisoners; and as intelligence was received that the rebels advanced and prepared to give battle, Skellington, with a barbarous precaution, ordered these wretches to be slaughtered; an order so effectually executed, that but one of all the number escaped the carnage."—Leland, ii. 181.

"Captaine Macworth recovered the possession of the whole, and did put fiftie to the sword, of which nineteene were found to be Spaniards; and six others hee tooke, whereof one was a woman, which were executed in the campe! None were saved that date but onlie the captaine, Julio, whom the lord justice kept for certaine considerations two or three dates; but in the end hee was hanged, as the rest were before him."—Hollinshed, vi. 431.

"Sir Charles Wilmot, with his regiment, was sent againe into Kerry, (which countrey having therein great store of corne and cattie, would otherwise have beene left open to the rebels' reliefe, with direction to remove all the inhabitants, with their goods and cattie, over the mountaine into the small county of Limerick, and such corne as could not be presently reaped and conveyed, (as aforesaid,) hee

was commanded to burne and spoyle the same."—Pacata Hibernia, 582.

"From this hee tooke his journe towards Corke, and in his waie at Drunfene hee tooke a preie of one thousand five hundred kine or cowes, which were all driven and sent unto Corke."—Hollinshed, vi. 425.

"When after great travels they had maraudatlicke wasted and spoiled the countrey, they appointed to marche to Carigofole, and to laie seige to the same."—Hollinshed, vi. 430.

"They wasted and foraged the countrey, so as in a small time it was not able to give the rebels any reliefe; having spoiled and brought into their garrisons the most part of their corne, being newly reaped."—Pacata Hibernia, 684.

"On the 12th of August, Mountjoy, with 600 foot, and 50 horse, and some volunteers, marche to Nas, and thence to Philipstown, and in his way took a prey of 200 cows, 700 garrauns, and 300 sheepe, and so burning the countrey!"—Cox, 428.

"Sir Arthur Savage, gouverneur of Connaugh, designed to meet the lord lieutenant, but could not accomplish it, though he preyed and spoiled the countrey as far as hee came!"—Ibid.

"Mountjoy staid in this countrey till the 23rd of August, and destroyed 10,000 worth of corne, and slew more or less of the rebels every day! One Lough, a notorious rebel, was taken and hanged, and a prey of 1000 cows, 500 garrauns, and many sheepe, was taken by Sir Oliver Lambert, in Daniel Spany's countrey, with the slaughter of a great many rebels!"—Ibid.

"Then hee wasted Sleigh-Art, a little countrey in Tir-Oen, full of woods and boggs, about fifteen miles long!"—Camden, 628.

"It was not long before hee did invade Macduff's countrey, and took a prey of 1000 cows, and burned what hee could not carry away!"—Cox, 436.

"The deputy sent out Sir Henry Danvers, with 300 foot, to burn about 20 houses, which hee effected."—Cox, 449.

Mountjoy's efforts to acquire a firm hold in Ulster met with success. Besides the 4,000 foot and 400 horse under the command of Downra on Lough Foyle and whatever Irish troops adhered to Arthur O'Neill and Nial Garve, Chichester had in Carrickfergus 850 foot and 150 horse, Danvers in Armagh 150 foot and 150 horse, Sir Samuel Bagnal in Mount Norris, 600 foot and 60 horse, at Downpatrick 300 foot, in Newry 400 foot and 50 horse, in Charlemont 300 foot and 50 horse, or in all of the English regular forces Ulster 7000 foot and 800 horse. It was not, however, in Ulster that the last struggle in this war for Catholic independence was to take place.

In September 1601 a Spanish commander, Don D'Agila landed at Kinsale with 3400 men, took possession of the town and fortified his position as strongly as his circumstances permitted. The Lord Deputy and council on receipt of advice informing them of the arrival of D'Agila resolved on an immediate investment of Kinsale. Accordingly on the 17th of October, three weeks after the arrival of the Spaniards, 15,000 English and Anglo Irish troops sat down before Kinsale. O'Neill and O'Donnell hurried to its relief. But his fate was sealed. The garrison grew discontented, and their commander, an injudicious and impatient officer, forced the Irish leaders into an untimely assault on the English lines. The assault was repulsed with heavy loss and nine days after Sir Juan de Aguilas surrendered the town to the English. On the 6th of January, 1602, three days after the battle, O'Donnell, by the advice of O'Neill, sailed for Spain, where he was received with regal honors, the king awarded him that soon a powerful armament would sail from Corunna to the aid of the Irish Catholic forces. But O'Donnell did not live to see the king's promise realized. He died at Valladolid on the 10th of September, 1602, in the 29th year of his age. His last moments were comforted by the presence of two Franciscan Fathers, Florence, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, and Maurice Donlevy of the Abbey of Donegal. The conquest of Munster was after the fall of Kinsale a matter of little difficulty, and was carried out with merciless cruelty. Mountjoy then decided on the prosecution of vigorous measures against O'Neill. The military strength of the latter had dwindled down to 600 foot and 60 horse, but still he held out against the 8,000 English troops concentrated against him in Tyrone. His territory was laid waste and his people plundered and massacred. The trials and sufferings of his people led him at length to a disposition for peace, but on none other than honorable conditions. Elizabeth consented to the opening of negotiations with O'Neill. At Mellifont the Irish prince met the lord deputy, who in return for his submission granted him amnesty for himself and his allies, consented to restore him to the estates he had held before the war, and that the Catholics should have free exercise of their religion. This did O'Neill after a struggle of nine years' duration obtain for the Irish nation

that freedom of religious worship of which English Protestantism sought to rob them.

But that freedom, as we shall see, was not to be of long duration. Elizabeth had died before the submission of O'Neill. Her last days were miserable. Her spirit, says Dr. Russel, left her, and existence itself seemed a burden. She rejected all consolation: she would scarcely taste food, and refused every kind of medicine, declaring that she wished to die, and would live no longer.

She could not even be prevailed on to go to bed; but threw herself on the carpet, where she remained, pensive and silent, during ten days and nights, leaning on cushions, and holding her finger almost continually in her mouth, with her eyes open, and fixed upon the ground. Her sighs, her groans, were all expressive of some inward grief, which she cared not to utter, and which preyed upon her life.

At last, her death being visibly approaching, the privy council sent to know her will, in regard to her successor. She answered with a feeble voice, that as she had held a regal sceptre, she desired no other than a royal successor; and on Cecil's desiring her to explain herself, she said, "who should that be but my nearest kinsman, the king of Scots?" She expired soon after, without a struggle, her body being totally wasted by anguish and abstinence.

History, continues the same writer, does not afford a more striking lesson on the unsubstantial nature of human greatness than in the close of this celebrated reign. Few sovereigns ever swayed a sceptre with more dignity than Elizabeth: few have enjoyed more uniform prosperity, and none could be more beloved by their people; yet this great princess, after all her glory and popularity, lived to fall into neglect, and sink to the grave beneath the pressure of a private grief, accompanied by circumstances of distress, which the wretch on the torture might pity, and which the slave who expires at the oar does not feel.

But the reign of Elizabeth yields other lessons. It shows to what a degree of wealth and consequence a nation may be raised in a few years, by a wise and vigorous administration; and what powerful efforts may be made by a brave and united people, in repelling or annoying an enemy, how superior soever in force.

The character of Elizabeth herself has been too often drawn to admit of any new feature, and is best delineated in her conduct. To all the personal jealousy, the coquetry, and little vanities of a woman, she united the sound understanding and firm spirit of a man. A greater share of feminine softness might have made her more agreeable as a wife or a mistress, though not a better queen; but a less insidious policy would have reflected more lustre on her administration, and a less rigid frugality, on some occasions, would have given more success to her arms. But as she was, and as she acted, she must be allowed to have been one of the greatest sovereigns that ever filled a throne, and may perhaps be considered as the most illustrious female that ever did honour to humanity.

Notwithstanding this lavish praise, this same historian, ardent in the cause of the Reformation, admits that the administration of Elizabeth was characterized by radical defects.

Elizabeth's frugality in the administration of government seems less, he says, to have proceeded from lenity to her people than from a fear of bringing herself under the power of the commons by the necessity of soliciting larger supplies, and thereby endangering her royal prerogative, of which she was always remarkably jealous, and which she exercised with a high hand. Numerous instances of this occur during her reign. Besides erecting the Court of High Commission, which was vested with almost inquisitorial powers, and supporting the arbitrary decrees of the Star Chamber, she granted to her servants and courtiers patents for monopolies, which put invincible restraints upon all commerce, industry, and emulation in the arts, and enabled those who possessed them to raise commodities to what price they pleased. Salt, in particular, was raised from sixteen pence a bushel to fourteen or fifteen shillings, and several other articles in proportion. Almost all the necessaries of life were thus monopolized; which made a certain member cry out ironically, when the list was read over in the house, "Is not bread among the number?"

These grievances were frequently complained of in parliament, but more especially by the *Parlians*, a religious sect who maintained, as the name imports, that the Church of England was not yet sufficiently purged from the errors of popery, and who carried the same bold spirit that

dictated their theological opinions into their political speculations.

But such complaints were made at the peril of the members, who were frequently committed to custody for undue liberty of speech; and all motions to remove those enormous grievances were suppressed, as attempts to invade the royal prerogative. The queen herself, by messages to the house, frequently admonished the commons "not to meddle with what nowise belonged to them (matters of state or religion), and what did not lie within the compass of their understanding;" and she warned them, "since neither her commands nor the example of their wiser brethren (those devoted to the court) could reclaim their audacious, arrogant, and presumptuous folly, that some other species of correction must be found for them."

These messages were patiently received by the majority of the house. Nay, it was asserted, "that the royal prerogative was not to be canvassed, nor disputed, nor examined, and did not even admit of any limitation; that absolute princes, such as the sovereigns of England, were a species of divinity; that it was in vain to attempt trying the queen's hands by laws or statutes, since, by her dispensing power, she could loosen herself at pleasure!"

Cobbett's following judgment on Elizabeth in the following terms: "It may not be amiss, before I take my leave of this 'good' creature, to observe, that her 'glories' consisted in having broken innumerable solemn treaties and compact; in having been continually bribing rebel subjects to annoy their sovereigns; in having had a navy of freebooters; in having had an army of plunderers; in having bartered, for a little money, the important town of Calais; and in never having added even one single leaf of laurel to that ample branch which had, for ages, been seated on the brows of England; and that, as to her maiden virtues, Whitaker (a Protestant clergyman, and a libelous rebel subject to annoy their sovereigns; in having had a navy of freebooters; in having had an army of plunderers; in having bartered, for a little money, the important town of Calais; and in never having added even one single leaf of laurel to that ample branch which had, for ages, been seated on the brows of England; and that, as to her maiden virtues, Whitaker (a Protestant clergyman, and a libelous rebel subject to annoy their sovereigns; 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